



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority.

No. 52.7

MADRID, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 3, 1973

[illegible]

Part II.—Notifications by Government.

CONCLUSIONS

Monthly Consumer's Goods		Services		Total	
1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968
Personal Consumption Expenditures	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Government Consumption Expenditures	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Non-durable Goods	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
Durable Goods	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
Services	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
Government Services	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Non-durable Services	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
Durable Services	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0

Pension Disbursements	10	98	97	10	STB	Retained (Forward) Disbursement	10	98	97	10	STB
Excludes:	10	98	97	10	STB	Roth IRA	10	98	97	10	STB

[illegible]

Machine No.	11	02	03	10	075	EXPER PLATE AT THE BOTTOM OF THE PAGE	FLR
-------------	----	----	----	----	-----	---------------------------------------	-----

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE

No. 7.—PROGRAMME OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT
TO MADRAS

Miles and date.	Day.	Ther.	Arrival or departure.	Time.		Remarks.
				A.M.	P.M.	
1898. June 1	Sunday	Delaware Hoboken, N. J.	Departure Arrival	6-10 6-15		By water. Departure private. Arrival private.
" 9	Monday	Boston (Quincy Station).	Departure Arrival	6-10 7-00		By special train. Departure private. Arrival private.

F.A.—His Excellency will leave Mexico on the 11th June about which a separate notification will be issued.

All letters, telegrams, etc., intended for the Executive and party should be addressed "Madras Government's Camp, India," without the addition of any room text.

Party accompanying His Excellency will be—

Her Excellency the Lady Willingdon, C.B., M.B.E.

A. C. Dutt, Esq., I.C.S., Private Secretary,
Major R. D. Dutt, I.C.S., Secretary.

Major E. O. Goldie, *capt.*, Military Secretary.

Major D. J. Johnson, R.A.M.C., Surgeon.
Captain H. R. Parkes, R.A.M.C.

Capitaine de V. Ferry, Aide-de-Camp,

GOVERNMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, OREGON, and
1844 MAY 2018

E. O. DOLNER, Major,
Army Service

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

POSTINGS.

Calcutta, May 25, 1915.

No. 141.—Mr. Ernest Clement Wood, I.C.S., on release from military duty, to be Assistant Resident in Tirunelveli and Coimbatore.

No. 142.—Mr. George Richard Frederick Taitelbaum, I.C.S., on relief as Assistant Resident in Tirunelveli and Coimbatore, to the Teltoria division of the Tirunelveli district.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 143.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

State, the 25th May 1915.

No. 5645.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the Ben. Customs Act, 1908 (VIII. of 1908), as amended by Act XIII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish the following, by and by last, into British India of any copy of the book entitled "The Assessment of Duties" by H. M. Hyndman, published by Messrs. Cassell & Co., London.

S. E. MARGRIBANKS,
Acting Chief Secretary.

(Ecclesiastical.)

APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, May 25, 1915.

No. 40.—Colonel Edward Alexander Gayer, I.A. (Retired), to be a Lay Trustee of St. Stephen's Church, Dumdum.

No. 41.—Mr. Arthur Trevor Forbes, I.C.S., and Mr. Marcus Nathuraj Khargel, M.A., to be Lay Trustees of St. Paul's Church, Wallah.

No. 42.—Mr. Frederick James Griffin and Mr. James White Russell, to be Lay Trustees of St. John the Evangelist's Church, Tonguepam.

No. 43.—Mr. Constantine David, to be a Lay Trustee of St. Thomas' Church, Coimbatore.

No. 44.—Mr. Richard William Claster, M.A., to be a Lay Trustee of Holy Trinity Church, Baginbong.

No. 45.—Mr. Robert Felix D'Honn, to be a Lay Trustee of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Deraihowan.

No. 46.—Lieutenant Colonel William Chamber, V.D., to be a Lay Trustee of St. John the Evangelist's Church, Coimbatore.

No. 47.—Mr. Charles Hargreaves Morgan, to be a Lay Trustee of St. Paul's Church, Mangalore.

No. 48.—Mr. Robert Lake Alexander and Dr. Gnanasethu Vedanathantham Jeyar, M.A., to be Lay Trustees of St. John the Evangelist's Church, Telicherry.

No. 49.—Colonel Henry Charles Wright, I.A. (Retired), and Sir Frederick Augustus Nicholson, M.A., to be Lay Trustees of All Saints' Church, Coimbatore.

No. 50.—Mr. Charles Frederic Nonsayy (Bar-at-Law), to be a Lay Trustee of All Saints' Church, Calcutta.

No. 51.—Mr. Bernard Edward Mahon, to be a Lay Trustee of St. John's Church, Teykkid.

No. 52.—Mr. Albert Cyril Froedman, M.A., to be a Lay Trustee of Manakody.

No. 53.—Mr. Harry Walter Scott Dymally, to be a Lay Trustee of St. George's Church, Madras.

No. 54.—Mr. Harry Young Becker, M.A., to be a Lay Trustee of Holy Emmanuel Church, South Bangalore.

No. 55.—Captain Thomas Lawrence Wansworth, to be a Lay Trustee of Christ Church, Madras.

No. 56.—Mr. John Alexander Hart and Mr. Edwin Brock Gayer, to be Lay Trustees of St. Stephen's Church, Telicherry.

No. 57.—Lieutenant Colonel Ralph Mathia, to be a Lay Trustee of St. Thomas' Church, St. Thomas' Mount.

No. 58.—Colonel Walter George Fridesmore, M.C., M.A., I.M.S., to be a Lay Trustee of St. John the Evangelist's Church, Coimbatore.

S. E. MARGRIBANKS,
Acting Chief Secretary.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Judicial.)

LEAVE.

Octomond, May 26, 1918.

No. 493.—*Madam Bishammur Bhoira Sahib Bahadar, Registrar of Assurances, South Arcot District, privilege leave for two months from or after the 25th May 1918 under article 244 of the Civil Service Regulations.*

Octomond, May 27, 1918.

No. 494.—*M. R. E. P. Palagisthram Vankatsabala Rammawati Nayudu Bera, acting Deputy Superintendent of Police, privilege leave for three months from date of relief under article 244 of the Civil Service Regulations.*

No. 495.—*Mr. Archibald Henry Macle, Assistant Superintendent of Police, privilege leave for six weeks from or after the 1st June 1918, under article 244 of the Civil Service Regulations.*

Octomond, May 28, 1918.

No. 496.—*M. R. E. P. Madam Bhoira Sahib Bahadar, Registrar of Assurances, Deputy Superintendent of Police, combined privilege leave for three months and a fortnight for six months from the 18th November 1918, under articles 244, 231 and 232 of the Civil Service Regulations. [This leave is granted under the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations, Nos. 387, 42 and 247, dated the 21st October 1918, 25th January and 21st February 1918, published at pages 1914, 98 and 338 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 21st October 1918, 21st January and 21st February 1918, respectively.]*

APPOINTMENT.

Octomond, May 26, 1918.

No. 497.—*Major J. P. Cameron, I.M.S., to be Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras.*

APPOINTMENTS AND POSTINGS.

Octomond, May 28, 1918.

No. 478.—*Mr. Harry Ernest Gordon Lathigren, Assistant Superintendent of Police, on return from military duty, to charge of Mahapattana sub-division, South Malabar District.*

No. 479.—*Mr. Edward Bell Gurney, on relief by Mr. H. E. C. Lambington, to act as Superintendent of Police, Tanjore District.*

Octomond, May 28, 1918.

No. 480.—*M. R. E. P. Srikrishna Thevar Ramesh Pillai Arangal, Inspector of Police, Madras City, to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police, fourth grade, and to be in charge of Meer sub-division, Salem District, vice Mr. G. S. Doraswami Ayyar granted leave.*

No. 481.—*Mr. William Ross John, Assistant Superintendent of Police, on return from leave, to be on special duty at Dharmapattinam, vice Mr. A. G. Malton, granted leave.*

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

Octomond, May 26, 1918.

No. 482.—*Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the following additional powers of a magistrate of the second class conferred on the Magistrate of Ottumbari in the District of Salem in virtue of his office:—*

Power to take cognizance of offences under section 187 of the Code.

Power to commit for trial under section 205 of the Code.

Power to pass orders as to trial of offences under section 312 of the Code.

Octomond, May 24, 1918.

No. 483.—*Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a special magistrate for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Uthamapattinam in the District of Madras conferred on M. R. E. P. Krishna Arachan Ayyar, who has left the place.*

INTERVIEW OF POWERS.

Octomond, May 28, 1918.

No. 484.—*Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Magistrate Sub-Magistrate of Ottumbari in the Salem District is, by virtue of his office, appointed to be a magistrate of the third class, and, under section 22 of the Code, the Magistrate in Council assigns as low, in virtue of his office, all the powers specified in the fourth schedule in the said Code as powers conferable by the Government on a magistrate of the third class.*

No. 485.—*In the schedule appended to Notification No. 815, Jodhpur, dated the 28th September 1917, published at page 314 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 18th October, withdrawing the powers of a magistrate of the third class as regards District Magistrate by virtue of his office, delete reference 2, against the Salem District, the entry "Taluk Dharwad, Ottumbari".*

No. 478.—In the schedule appended to Notification No. 464, Judicial, dated the 4th June 1913, as pages 313 and 314 of Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated the 25th June 1913, empowering acts in accordance therewith, by virtue of their office, to try officers under the Opium Act (I of 1878) dole = Uttarakshab, Uttarakshab (Bansidhar-Magistrate) 2 in column 2 against Salem district.

No. 479.—In Notification No. 713, Home (Judicial), dated the 25th September 1913, published at pages 1187 to 1191 of Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated the 25th September 1913, under Salem district dole = Bansidhar-Magistrate, Uttarakshab, "and also" Sub-Magistrate, Uttarakshab.

No. 480.—Under section 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the undersigned officers are appointed to be magistrates of the second class, and under section 37, they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule or powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class, except the power to pass orders as to fine offences under section 461:—

M.R. By. Chakravarti, Esquire, Magistrate, Agartala, Tapani Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Balasore, in the District of Madras.

Calcutta, May 15, 1913.

M.R. By. Kameswariyer Pillai Kameswariyer Pillai, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Perambalur, in the District of Travancore.

Calcutta, May 15, 1913.

No. 481.—The Government in Council is pleased to appoint the undersigned gentlemen to be special magistrates for the places specified opposite to their names with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 464, dated the 4th October 1913, published at pages 1074 and 1075 of Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette* dated the 10th June 1913, as amended by Notifications Nos. 480, dated the 25th May 1913, and 481, dated the 21st August 1913, published at pages 518 and 521 of Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated the 10th June 1913 and the 25th August 1913, respectively:—

Kan Rajes Marika Hossain Sahib Bahadur—for the town of Chidambaram in the District of Chidambaram.

Abdul Wahid Khan Sahib—for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Uthamapalayam in the District of Madras.

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, June 2, 1913.

No. 482.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

India.

Kuala, the 14th May 1913.

No. 98.—The services of Major J. F. Gonsky, I.R.S., are dispensed with the disposal of the Government of Madras with effect from the date on which he was released of his military duties.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

(Miscellaneous)

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Calcutta, May 21, 1913.

No. 55.—Under section 4 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the license granted under that section to the Reverend Theophilus Schramm, of the Wesleyan Mission, residing at the 11th March 1913, is hereby revoked.

Calcutta, May 15, 1913.

No. 57.—Under sections 4 and 5 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the license issued under the said sections to the Reverend Alfred David Brown of the Wesleyan Mission in the District of Chingleput on the 10th October 1913, is hereby revoked.

Calcutta, May 21, 1913.

No. 58.—Under section 5 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1901), the Government in Council sanction the issue of a license to Reverend Theophilus Schramm, of the Wesleyan Mission, residing at Perambalur in the District of Madras to the District of Chingleput to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras.

No. 59.—Under section 5 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Government in Council sanction the issue of a license to Reverend Theophilus Schramm, of the Wesleyan Mission, residing at Perambalur in the District of Madras to the District of Chingleput to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Government, May 27, 1913.

No. 58.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

EMPLOYMENT.

Alack, the 15th May 1913.

No. 3091.—In pursuance of section 115 A, sub-section (4) of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901 (VI of 1901), as amended by the Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), the Government-General in Council is pleased to approve of the election of Mr. J. Waddeson, with effect from the 8th April 1913, to be a member of the Assam Labour Board as a representative of the Burma Valley Branch of the Indian Tea Association, Calcutta, see Mr. R. E. Foster's report.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,

Secretary to Government.

Part II. Survey, December 4, 1913.

No. 113.—Under the explanation to section 35 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXV of 1901, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that in addition to the public holidays previously defined as such in the said explanation, viz., New Year's day (Wednesday, the 1st January), Christmas day (Thursday the 26th December) and Good Friday (Friday the 14th April), the following days shall be public holidays in the year 1913:—

Monday, the 3rd June ..	..	..	..	..	Hannan.
Monday, the 17th August ..	..	..	..	..	Asota Asotien.
Wednesday, the 29th August ..	..	..	..	..	Ho Jayan.
Friday, the 15th August ..	..	..	..	..	Vasyljakentzki.
Monday, the 9th September ..	..	..	..	..	Halo-L.
Tuesday, the 2nd September ..	..	..	..	..	Shakiera Amersara.
Friday, the 2nd October ..	..	..	..	..	Aydahe Faja.
Wednesday, the 2nd October ..	..	..	..	..	Tepara.
Saturday, the 6th December ..	..	..	..	..	Rude-Wah.
Friday, the 26th December ..	..	..	..	..	..
Saturday, the 27th December ..	..	..	..	..	..
Monday, the 23rd December ..	..	..	..	..	Christmas.
Wednesday, the 11th December ..	..	..	..	..	..

2. The Governor in Council further notification on the following days, which are not declared to be public holidays under statutory provision, all public offices at the Presidency town and in the mofussil will be closed with the exception of (1) the District Collector's office, (2) the District Treasury and Paper Currency office and (3) the General Stamp office (which will be closed from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.):—

Wednesday, the 27th December ..	..	..	..
Friday, the 26th December ..	..	..	..

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Acting Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Government, May 25, 1913.

No. 197.—Under article 103 of the Civil Service Regulations, Khoo Sahib Mir Bhai of the Sahib Bahadur, Assistant Commissioner of the Pail, Alakh and Customs Department, Bhojpur subdivision, privilege leave for one month with effect from the date of issue.

POSTING.

Government, May 28, 1913.

No. 161.—The following posting of a survey officer is ordered:—

Mr. Kamesh Chandra Ghose, Assistant Director, fourth class, permanent, and acting Assistant Director, third class, as held by Mr. F. F. Gumpert, to be additional officer in No. 17 Survey Party. (This vacates part of notification No. 174, dated 14th May 1913, published as page 403 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 9th May 1913, posting Mr. Kamesh Chandra Ghose to No. 122 Survey Party.)

ERRATUM.

Colonial, May 25, 1913.

In notification Nos. 317 and 328 published at pages 717 and 725 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 12th June and 26th August 1912, respectively, and reproduced in the Supplement to the Towney (Public Works) for July and September 1912, respectively, for the words "Special Settlement Officer, No. 1 Party," substitute the words "Special Assistant Settlement Officer, Tangor.".

NOTIFICATIONS.

Colonial, May 27, 1913.

No. 149.—It is proposed to amend in the following manner the rules relating to the levy of water rate on lands irrigated by the Bushkirk system in the Geyser district, which were published in notification No. 274, dated 12th May 1910, on page 518 and 431 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 12th May 1910, as amended by notification No. 411, dated 18th November 1910, published on page 1423 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 18th November 1910 and by notification No. 285, dated 10th August 1912 published on page 1034 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 21st August 1912. The amendments will be taken into consideration by His Excellency the Governor in Council after three months from the date of publication of this notification. Objections and suggestions relating thereto should be submitted to Government within that period:—

(i) For the words "Subdivisional officer, Public Works Department" occurring in Rule IV substitute "Executive Engineer".

(ii) For Rule V substitute the following:—

Applications for water for irrigation should be made in triplicate in form A annexed to these rules.

In the case of all lands whether Government, encumbered or free, application should be made to the keeper of the village who should verify the entries in the application and then forward a to the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar. The Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar will then forward the application with his remarks to the Executive Engineer at the division through the Subdivisional officer, Public Works Department.

The Executive Engineer will return the application to the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar stating whether it is accepted or rejected. The Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar will inform the applicant accordingly.

In case of emergency, applications may be made direct to the Executive Engineer, but the entries will be forwarded to the Tahsildar through the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar.

(iii) For Rules VI (a) and VII (a), substitute the following:—

VI (a) All applications for water whether for a first wet crop or an irrigated dry crop must be sent in the form of the village water to reach him on or before the 1st June. Applications received after that date will be liable to be summarily rejected by the Executive Engineer; but if they are accepted, an extra charge of 4 annas per acre or every week by which the application is late will be imposed subject to the maximum, of half the water rate, provided that any application not received within ten weeks of the prescribed date will be regarded as not sent and the applicant will be dealt with as though he had not applied at all.

No application is necessary for water to be taken from established tanks between 1st January and the date of opening the canals.

VII (a) In cases in which no notice on applications prior to 1st June are received in the village by the 15th June, a person may, after consulting the fact from the kharan, procure that his application has been submitted and may take water without penalty.

(iv) Delete Rule VIII.

(v) For Rule VIII, substitute the following:—

Except for crops like sugarcane which are not sown, on the same land in successive years, all applications for water should, unless it is stated therein that water is required for one year only, be for a supply until reclamation, and if water is available, water-rate will be charged annually until a final allotment has been put on and accepted.

(vi) Insert the following at the end of the first sentence in Rule IX:—

Applications should be presented in duplicate in Form B annexed to these rules. Printed forms of application can be obtained from kharan, revenue inspectors or Tahsildars.

(vii) For the words "Each annual submittance shall constitute a register" in the first sentence of Rule X, substitute the words "In the Executive Engineer's office a register shall be maintained."

ANNEXURE.

Form A.

Application for water to irrigate ^{the} crops on dry land in

village,

Name of applicant

which,

Field.

(1) Survey number and subdivision,

(2) Area for which water is required.

(3) Is water required for only one field?

(4) The applicant's interest in the land; if the applicant is not the proprietor, has the proprietor assented to the application?

(5) Has the land previously received water for the irrigation of wet crops, and if so, in what fields?

(6) Has the Public Works Department refused water before, and, if so, in what field?

- (7) How is the land cleared, by the settlement register (originally), dry, penumbra, (how etc.)
 (8) From what channel can water be supplied?
 (9) Other.

Form 3.

Application for relinquishment of water supply.

- (1) Date.
 (2) Village.
 (3) Nyoti's name.
 (4) Herby's name.
 (5) Area.
 (6) Date from which water is no longer required.
 (7) Number and date of the Executive Engineer's order sanctioning the original supply of water.

Ootacamund, May 16, 1919.

No. 199.—In exercise of the powers delegated to him under section 45, sub-section (1), of the Income-tax Act VII of 1918, the Governor in Council directs that the following amendment shall be made in the rules published in the Financial (Separate Revenue) Department Notification No. 28, dated 28th May 1918, on pages 579-581 of Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 4th June 1918:—

In rule 5 for the words "after the expiration of six months from the last day of the financial year in which the premium was paid" substitute the words "after the expiration of the financial year following that in which the premium was paid."

ACQUISITION OF LAND

Ootacamund, May 26, 1919.

Under section 4, Act I of 1904, the Executive Engineer in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 294 acres, be the same a 80% more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for village site of Dagad, and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madhupur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madhupur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Karnal District, Madhupur tehsil, Dagad village.

Ootacamund, May 2, No. 511-3, belonging to Dargamohi Patta, measured on the north by No. 211, east by No. 212-1, and by No. 204, west by No. 211-1	138
Ootacamund, May 2, No. 511-4, belonging to Dargamohi Patta, bounded on the north by No. 212, east by No. 212-1, south by No. 212-2, west by No. 211-2	156
Total ..	294

A. F. G. MORGANDE,
 Treas. & Secy. to Government.

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Ootacamund, May 25, 1919.

No. 201.—Under article 246 of the Civil Service Regulations and the letter from the Government of India recorded in G.O. No. 277, Forwarded, dated 24th March 1918, Mr. G. W. Thompson, District Forest Officer, South Karnool, permits leave from the 1st June to the 14th August 1918.

APPOINTMENTS.

Ootacamund, May 16, 1919.

No. 204.—Mr. A. M. C. Letherland, Extra Deputy Commissioner of Forests, sub. pro tem, now working under the District Forest Officer, Chittoor, is on District Forest Officer, Chittoor, during the absence of Mr. C. C. Wilson on leave or until further orders.

Ootacamund, May 30, 1919.

No. 205.—Mr. T. A. Whitcomb, District Forest Officer, West Karnool, is in charge of South Karnool in addition to his own duties.

No. 116.—Under rule IV of the rules of the Victoria Technical Institute, Madras, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Henry Dorell, B.A., to be a Government Member of the Council of the Institute for as long as he holds charge of the Government Museum, Madras.

No. 117.—His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has been pleased to appoint Mr. Robert Campbell Balfour as Deputy Director of Agriculture, Madras, on probation for a period of three years.

REAPPOINTMENT.

G. Assam, May 25, 1912.

No. 112.—The Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fennell De'Vea (B.A.) to be a Government Member of the Council of the Victoria Technical Institute, Madras.

CONFIRMATION.

No. 113.—M.R.D. A. Himmachetty Rao Aiyangar is confirmed as Extra Assistant Commissioner of Ponds, with effect from the 26th January 1912. (This month's notification No. 149, dated 10th April 1912, published at page 317 of Part I of the Part II, George Gazette, dated 4th May 1912.)

ACQUISITION OF TREES.

G. Assam, May 21, 1912.

No. 114.—Under section 5, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the plots hereinafter mentioned in the following schedule and comprising 1,394, be the same a little more or less, reserved for a public purpose, namely, to facilitate the protection of a portion of the Kodaikulam bet reserved forest from theft and to simplify administration; and, under sections 3 and 1 of the same Act, Mr. Sub-Collector, Tinian, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to issue orders for the acquisition of the said trees.

A map showing the exact boundaries in which the plots here named is kept in the office of the Sub-Collector, Tinian, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Generally known, Thindachor taluk, Kodaikulam village, old S. No. 22 (A).

	Number of plots there to be acquired.
Plots Nos. 121, belonging to Subahintha Velanadar	25
Plot No. 124, belonging to Vannamatha Nalla and Vannamatha Nalla ..	185
Total	210

Thinnamkulam village, old S. No. 228 (A).

Plots Nos. 1, belonging to Thinnamkulam Nalla and others	46	46	10
Plot No. 2	46	46	10
Plot No. 10	10	10	10
Plots Nos. 45, belonging to Thinnamkulam Nalla and others	27	27	10
Plot No. 46	46	46	10
Plots Nos. 47	47	47	10
Plots Nos. 125, belonging to V. Thinnamkulam Nalla and others	40	40	10
Plot No. 126	40	40	10
Plot No. 128, belonging to Kodaikulam Nalla and others	35	35	10
Plot No. 129, belonging to V. Thinnamkulam Nalla and others	35	35	10
Plot No. 130, belonging to V. Thinnamkulam Nalla and others	35	35	10
Plot No. 131	35	35	10
Plot No. 132	35	35	10
Plot No. 133	35	35	10
Plot No. 134	35	35	10
Plot No. 135	35	35	10
Plot No. 136	35	35	10
Plot No. 137	35	35	10
Plot No. 138	35	35	10
Plot No. 139	35	35	10
Plot No. 140	35	35	10
Plot No. 141	35	35	10
Plot No. 142	35	35	10
Plot No. 143	35	35	10
Plot No. 144	35	35	10
Plot No. 145	35	35	10
Plot No. 146	35	35	10
Plot No. 147	35	35	10
Plot No. 148	35	35	10
Plot No. 149	35	35	10
Plot No. 150	35	35	10
Plot No. 151	35	35	10
Plot No. 152	35	35	10
Plot No. 153	35	35	10
Plot No. 154	35	35	10
Plot No. 155	35	35	10
Plot No. 156	35	35	10
Plot No. 157	35	35	10
Plot No. 158	35	35	10
Plot No. 159	35	35	10
Plot No. 160	35	35	10
Plot No. 161	35	35	10
Plot No. 162	35	35	10
Plot No. 163	35	35	10
Plot No. 164	35	35	10
Plot No. 165	35	35	10
Plot No. 166	35	35	10
Plot No. 167	35	35	10
Plot No. 168	35	35	10
Plot No. 169	35	35	10
Plot No. 170	35	35	10
Plot No. 171	35	35	10
Plot No. 172	35	35	10
Plot No. 173	35	35	10
Plot No. 174	35	35	10
Plot No. 175	35	35	10
Plot No. 176	35	35	10
Plot No. 177	35	35	10
Plot No. 178	35	35	10
Plot No. 179	35	35	10
Plot No. 180	35	35	10
Plot No. 181	35	35	10
Plot No. 182	35	35	10
Plot No. 183	35	35	10
Plot No. 184	35	35	10
Plot No. 185	35	35	10
Plot No. 186	35	35	10
Plot No. 187	35	35	10
Plot No. 188	35	35	10
Plot No. 189	35	35	10
Plot No. 190	35	35	10
Plot No. 191	35	35	10
Plot No. 192	35	35	10
Plot No. 193	35	35	10
Plot No. 194	35	35	10
Plot No. 195	35	35	10
Plot No. 196	35	35	10
Plot No. 197	35	35	10
Plot No. 198	35	35	10
Plot No. 199	35	35	10
Plot No. 200	35	35	10
Plot No. 201	35	35	10
Plot No. 202	35	35	10
Plot No. 203	35	35	10
Plot No. 204	35	35	10
Plot No. 205	35	35	10
Plot No. 206	35	35	10
Plot No. 207	35	35	10
Plot No. 208	35	35	10
Plot No. 209	35	35	10
Plot No. 210	35	35	10
Plot No. 211	35	35	10
Plot No. 212	35	35	10
Plot No. 213	35	35	10
Plot No. 214	35	35	10
Plot No. 215	35	35	10
Plot No. 216	35	35	10
Plot No. 217	35	35	10
Plot No. 218	35	35	10
Plot No. 219	35	35	10
Plot No. 220	35	35	10
Plot No. 221	35	35	10
Plot No. 222	35	35	10
Plot No. 223	35	35	10
Plot No. 224	35	35	10
Plot No. 225 ..			

Sipahi district.

Stock and horses in the Bevil Mason Trading Company ship in a rented building in Outram and remains property consigned thence.

Kachia district.

1.—Level.

1. Kachia district.				2. Poonam district.			
Place.	Survey number.	Extent, aro.	Remarks.	Place.	Survey number.	Extent, aro.	Remarks.
Dumas	118	0.75			0	0.0	From.
Kachia	118.1	0.75			1	0.1	Do.
	87	0			11.2	0.0	Do.
	118.2	0.00			0	0.0	Do.
	2	0			111.3	7.10	Do.
	210	0.0			111.10	1.10	Do.
	211	0.0			111.13	0	Company right
	212	0					under Govern.
	213	0			0	0.0	Do.
	214	0			11.10	0	Do.
	215	0			0	0	Do.
	216	0			0	0	Do.
	217	0			0	0	Do.
	218	0			0	0	Do.
	219	0			0	0	Do.
	220	0			0	0	Do.
	221	0			0	0	Do.
	222	0			0	0	Do.
	223	0			0	0	Do.
	224	0			0	0	Do.
	225	0			0	0	Do.
	226	0			0	0	Do.
	227	0			0	0	Do.
	228	0			0	0	Do.
	229	0			0	0	Do.
	230	0			0	0	Do.
	231	0			0	0	Do.
	232	0			0	0	Do.
	233	0			0	0	Do.
	234	0			0	0	Do.
	235	0			0	0	Do.
	236	0			0	0	Do.
	237	0			0	0	Do.
	238	0			0	0	Do.
	239	0			0	0	Do.
	240	0			0	0	Do.
	241	0			0	0	Do.
	242	0			0	0	Do.
	243	0			0	0	Do.
	244	0			0	0	Do.
	245	0			0	0	Do.
	246	0			0	0	Do.
	247	0			0	0	Do.
	248	0			0	0	Do.
	249	0			0	0	Do.
	250	0			0	0	Do.
	251	0			0	0	Do.
	252	0			0	0	Do.
	253	0			0	0	Do.
	254	0			0	0	Do.
	255	0			0	0	Do.
	256	0			0	0	Do.
	257	0			0	0	Do.
	258	0			0	0	Do.
	259	0			0	0	Do.
	260	0			0	0	Do.
	261	0			0	0	Do.
	262	0			0	0	Do.
	263	0			0	0	Do.
	264	0			0	0	Do.
	265	0			0	0	Do.
	266	0			0	0	Do.
	267	0			0	0	Do.
	268	0			0	0	Do.
	269	0			0	0	Do.
	270	0			0	0	Do.
	271	0			0	0	Do.
	272	0			0	0	Do.
	273	0			0	0	Do.
	274	0			0	0	Do.
	275	0			0	0	Do.
	276	0			0	0	Do.
	277	0			0	0	Do.
	278	0			0	0	Do.
	279	0			0	0	Do.
	280	0			0	0	Do.
	281	0			0	0	Do.
	282	0			0	0	Do.
	283	0			0	0	Do.
	284	0			0	0	Do.
	285	0			0	0	Do.
	286	0			0	0	Do.
	287	0			0	0	Do.
	288	0			0	0	Do.
	289	0			0	0	Do.
	290	0			0	0	Do.
	291	0			0	0	Do.
	292	0			0	0	Do.
	293	0			0	0	Do.
	294	0			0	0	Do.
	295	0			0	0	Do.
	296	0			0	0	Do.
	297	0			0	0	Do.
	298	0			0	0	Do.
	299	0			0	0	Do.
	300	0			0	0	Do.

Land with 110 trees in Mission compound at Kumbakonam.
 There were 26 acres dry land in S. F. No. 441-A, situated in Uttar village.
 Church building and bungalow, 2 tiled houses situated in Uttar village. Wall, well, tree and movable property contained therein.
 Roof of old school and garden house in S. F. No. 475, all situated in Uttar village.
 Land having S. No. 94 in Valudhottam village. Four acres land in S. No. 518-A, in Karjapur, 15 acres dry land in S. No. 51-A, in Vindolam; 63 gulla land in Vindolam village.
 Movable property situated with the above and with the Railway School and Office.

	No.	ac.	q.	a.
Balance in Savings Bank at Kumbakonam in Bank Book	..	125	1,402	11 3
Do. Vitalam	..	643	4	14 8
Do. Kalyanam	..	651	185	3 1
Do. Kumbakonam	..	1471	140	0 0
Chik. School, etc.	301	1	0	

Land and ground, large bungalow, church and ground, mission house and ground, parson's house and ground, in small house, all in Tanjavar.

Bungalow and ground and buildings, church and bungalow and one house and miller's house and compound in Tanjavar.

House and ground, Girls' School, School house, all in Kumbakonam.

Dry land 80 aca 150, chapel, teacher's house, burial ground, graveyard at Ponnasanthapuram.

Forest ground in Kumbakonam.

School and ground 178 aca 800 and three other pieces of ground in Villupuram.

Two burial grounds and another piece of ground in Kumbakonam.

Church compound and burial ground, parson's house, school compound, Girls' School, all in Mangalam.

Chapel and land and mission's house in Kumbakonam.

Chapel and land and school and teacher's house in Ponnasanthapuram.

Chapel and land in Ponnasanthapuram.

School and land in Kumbakonam.

School and land, teacher's house in Thainthangam.

School and land in Kumbakonam.

Former Mission bungalow and garden and Boys' School and boarding premises with strips of land adjoining and small house, Former Girls' School and building, land parson's, do. Balthazar church and garden, do. paper mill garden and dry land, do. paper mill and mission garden rice field, mission garden dry land with small storehouse, and dry land in paper mill garden. Mission Church was built with Clancy Mutton and dry land and vegetable ground with school building and house and ground and dry land, Koda's garden school buildings, all in Kumbakonam village, in Ponnasanthapuram.

Kumbakonam school, all building and garden in Kumbakonam village.

Island: Cherry Nizam dry land and chapel, girls' school building in Kumbakonam State and garden, Mangalam burial ground and school ground in Ponnasanthapuram.

Orphan ground for new chapel and dry land burial ground and dry land Kumbakonam school ground dry land and burial ground in Kumbakonam village.

Tamil burial ground and dry land and chapel and ground in Kumbakonam village.

Former chapel and dry land in Kumbakonam village.

Vandal chapel ground and dry land in Kumbakonam village.

Vandal chapel dry land. Unknown small but Kumbakonam chapel in Kumbakonam village.

Tanjavar chapel with garden and dry land in Ponnasanthapuram village.

Chapel and ground and dry land and Kumbakonam school ground in Kumbakonam village.

Former Kumbakonam and burial ground and dry land in Kumbakonam village.

After chapel and house and garden in Kumbakonam village.

Movable property in Kumbakonam Bungalow, Tanjavar and Ponnasanthapuram.

Movable property in the new Kumbakonam Church.

Movable property in Kumbakonam Church.

Movable property in Kumbakonam.

Movable property in Ponnasanthapuram.

Movable property in Kumbakonam, Mangalam taluk.

Movable property in Kumbakonam, Mangalam taluk.

Movable property in Kumbakonam, Mangalam taluk.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT INDEBTEDNESS.

DEBTS DUE TO THE L.E.L.M. CORPORATION AND GUARANTY INVESTMENTS AND MANAGED BY THE MASON.

Year.	Month.	Amount.	Year.	Month.	Amount.
1890	1890 ..	..	..
1891	1891 ..	..	..
1892	1892 ..	..	..
1893	1893 ..	..	..
1894	1894 ..	..	..
1895	1895 ..	..	..
1896	1896 ..	..	..
1897	1897 ..	..	..
1898	1898 ..	..	..
1899	1899 ..	..	..
1900	1900 ..	..	..
1901	1901 ..	..	..
1902	1902 ..	..	..
1903	1903 ..	..	..
1904	1904 ..	..	..
1905	1905 ..	..	..
1906	1906 ..	..	..
1907	1907 ..	..	..
1908	1908 ..	..	..
1909	1909 ..	..	..
1910	1910 ..	..	..
1911	1911 ..	..	..
1912	1912 ..	..	..
1913	1913 ..	..	..
1914	1914 ..	..	..
1915	1915 ..	..	..
1916	1916 ..	..	..
1917	1917 ..	..	..
1918	1918 ..	..	..
1919	1919 ..	..	..
1920	1920 ..	..	..
1921	1921 ..	..	..
1922	1922 ..	..	..
1923	1923 ..	..	..
1924	1924 ..	..	..
1925	1925 ..	..	..
1926	1926 ..	..	..
1927	1927 ..	..	..
1928	1928 ..	..	..
1929	1929 ..	..	..
1930	1930 ..	..	..
1931	1931 ..	..	..
1932	1932 ..	..	..
1933	1933 ..	..	..
1934	1934 ..	..	..
1935	1935 ..	..	..
1936	1936 ..	..	..
1937	1937 ..	..	..
1938	1938 ..	..	..
1939	1939 ..	..	..
1940	1940 ..	..	..
1941	1941 ..	..	..
1942	1942 ..	..	..
1943	1943 ..	..	..
1944	1944 ..	..	..
1945	1945 ..	..	..
1946	1946 ..	..	..
1947	1947 ..	..	..
1948	1948 ..	..	..
1949	1949 ..	..	..
1950	1950 ..	..	..
1951	1951 ..	..	..
1952	1952 ..	..	..
1953	1953 ..	..	..
1954	1954 ..	..	..
1955	1955 ..	..	..
1956	1956 ..	..	..
1957	1957 ..	..	..
1958	1958 ..	..	..
1959	1959 ..	..	..
1960	1960 ..	..	..
1961	1961 ..	..	..
1962	1962 ..	..	..
1963	1963 ..	..	..
1964	1964 ..	..	..
1965	1965 ..	..	..
1966	1966 ..	..	..
1967	1967 ..	..	..
1968	1968 ..	..	..
1969	1969 ..	..	..
1970	1970 ..	..	..
1971	1971 ..	..	..
1972	1972 ..	..	..
1973	1973 ..	..	..
1974	1974 ..	..	..
1975	1975 ..	..	..
1976	1976 ..	..	..
1977	1977 ..	..	..
1978	1978 ..	..	..
1979	1979 ..	..	..
1980	1980 ..	..	..
1981	1981 ..	..	..
1982	1982 ..	..	..
1983	1983 ..	..	..
1984	1984 ..	..	..
1985	1985 ..	..	..
1986	1986 ..	..	..
1987	1987 ..	..	..
1988	1988 ..	..	..
1989	1989 ..	..	..
1990	1990 ..	..	..
1991	1991 ..	..	..
1992	1992 ..	..	..
1993	1993 ..	..	..
1994	1994 ..	..	..
1995	1995 ..	..	..
1996	1996 ..	..	..
1997	1997 ..	..	..
1998	1998 ..	..	..
1999	1999 ..	..	..
2000	2000 ..	..	..

Town	Number.	Amount.	Town	Number.	Amount.
1902-03	001000	Rs.	1100-00
1903-04	004000	000	1100-10
1904-05	002700	000	..
1905-06	000000	000	000000
1906-07	010000	000	..
1907-08	010000	000	..
					Total ..
					1,10,110

Mission compound, church, window house, boarding-house, out-house, teachers' quarters, ground and school compound, ground and house. Begona. Mission compound, dwelling-house, boarding-house, school and movable property connected therewith in Tanjong.

Ground with chapel and teachers' quarters, piece of land and movable property connected therewith in Sialar.

Land and chapel in K'omangalawa and movable property connected therewith.

Land, chapel and teachers' house in Patukin and movable property connected therewith.

Land and chapel and compound in Kadikada and movable property connected therewith.

Land and chapel in Patukin and movable property connected therewith.

Land and chapel, land and house, land and chapel, land, school and teachers' quarters in Tumpukan and movable property connected therewith.

Land, chapel and house in Uthamanakam and movable property connected therewith.

Land and chapel in Pellan and movable property connected therewith.

Land, chapel and house in Sialar and Sialar, and movable property connected therewith.

Land and house in Ambangam and movable property connected therewith.

Chapel in Tanjong and movable property connected therewith.

Movable property in the Lady Missionary's Hospital, Tanjong.

Movable property in the Secondary English, Secondary Training School and training school, Tanjong.

Movable property belonging to the Methodist Church, Kariak, Thakirah, and Tanjong.

Movable property belonging to the Methodist Church and the Methodist Girls' School.

Movable property belonging to the schools at Kariak and Thakirah and Girls' School at Kariak.

Movable property belonging to the C.M.S. Missionary and Girls' School, Tanjong.

Movable property belonging to the E.L.M. Missionary, Tanjong.

Movable property belonging to the chapel and churches E.L.M. Mission at Kariak, Tanjong, and Kariak.

Movable property belonging to the chapel and churches E.L.M. Mission at Kariak, Tanjong, and Kariak.

Movable property belonging to the chapel and churches E.L.M. Mission at Kariak, Tanjong, and Kariak.

Movable property belonging to the chapel and churches E.L.M. Mission at Kariak, Tanjong, and Kariak.

Movable property belonging to the chapel and churches E.L.M. Mission at Kariak, Tanjong, and Kariak.

Movable property belonging to the chapel and churches E.L.M. Mission at Kariak, Tanjong, and Kariak.

Movable property belonging to the chapel and churches E.L.M. Mission at Kariak, Tanjong, and Kariak.

Movable property belonging to the chapel and churches E.L.M. Mission at Kariak, Tanjong, and Kariak.

Movable property belonging to the chapel and churches E.L.M. Mission at Kariak, Tanjong, and Kariak.

Movable property belonging to the chapel and churches E.L.M. Mission at Kariak, Tanjong, and Kariak.

Movable property belonging to the chapel and churches E.L.M. Mission at Kariak, Tanjong, and Kariak.

Movable property belonging to the chapel and churches E.L.M. Mission at Kariak, Tanjong, and Kariak.

Movable property belonging to the chapel and churches E.L.M. Mission at Kariak, Tanjong, and Kariak.

Movable property belonging to the chapel and churches E.L.M. Mission at Kariak, Tanjong, and Kariak.

Movable property belonging to the chapel and churches E.L.M. Mission at Kariak, Tanjong, and Kariak.

Movable property belonging to the chapel and churches E.L.M. Mission at Kariak, Tanjong, and Kariak.

Movable property belonging to the chapel and churches E.L.M. Mission at Kariak, Tanjong, and Kariak.

Movable property belonging to the chapel and churches E.L.M. Mission at Kariak, Tanjong, and Kariak.

Movable property belonging to the chapel and churches E.L.M. Mission at Kariak, Tanjong, and Kariak.

Movable property belonging to the chapel and churches E.L.M. Mission at Kariak, Tanjong, and Kariak.

Subapthiparvan Mission compound containing a school, teachers' quarters and pastor's house, Tiruppur Town Boys' School and church, two teachers' quarters in the piazza street, Tiruppur, two houses in the golf-course street, Tiruppur, Cottages for Christian travellers, Girls' School with Teachers' quarters, containing, S. No. 433-A, 433-B, 433-C, all in Tiruppur village, Palaliam, with movable property connected therewith.

Boys' School (two buildings) with a compound, and a well, teachers' quarters with a compound and a well in Palladam village, with movable property connected therewith.

One church, minister's house with a compound and a well, two acres of dry land in Angappalayam village, with movable property connected therewith.

Land and Panchayat school building therein which is also used as a church (part of the Madurai District) in Kodai village, Kodavolai, with movable property connected therewith, S. No. 4, 4A, 4B and the residential quarters of the school in (within the Madurai District) T. R. 435, in Kodai, with movable property connected therewith.

Girls' School building (two-story) in town, T. R. 4-502, church bungalow, and out-house used as school by the London Mission. T. R. 774, 774, 775, in Chidambaram taluk, with movable property connected therewith.

Bungalow and compound in Angappalayam village (within Chidambaram Municipal limits). T. R. 215, with movable property connected therewith.

Malabar.

Compound called "The Durian Settlement" in which are about 1,500 Eucalyptus trees, 180 pear trees with 4 buildings (mentioned below) and 4 houses situated in Kodavolai.

1. Bungalow known as "Schwartzburg" with out-house door No. 454 to 457.

2. Bungalow known as "Langkang" with out-house door No. 458-459.

3. Bungalow known as "Waring" with out-house door No. 460-461.

4. Bungalow known as "Maddam" with out-house door No. 558-570.

5. Garden's house door No. 522.

All the above properties bearing survey Nos. 102, 103, and 104 and with movable properties connected therewith.

Church compound in Kodalimal bearing survey No. 151 and movable property connected therewith.

Land and building in ward No. V2 block 31 S. No. 1485 situated in Dinidigal and movable property connected therewith.

Land and school house in Nagabekkipattay, Girls' School building at Pether in Dinidigal and movable properties connected therewith.

Two plots of land at Marangapattay in Dinidigal, two houses, contents not known, belonging to Reverend Mr. (last name) and two houses, contents not known, belonging to Mrs. Helia Schmidt.

Building used for church school, two plots of land and pump land in the village of Valude, Dinidigal, and movable property connected therewith.

Building used for church in Chinnampattay, hamlet of Valude, Dinidigal, and movable property connected therewith.

Plot of ground in Alankaradipattay, Dinidigal Taluk and movable property connected therewith.

Two church buildings and compound in Aruvallur (the washed village), a site with a finished building and another piece of land in Muthupattay, Palappattay village.

Church compound and church with finished roofing and burial ground situated in Sikkampattay, Nalankur Taluk, Nattam, and movable property connected therewith.

Dry land in Oradavali village Nattam on the Villavaram in the west of Kodai Road Station.

Dry land to the east of the abandoned road to Palai.

Settlement: Some dry land to the west of Kodai Road Station.

Dry land used as a burial ground in Aruvallur (Zemur).

Church and its compound with a hall house in Aruvallur.

Infamous Mission School premises building with Colonial tile roofing and movable properties connected therewith.

Dry land adjoining the Madurai Road and three school sites Malayagundampattay Nattam.

Movable furniture, etc. in Vinnampalayam village, Periyakulam Taluk.

Movable furniture, etc. in Chinnampattay, Periyakulam Taluk.

Three finished houses used for school and teachers, one graveyard, fruiting trees, and movable property connected therewith, Periyakulam Taluk.

Two buildings used for church and school, graveyard, 22 married trees in the compound situated in Aruvallur and movable property connected therewith, Periyakulam Taluk.

One building used for school situated in Chinnampattay and movable property connected therewith, Periyakulam Taluk.

Two buildings used for school and house for pastor situated in Nedavakkur, and movable property connected therewith, Periyakulam Taluk.

Land with a tiled building and compound used as a school in Vodegari and movable property connected therewith, Periyakulam Taluk.

Land with a tiled building and compound used as a school in Thengara and furniture in one section Chinnampattay, Periyakulam Taluk.

Land bearing S. No. 6-1, 7-0 and 8-1 with a well sunk in S. No. 7-00 is mine situated in Padavallur, Periyakulam Taluk.

Tiruchirappalli.

1. Land and building No. 14, Beemangulam Street, Tiruchirappalli, used as Girls' School with three houses and movable property connected therewith.

2. Land and building No. 15, Koller Street, Tiruchirappalli, used as school and teachers' quarters and movable property connected therewith.

3. House in Thengara Road, Tiruchirappalli, used as Church, pastor's house, teachers' quarters and four houses with vacant ground and movable property connected therewith.

4. Missionary bungalow out-house with vacant ground situated in Tiruchirappalli Contained with movable property connected therewith.

School and teachers' names in Tashkent were village, district.

Stilpnus has been found well in Nagabherung village, Tharpal.

Ceased buildings, prayer hall, women hall, manager's bungalow, late headmaster's house and other houses in the compound (c) with rooms 2, (d) with 2 rooms and women's property connected with the Hindu High school, Tirupul.

2000-2001

[illegible]

Banyan, neem, tree, 3 mango trees, 3 banana trees, 3 lemon trees, 4 orange trees, 1 rosehip plant trees, 1 orange tree, 10 guava trees, 6 mango trees in four village in India.

Sitona gangurei, 1 adf, 2 eggs, 1 chrysalis, 17 polytrich, 16 acanthopoda trees in Yuhady village in Gadar taluk.

Household properties in the bungalows and school in Vakadu village in Sathyam

Musa palmyra (Linn., 5 [small]) variegata, 4 [small], 1 bushy tree red thorns plant in
Biharhata village. Under table

Movable property is *Sydekolliga vilåga*, *Andon taluk*.

Chard compound, conjugative compound, and compound including bonding compound and deriv compound and school compound, all in west compound, Nepalset.

School completed in Gwadelupe.

Dee lands and school songbook in Manuscript.

School playground in Kadar. Village called Kadar; church and school playground in Kadar.

Teacher's home, 1000000 in Dhaka, Pakistan.

School compounds in Wylangton and Purnea

Tetracycline dihydrate compound in Nishiochi,

Agrostis capensis (L.) Nees

School responded in Veenendaal:

Residential buildings: Industrial missionaries bungalow, church missionary bungalow, school house, serviceable and store of industrial school. In west compound, 10-man, thatched house (old); industrial boys' boarding (old); industrial working house, bungalow, thatched house, women's school teacher's house, "master" house, thatched house (two old), children's house, 3 thatched houses in the innercompound compound, small thatched house (one old, all in use removed). Nayaapet

Three wheel houses, painted but for peep, deep hangings, one small house handling occupied hangings, handling house, store, teacher's house, and store, cattle stalls and store, store and teacher's house in and around, Nardispet.

[illegible][illegible]

Big conchadilla, 1 mango, 1 banana, 1 mel, 1 watermelon; all in refrigeration
around Nardinet.

Oka gurguru, i mungwa, # enisani, i kankulu, i rari tree: all in school computed.

One *Crataegus*, 1 *Dircaea*, 2 *gargarensis*, 3 *maragon*, 3 grafted mango, 3 guava trees in front of the house, *Khondal*.

Elymus canadensis, 1 species; 1 *Syntherisma*, 1 fern. 10 grasses, 1 summer orange,
1 red, 1 *Rumex crispus*, 6 orange, 15 grasses, 1 *Syntherisma*, 8 shrub trees; all a breeding com-
munity.

Firm walls, 1 school compound wall, 1 depot compound wall, 1 boarding compound wall; all in

Our gregarious and monomarkate tree is \mathcal{E}_{10} , 1 margin free is \mathcal{E}_{11} , 1 margin free is

Wet lands in Assam, Kachiyagata, Haila, Kandu, all antelopes, common of the following
house is Nysalupat range.

Monastic property associated with the west compound in Nagasong, Belize

Riverside property connected with lost newspaper, *Waj. ed.* Sept. 2, 1911.

Pharmacia properly connected with the boating company Bangalore in Hyderabad, Nellore.

Movable property connected with the Nagardol Industrial school and Lark depot

Minerals property connected with Newberry school and bathing in 1911-1914.
to the University of the State of New York, Albany, New York.

Notable property in the out-stations of Linton, Ayrshire, 1810/1820, 1820/1830, 1830/1840, 1840/1850, 1850/1860, 1860/1870, 1870/1880, 1880/1890, 1890/1900, 1900/1910, 1910/1920, 1920/1930, 1930/1940, 1940/1950, 1950/1960, 1960/1970, 1970/1980, 1980/1990, 1990/2000.

Muralilla property connected with the chapel at Gledor
at the foot connected with Saxon Muralian; however all finden

Monthly property assessed with Clayton Municipal, Virginia at US\$4.00.
Monthly property assessed with the city/county, local retailer's house.

Movable property: furnished with the other items, two armchairs, table, glassware, books, leather's house, iron house, bed room, bed room, bed room, and children's house, bed room's house, ironing and lamp-draw of Secretary, writer's house, manager's bungalow, boarding office

new, breeding hole, parking zone, 19004-19040, secondary storm; all at 41107,
18. No records in the absence of other *Eumegasternus*. *Halteromastix* in Yellow

Conceded land, adjacent land, house site in Nallapalle, school house land at Kammurupalem, others, well water land at Kammurupalem, dry and wet land; school house site at Nallapalle, Odar and Mangapur villages.

Church, two bungalows, girls' boarding house with bungalow, girls' school building, Income Tax school, 2 garbhages, balfas, two wells, covered well, thatched house in Mangapalli, two houses (thatched) in Kammurupalem; one well in Kammurupalem, two houses in Nallapalle, one house in Odar.

Church building, missionary bungalow, academy of sciences Abrah a tiled building, another tiled architect's building, one school building, one store shed, one shed with shed, all in Rapor, and movable properties connected therewith.

Yatchahyati village school building (K.M.). Thatched school buildings in Rayempu, Gattikudi, Mepya, Chittamra, Kanuru, Talithur, Elagunur, all in Vachahyati.

Land, wells and some sort of trees in the compound at Vachahyati, and movable property connected therewith.

Houses in Vachahyati and bungalows in Gudar taluk, and movable property connected therewith.

Good French's big house and kitchen, adjacent people's big house, cookman's house, cattle shed, one shed, poultry house without roofing, first store room, and pulled house without roofing, Gudar taluk's house without roofing, and some and other articles connected with the school, Gudar taluk.

Warranted amount total, 3 mangoes, 4 houses, 2 bungalows, 4 crops, 1 mandible, 1 remanish, 10 cows, 4 mangoes, 10 garbhages, 1 site, 2 eggs, 1 mandarin, 17 palms, 13 mango-shade trees, all in Gudar taluk.

Church, school teachers' quarters and kitchen, and movable connected with school house in Vachahyati, Gudar taluk.

School house and movable connected therewith in Choudahyati, Gudar taluk.

School teacher's house and movable property connected therewith in Vachahyati, Gudar taluk.

School site and movable property connected therewith in Kanuru, Gudar taluk.

School house and movable property connected therewith in Gudar taluk.

School house and movable property connected therewith in Tamar, Gudar taluk.

1,000 palms in Tamar in Dugurupalem, Gudar.

All other properties, movable and immovable in British India, belonging to the Government of Madras, and not heretofore specifically mentioned.

REVENUE OF PROPERTIES BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LYONSIAH KANAKA.

Vengalpet District.

Five tiled bungalows, 1 tiled church building, 1 girls' school (tiled) with kitchen, 1 thatched boys' school and sub-house therewith and kitchen in Kowpudi, Vengalpet.

Two tiled bungalows, 1 tiled church building, 1 tiled school and sub-house in Neevempur, Vengalpet.

Two tiled bungalows, 1 tiled church building, 1 tiled school building, 1 tiled Laper Aytem and sub-house in Jeypet, Vengalpet.

One tiled bungalow, 1 tiled chapel and sub-house in Dullandi, Vengalpet.

Three tiled bungalows, 1 tiled church building, 1 tiled industrial shop and sub-house in Kowpudi, Vengalpet.

One tiled bungalow, 1 tiled chapel and sub-house in Kowpudi, Vengalpet.

One tiled bungalow, 1 tiled chapel and sub-house in Kowpudi, Vengalpet.

One tiled bungalow and sub-house in Kowpudi, Vengalpet.

One tiled bungalow and sub-house in Kowpudi, Vengalpet.

Two tiled bungalows, 1 tiled school building, 1 tiled chapel, 1 girls' school building, 1 tiled Aytem, sub-house and kitchen, Laper Aytem, with church house, etc., other site and buildings within the town in Kowpudi, Vengalpet.

Two tiled bungalows, 1 tiled chapel, 1 boys' school, 1 tiled girls' school, and sub-house in Kowpudi, Vengalpet.

One tiled bungalow, 1 tiled church and tiled house in Kowpudi, Vengalpet.

Four houses, sub-house situated throughout the upper and lower places, Vengalpet.

One large and 1 small bungalow and sub-house in Walar, Vengalpet, school building land in Madras (Gudar taluk), Vengalpet.

One tiled bungalow, 1 tiled chapel and sub-house in Kowpudi, Vengalpet.

One tiled bungalow, 1 tiled chapel and sub-house in Kowpudi, Vengalpet.

One tiled bungalow, 1 tiled chapel and sub-house in Kowpudi, Vengalpet.

One tiled bungalow, 1 tiled chapel and sub-house in Kowpudi, Vengalpet.

One tiled bungalow, 1 tiled chapel and sub-house in Kowpudi, Vengalpet.

One tiled bungalow, 1 tiled chapel and sub-house in Kowpudi, Vengalpet.

One tiled bungalow, 1 tiled chapel and sub-house in Kowpudi, Vengalpet.

One tiled bungalow, 1 tiled chapel and sub-house in Kowpudi, Vengalpet.

One tiled bungalow, 1 tiled chapel and sub-house in Kowpudi, Vengalpet.

One tiled bungalow, 1 tiled chapel and sub-house in Kowpudi, Vengalpet.

One tiled bungalow, 1 tiled chapel and sub-house in Kowpudi, Vengalpet.

One tiled bungalow, 1 tiled chapel and sub-house in Kowpudi, Vengalpet.

One tiled bungalow, 1 tiled chapel and sub-house in Kowpudi, Vengalpet.

One tiled bungalow, 1 tiled chapel and sub-house in Kowpudi, Vengalpet.

One tiled bungalow, 1 tiled chapel and sub-house in Kowpudi, Vengalpet.

One tiled bungalow, 1 tiled chapel and sub-house in Kowpudi, Vengalpet.

One tiled bungalow, 1 tiled chapel and sub-house in Kowpudi, Vengalpet.

One tiled bungalow, 1 tiled chapel and sub-house in Kowpudi, Vengalpet.

One tiled bungalow, 1 tiled chapel and sub-house in Kowpudi, Vengalpet.

One tiled bungalow, 1 tiled chapel and sub-house in Kowpudi, Vengalpet.

One tiled bungalow, 1 tiled chapel and sub-house in Kowpudi, Vengalpet.

One tiled bungalow, 1 tiled chapel and sub-house in Kowpudi, Vengalpet.

One tiled bungalow, 1 tiled chapel and sub-house in Kowpudi, Vengalpet.

One tiled bungalow, 1 tiled chapel and sub-house in Kowpudi, Vengalpet.

One tiled bungalow, 1 tiled chapel and sub-house in Kowpudi, Vengalpet.

One tiled bungalow, 1 tiled chapel and sub-house in Kowpudi, Vengalpet.

Field No. in the Dictionary of the Holy Scriptures—continued

[illegible]

Delhi Zoo Is the Shining Jewel Amongst Eastern Menageries

[illegible]

Table Due to the Following Helsinki European Conference—cont.

[illegible]

Delta due to the Anthony Holmes Foundation! Further Mission—cont.

Delivered Address				Delivered Address			
No.	Rs.	P.	As.	No.	Rs.	P.	As.
1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0
3	1	0	0	3	1	0	0
4	1	0	0	4	1	0	0
5	1	0	0	5	1	0	0
6	1	0	0	6	1	0	0
7	1	0	0	7	1	0	0
8	1	0	0	8	1	0	0
9	1	0	0	9	1	0	0
10	1	0	0	10	1	0	0
11	1	0	0	11	1	0	0
12	1	0	0	12	1	0	0
13	1	0	0	13	1	0	0
14	1	0	0	14	1	0	0
15	1	0	0	15	1	0	0
16	1	0	0	16	1	0	0
17	1	0	0	17	1	0	0
18	1	0	0	18	1	0	0
19	1	0	0	19	1	0	0
20	1	0	0	20	1	0	0
21	1	0	0	21	1	0	0
22	1	0	0	22	1	0	0
23	1	0	0	23	1	0	0
24	1	0	0	24	1	0	0
25	1	0	0	25	1	0	0
26	1	0	0	26	1	0	0
27	1	0	0	27	1	0	0
28	1	0	0	28	1	0	0
29	1	0	0	29	1	0	0
30	1	0	0	30	1	0	0
31	1	0	0	31	1	0	0
32	1	0	0	32	1	0	0
33	1	0	0	33	1	0	0
34	1	0	0	34	1	0	0
35	1	0	0	35	1	0	0
36	1	0	0	36	1	0	0
37	1	0	0	37	1	0	0
38	1	0	0	38	1	0	0
39	1	0	0	39	1	0	0
40	1	0	0	40	1	0	0
41	1	0	0	41	1	0	0
42	1	0	0	42	1	0	0
43	1	0	0	43	1	0	0
44	1	0	0	44	1	0	0
45	1	0	0	45	1	0	0
46	1	0	0	46	1	0	0
47	1	0	0	47	1	0	0
48	1	0	0	48	1	0	0
49	1	0	0	49	1	0	0
50	1	0	0	50	1	0	0
51	1	0	0	51	1	0	0
52	1	0	0	52	1	0	0
53	1	0	0	53	1	0	0
54	1	0	0	54	1	0	0
55	1	0	0	55	1	0	0
56	1	0	0	56	1	0	0
57	1	0	0	57	1	0	0
58	1	0	0	58	1	0	0
59	1	0	0	59	1	0	0
60	1	0	0	60	1	0	0
61	1	0	0	61	1	0	0
62	1	0	0	62	1	0	0
63	1	0	0	63	1	0	0
64	1	0	0	64	1	0	0
65	1	0	0	65	1	0	0
66	1	0	0	66	1	0	0
67	1	0	0	67	1	0	0
68	1	0	0	68	1	0	0
69	1	0	0	69	1	0	0
70	1	0	0	70	1	0	0
71	1	0	0	71	1	0	0
72	1	0	0	72	1	0	0
73	1	0	0	73	1	0	0
74	1	0	0	74	1	0	0
75	1	0	0	75	1	0	0
76	1	0	0	76	1	0	0
77	1	0	0	77	1	0	0
78	1	0	0	78	1	0	0
79	1	0	0	79	1	0	0
80	1	0	0	80	1	0	0
81	1	0	0	81	1	0	0
82	1	0	0	82	1	0	0
83	1	0	0	83	1	0	0
84	1	0	0	84	1	0	0
85	1	0	0	85	1	0	0
86	1	0	0	86	1	0	0
87	1	0	0	87	1	0	0
88	1	0	0	88	1	0	0
89	1	0	0	89	1	0	0
90	1	0	0	90	1	0	0
91	1	0	0	91	1	0	0
92	1	0	0	92	1	0	0
93	1	0	0	93	1	0	0
94	1	0	0	94	1	0	0
95	1	0	0	95	1	0	0
96	1	0	0	96	1	0	0
97	1	0	0	97	1	0	0
98	1	0	0	98	1	0	0
99	1	0	0	99	1	0	0
100	1	0	0	100	1	0	0

Grains tested for male interval at 0. Kanchanas for one path. 400

[illegible]

Costs based on land

Cattle													Swine													Horses																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Cattle													Swine													Horses																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Barley	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

All other properties movable and immovable in British India belonging to the Sahibwaj Bahadur, Evangelical Lutheran Mission and not heretofore specifically mentioned.

No. 2021. — Whereas by notification No. 3082, dated the 19th April 1914, of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, the Governor-General is pleased to exercise the powers conferred by section 12 of the Factory Trading Act, 1913, has declared that the premises situated by section 7 of the said Act shall extend in the property situated or immovable of the said Messrs. Madras and Company.

Now, therefore, the Governor-General in Council in pursuance of the powers conferred by section 7 of the said Act is pleased to declare that all the said property, the same being as far as may be specified in the schedule hereto annexed, shall vest in the Corporation of Madras, and the said Messrs. Madras and Company appointed under the Factory Trading Act, 1913, and in order upon the said Corporation full and absolute power of selling, managing and otherwise dealing with the same.

CHEDULE OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN THE NARAI MANSION IN THE MADRAS
PRESIDENCY AND IN CHINA.

South Malabar division.

(Immovable properties)

1. Coondooz taluk—
 - (i) Chelchie's house and garden measuring 2-28, dry lands measuring 0-18, 0-11, 0-18 and school building, bearing patra Nos. 191, 191 and 604, survey Nos. 124, 70-8 and 144-1 and 2, in the village of Coondooz.
 - (ii) Small ground bearing survey No. 125-2-29 in the village of Federhill.
 - (iii) Dry land measuring 2-25, bearing patra No. 240, survey No. 190-104 in the village of Kavalav.
 - (iv) Misses Bangalore, Chelchie's house, teacher's house, Messrs. house, Jeeban's house and Chagali and rooms of Asad, and sheet and dry lands measuring 31-51, 0-79, garden and schoolmaster's house, measuring 0-48, school building and dry lands measuring 0-23, 0-79, 0-40, burial-ground measuring 2-71 and dry land measuring 2-72, bearing patra Nos. 228, 227, 228, 120 and 191, survey Nos. 108, 120-1, 120-2, and 1, 120-3 G, 127-1, 120-4 and 127-8 in the village of Iluvu.
 - (v) Compound and dry lands measuring 2-48 and 0-58 bearing patra No. 125, survey Nos. 122-1 and 214-1, in the village of Balur.
2. Udupi taluk—
 - (i) Dry lands measuring 2-23, 0-58, bearing patra No. 142 and survey Nos. 145-2 and 8 in the village of Padur.
 - (ii) Gardens measuring 0-10, 0-07 and 0-24, bearing patra Nos. 481, 481 and 451, survey Nos. 40-7 A, 40-7 B and 213, in the village of Udupur.
 - (iii) School building, bungalow and dry lands measuring 0-08 and 0-09, in the village of Anur, bearing patra No. 122 and survey Nos. 67-15 and 120.
 - (iv) Gardens and dry land measuring 0-48 and 0-51 respectively bearing patra No. 122 and survey Nos. 8-8 A and 120-4/8 in the village of Duse (Kadi) (Kallampat).
 - (v) Gardens measuring 0-24, 0-27, 0-24, 0-21, dry lands measuring 2-22, 0-18 and 0-20 and wet land measuring 2-18, bearing patra Nos. 451, 154, 368, 418 and 418 and bearing survey Nos. 154-8, 71-12, 154-8, 154-10, 154-15, 2, 3 and 11 and 154-8 in the village of Kavalur (Dilip).
 - (vi) Gardens measuring 1-37, bearing patra No. 121 and survey No. 223, in the village of Edissur.
 - (vii) Wet lands measuring 0-07, 0-20, 2-08, 1-14, 0-48, 0-75, gardens measuring 0-74, 0-27, 0-42, 0-11, 0-14, 0-20, 0-38, 0-26, 0-08, 0-28, 0-00, 0-05, 0-31, 0-20, 0-03, 1-05, 0-78, 2-44, and dry lands 10-41, 0-29, 0-51, 0-08, 0-08, 0-08, 1-73, 0-20, 0-23, gardens measuring 0-21, 0-14, and burial ground, tank, road, church and tank and dry lands measuring 0-06, 0-21, 1-04, 0-08 and 0-08, bearing patra No. 142 and survey Nos. 44-18, 3, 4, 18, 23, 24, 25, 5, 6, 24, 11, 22, 21, 20, 8, 22, 22, 21, 20, 20, 1, 25, 2, 64-18, 23, 2, 24, 21, 25, 20, 1, 18, 19, 20-2, 24-12, 24-12, 20, 20, 20, 20, in the village of Badakattla.
 - (viii) Dry lands measuring 1-08 and 0-08, bearing patra No. 150 and survey Nos. 120-8 and 220-8 in the village of Bings (Tadik).
 - (ix) Gardens measuring 1-70 and dry lands measuring 1-01 and 2-20, bearing patra Nos. 2, 15 and 16 and survey Nos. 44-1, 44-3 and 44-3, in the village of Manjura.
 - (x) Dry lands measuring 0-16, 1-12, 2-01, 0-26, 1-03, wet lands measuring 0-22, 0-20, gardens measuring 0-18, dry lands measuring 0-23, 2-18, 0-47 and 0-45, bearing patra Nos. 49, 181 and 173, and bearing survey Nos. 120-1, 120-2, 120-3, 120-4, 120-5, 120-6, 120-7, 120-8, 120-9, 120-10, in the village of Shura (Kallampat and Kallur).
 - (xi) Wet land measuring 1-28 and gardens measuring 2-22, 0-18, bearing patra No. 40 and survey Nos. 108-2 and 1, and 108-1, 1/2, in the village of Pungula (Quid).
 - (xii) Gardens measuring 1-24, bearing patra No. 40 and survey No. 120-8 in the village of Kote (Ambar).
 - (xiii) Gardens measuring 0-22, bearing patra No. 123, and survey No. 25-6 in the village of Malu.
 - (xiv) Wet lands measuring 0-20, 0-24, 0-28, 1-23, gardens measuring 0-11, 0-21, 1-05, dry lands measuring 0-21, 1-08 bearing patra No. 40 and survey Nos. 12-4, 18, 2, 2, 2, 1, 8, and 2, wet lands 0-10, 0-25, gardens 0-22, 0-24, 1-00, 0-40, 0-29 and dry lands measuring 0-20, 0-20, 0-20, 1-18, 0-20, 10-18, bearing patra No. 74 and survey Nos. 12-8, 12-14, 12-8, 2, 12-11, 20, 12, 12-8, 1, 8, 1, 2, 12-6, in the village of Nether (Udu).
 - (xv) Gardens measuring 0-21, 0-25, 0-40, bearing patra Nos. 179 and 191 and survey Nos. 44-11 and 41-11, in the village of Kote (Udu).
 - (xvi) Gardens measuring 1-03 and dry lands measuring 0-10, 0-21, bearing patra No. 31, survey Nos. 18-8, 10-1, 8, and dry land measuring 0-40, bearing patra No. 48 and survey No. 10-3, in the village of Pungula.
 - (xvii) Wet lands measuring 0-20, 0-20, 0-40, gardens 0-27 and dry lands measuring 0-28, 1-07, 1-07, 0-03 and 0-40 bearing patra No. 50 and survey Nos. 127-4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 1, 1, 120-4, 4 and 120-4, wet lands measuring 1-10, 0-10, 0-00, bearing patra No. 122 and survey No. 120-4.

Garden	0-11208	bearing path No. 420	and survey No.	18-5	T.R. No.	5-18-441
"	0-11209	"	421	"	24-8	5-18-442
"	0-11210	"	422	"	24-8	5-18-443
"	0-11211	"	423	"	24-8	5-18-444
"	0-11212	"	424	"	24-8	5-18-445
"	0-11213	"	425	"	24-8	5-18-446
"	0-11214	"	426	"	24-8	5-18-447
"	0-11215	"	427	"	24-8	5-18-448
"	0-11216	"	428	"	24-8	5-18-449
"	0-11217	"	429	"	24-8	5-18-450
"	0-11218	"	430	"	24-8	5-18-451
"	0-11219	"	431	"	24-8	5-18-452
"	0-11220	"	432	"	24-8	5-18-453
"	0-11221	"	433	"	24-8	5-18-454
"	0-11222	"	434	"	24-8	5-18-455
"	0-11223	"	435	"	24-8	5-18-456
"	0-11224	"	436	"	24-8	5-18-457
"	0-11225	"	437	"	24-8	5-18-458
"	0-11226	"	438	"	24-8	5-18-459
"	0-11227	"	439	"	24-8	5-18-460

All the above gardens, lands, etc., are in the village of Amoor in Mangalore taluk.

(k)—	Garden	0-11211 bearing path No. 430	and survey No.	17-1	T.R. No.	5-18-413
	Try land	0-11212	"	431	"	5-18-414
	Garden	0-11213	"	432	"	5-18-415
	"	0-11214	"	433	"	5-18-416
	"	0-11215	"	434	"	5-18-417
	Try land	0-11216	"	435	"	5-18-418
	"	0-11217	"	436	"	5-18-419
	"	0-11218	"	437	"	5-18-420
	"	0-11219	"	438	"	5-18-421
	"	0-11220	"	439	"	5-18-422
	"	0-11221	"	440	"	5-18-423
	"	0-11222	"	441	"	5-18-424
	"	0-11223	"	442	"	5-18-425
	"	0-11224	"	443	"	5-18-426
	"	0-11225	"	444	"	5-18-427
	"	0-11226	"	445	"	5-18-428
	"	0-11227	"	446	"	5-18-429
	"	0-11228	"	447	"	5-18-430
	"	0-11229	"	448	"	5-18-431
	"	0-11230	"	449	"	5-18-432
	"	0-11231	"	450	"	5-18-433
	"	0-11232	"	451	"	5-18-434
	"	0-11233	"	452	"	5-18-435
	"	0-11234	"	453	"	5-18-436
	"	0-11235	"	454	"	5-18-437
	"	0-11236	"	455	"	5-18-438
	"	0-11237	"	456	"	5-18-439
	"	0-11238	"	457	"	5-18-440
	"	0-11239	"	458	"	5-18-441
	"	0-11240	"	459	"	5-18-442
	"	0-11241	"	460	"	5-18-443
	"	0-11242	"	461	"	5-18-444
	"	0-11243	"	462	"	5-18-445
	"	0-11244	"	463	"	5-18-446
	"	0-11245	"	464	"	5-18-447
	"	0-11246	"	465	"	5-18-448
	"	0-11247	"	466	"	5-18-449
	"	0-11248	"	467	"	5-18-450
	"	0-11249	"	468	"	5-18-451
	"	0-11250	"	469	"	5-18-452
	"	0-11251	"	470	"	5-18-453
	"	0-11252	"	471	"	5-18-454
	"	0-11253	"	472	"	5-18-455
	"	0-11254	"	473	"	5-18-456
	"	0-11255	"	474	"	5-18-457
	"	0-11256	"	475	"	5-18-458
	"	0-11257	"	476	"	5-18-459
	"	0-11258	"	477	"	5-18-460
	"	0-11259	"	478	"	5-18-461
	"	0-11260	"	479	"	5-18-462
	"	0-11261	"	480	"	5-18-463
	"	0-11262	"	481	"	5-18-464
	"	0-11263	"	482	"	5-18-465
	"	0-11264	"	483	"	5-18-466
	"	0-11265	"	484	"	5-18-467
	"	0-11266	"	485	"	5-18-468
	"	0-11267	"	486	"	5-18-469
	"	0-11268	"	487	"	5-18-470
	"	0-11269	"	488	"	5-18-471
	"	0-11270	"	489	"	5-18-472
	"	0-11271	"	490	"	5-18-473
	"	0-11272	"	491	"	5-18-474
	"	0-11273	"	492	"	5-18-475
	"	0-11274	"	493	"	5-18-476
	"	0-11275	"	494	"	5-18-477
	"	0-11276	"	495	"	5-18-478
	"	0-11277	"	496	"	5-18-479
	"	0-11278	"	497	"	5-18-480
	"	0-11279	"	498	"	5-18-481
	"	0-11280	"	499	"	5-18-482
	"	0-11281	"	500	"	5-18-483
	"	0-11282	"	501	"	5-18-484
	"	0-11283	"	502	"	5-18-485
	"	0-11284	"	503	"	5-18-486
	"	0-11285	"	504	"	5-18-487
	"	0-11286	"	505	"	5-18-488
	"	0-11287	"	506	"	5-18-489
	"	0-11288	"	507	"	5-18-490
	"	0-11289	"	508	"	5-18-491
	"	0-11290	"	509	"	5-18-492
	"	0-11291	"	510	"	5-18-493
	"	0-11292	"	511	"	5-18-494
	"	0-11293	"	512	"	5-18-495
	"	0-11294	"	513	"	5-18-496
	"	0-11295	"	514	"	5-18-497
	"	0-11296	"	515	"	5-18-498
	"	0-11297	"	516	"	5-18-499
	"	0-11298	"	517	"	5-18-500
	"	0-11299	"	518	"	5-18-501
	"	0-11300	"	519	"	5-18-502
	"	0-11301	"	520	"	5-18-503
	"	0-11302	"	521	"	5-18-504
	"	0-11303	"	522	"	5-18-505
	"	0-11304	"	523	"	5-18-506
	"	0-11305	"	524	"	5-18-507
	"	0-11306	"	525	"	5-18-508
	"	0-11307	"	526	"	5-18-509
	"	0-11308	"	527	"	5-18-510
	"	0-11309	"	528	"	5-18-511
	"	0-11310	"	529	"	5-18-512
	"	0-11311	"	530	"	5-18-513
	"	0-11312	"	531	"	5-18-514
	"	0-11313	"	532	"	5-18-515
	"	0-11314	"	533	"	5-18-516
	"	0-11315	"	534	"	5-18-517
	"	0-11316	"	535	"	5-18-518
	"	0-11317	"	536	"	5-18-519
	"	0-11318	"	537	"	5-18-520
	"	0-11319	"	538	"	5-18-521
	"	0-11320	"	539	"	5-18-522
	"	0-11321	"	540	"	5-18-523
	"	0-11322	"	541	"	5-18-524
	"	0-11323	"	542	"	5-18-525
	"	0-11324	"	543	"	5-18-526
	"	0-11325	"	544	"	5-18-527
	"	0-11326	"	545	"	5-18-528
	"	0-11327	"	546	"	5-18-529
	"	0-11328	"	547	"	5-18-530
	"	0-11329	"	548	"	5-18-531
	"	0-11330	"	549	"	5-18-532
	"	0-11331	"	550	"	5-18-533
	"	0-11332	"	551	"	5-18-534
	"	0-11333	"	552	"	5-18-535
	"	0-11334	"	553	"	5-18-536
	"	0-11335	"	554	"	5-18-537
	"	0-11336	"	555	"	5-18-538
	"	0-11337	"	556	"	5-18-539
	"	0-11338	"	557	"	5-18-540
	"	0-11339	"	558	"	5-18-541
	"	0-11340	"	559	"	5-18-542
	"	0-11341	"	560	"	5-18-543
	"	0-11342	"	561	"	5-18-544
	"	0-11343	"	562	"	5-18-545
	"	0-11344	"	563	"	5-18-546
	"	0-11345	"	564	"	5-18-547
	"	0-11346	"	565	"	5-18-548
	"	0-11347	"	566	"	5-18-549
	"	0-11348	"	567	"	5-18-550
	"	0-11349	"	568	"	5-18-551
	"	0-11350	"	569	"	5-18-552
	"	0-11351	"	570	"	5-18-553
	"	0-11352	"	571	"	5-18-554
	"	0-11353	"	572	"	5-18-555
	"	0-11354	"	573	"	5-18-556
	"	0-11355	"	574	"	5-18-557
	"	0-11356	"	575	"	5-18-558
	"	0-11357	"	576	"	5-18-559
	"	0-11358	"	577	"	5-18-560
	"	0-11359	"	578	"	5-18-561
	"	0-11360	"	579	"	5-18-562
	"	0-11361	"	580	"	5-18-563
	"	0-11362	"	581	"	5-18-564
	"	0-11363	"	582	"	5-18-565
	"	0-11364	"	583	"	5-18-566
	"	0-11365	"	584	"	5-18-567
	"	0-11366	"	585	"	5-18-568
	"	0-11367	"	586	"	5-18-569
	"	0-11368	"	587	"	5-18-570
	"	0-11369	"	588	"	5-18-571
	"	0-11370	"	589	"	5-18-572
	"	0-11371	"	590	"	5-18-573
	"	0-11372	"	591	"	5-18-574
	"	0-11373	"	592	"	5-18-575
	"	0-11374	"	593	"	5-18-576
	"	0-11375	"	594	"	5-18-577
	"	0-11376	"	595	"	5-18-578
	"	0-11377	"	596	"	5-18-579
	"	0-11378	"	597	"	5-18-580
	"	0-11379	"	598	"	5-18-581
	"	0-11380	"	599	"	5-18-582
	"	0-11381	"	600	"	5-18-583

Village.	Survey No.	Coffee land and house property.		Village.	Survey No.	House land and house property.	
		Acres.	Sq. Yds.			Acres.	Sq. Yds.
Ammiti	80	10	14	Ammiti	42	4	94
	79-1	31	61		46	10	87
	79-2	10	64		48	4	20
	79-3	42	87		104	4	89
	81	12	81		119	1	40
Folliet	32	8	20	Folliet	125-1	9	46
	125-1	18	18		47	2	80
	125-2	8	18		71-3	11	28
	126-1	6	38		71-4	10	73
	126-2	4	33		71-1	4	81
	127-1	4	86		71-2	1	20
	127-2	2	87		72	4	78
	127-3	1	11		76	1	43
	127-4	2	87		121	8	86
	127-5	1	11		86-1	16	19
					92	1	62
					101-1	10	38
					101-2	8	40

And other immovable properties belonging to the Good Mission in the Province of Coorg.

Village.	Survey number.	Wet lands.	Arable lands.	Coffee lands.
Ammiti	118-1	2-44	2-04	
Do.	123-1			1-00

II.—Buildings.

1. Ten old buildings in the 'nyaya' compound, Marawa, including church, school and residences.
2. School house, Gassagel street, Marawa.
3. House property at Anandapur near Ammiti.
4. Buildings at Gunkoppal.

III.—Movable properties.

Furniture and movable properties connected with the aforementioned schools, etc., belonging to the Good Mission.

1. Upper Mission bungalow.
2. Good Mission school, Byravul.
3. " " " " Mayawadi.
4. " " " " Elementary school, Hoden.
5. " " " " Gunkoppal.
6. " " " " school, Anandapur.
7. Anandapur church.
8. Good Mission church, Marawa.
9. " " " " Zoya school, Marawa.
10. " " " " Girls' school.
11. In Anandapur Mission bungalow.
12. Orphanage of the Good Mission, Anandapur (Boys' and Girls' orphanage).

All other properties movable and immovable in the Marawa Precincts and in Coorg belonging to the Good Mission and not heretofore specifically mentioned.

Dated 27th May 1910.

No. 216.—The Governor in Council declares under the provisions of section 53 of the Madras Forest Act, 1907, that the area specified below, which was declared to be reserved forest under section 15 of the Act in Notification No. 594, dated 27th April 1908, published on pages 617-618 of Part I of the First St. George Gazette, dated 1st May 1905 shall cease to be reserved forest with effect from 1st August 1910:—

Boundaries.

Name of measure or portion of waste described.	Distance.	Talk.	Village.	Area.
Tandipal forest tract	Extends	to	Gassagel	970 183

Remarks.

North.—Starting from a point which is at a distance of 1,340 Yds and with a bearing of 144° 00' from the north-east end corner of a No. 214 of Government waste, the line runs east by north with a bearing of 120° for a distance of 490 Yds. (This is a nearly exactly direction with a bearing of 121° for a distance of 490 Yds.) Then, in line goes on direct with a bearing of 120° 00' for a distance of 344 Yds and again in the same direction with a bearing of 119° for a distance of 1,120 Yds.

East.—From the line runs a north-easterly direction with a bearing of 112° for a distance of 8,062 Yds to the north-east corner of the No. 214 of Government waste.

South.—From the line is in a westerly direction along the northern side of a No. 200, 120, 126, 915, 107, 120, 124 and 128 up to the Kulkarni line from the north-west corner of the Government land (shown 2) runs in a north-west direction for about 4 miles but along these lines there are some trees and these are included in the

(1) **SHORT TITLE.**

This Decree may be cited as "The Harbours Electric Decree, 1929."

(2) **INTERPRETATION.**

The Decree is to be read and construed subject to the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, and the several words, terms and expressions in which that Act or by the rules thereunder or the Indian Electricity Act, 1917, respectively are assigned, shall have in this Decree and the decrees thereunder the same respective meanings, provided that in this Decree—

(a) The expression "The Act" shall mean the Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

(b) The expression "Licensee" shall mean Messrs. Port & Co., Ltd., carrying on business as Merchants and Agents, at North Beach, Madras, and their permitted assignees.

(c) The expressions "sub-station" and "service connection" shall mean the defined words annexed to this Decree, respectively.

(d) The expression "deposited map" shall mean the plan of the area of supply hereinafter specified which has been deposited with the Government of Madras in pursuance of the rules under the Act which plan is signed for the purpose of certification by the Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Public Works Department, and by the applicants under the name and style of Port & Co., Ltd.

(3) **GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.**

The date of the notification by the Government of Madras in the Port St. George Gazette, that this Decree has been granted is in this Decree referred to as "the commencement of the Decree."

(4) **SCOPE.**

(a) The period within which under clause 1 (b) of the schedule to the Act, the Licensee shall deposit or cause such map as therein mentioned, and the area so to be deposited or caused, shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Government of Madras under that clause, be one year and reckon for three months respectively.

(b) Under clause 1 (a) of the schedule of the Act the said area deposited or caused and/or the provision of this clause shall be subject as ordered as to the commencement of supply or at such earlier date or dates and by such instalments as may be approved by the Government.

(5) **AREA OF SUPPLY.**

The area of supply above referred to within which this supply of energy is authorized by the Decree is the whole of the area contained within the municipal limits of Harbours and more particularly delineated upon the deposited map by a red line enclosing the said area.

(6) **PERSONS OR SOCIETY.**

Subject to the provisions of this Decree and the Act and the rules thereunder, the Licensee shall be entitled, during the continuance of this Decree, to supply energy for all purposes except in bulk within the area of supply.

(7) **COMPLETION WORKS.**

(a) The Licensee shall, within a period of three years after the commencement of this Decree lay down cables and sufficient distributing mains and service works to the satisfaction of the Government of Madras for the purpose of supply of electrical energy throughout each street or parts of streets as are mentioned in the first schedule and as indicated in black on the deposited map. In the case of difference between the description in the first schedule and as indicated on the deposited map, the latter shall prevail.

(b) If the Licensee fail to comply with the provisions of sub-clause (a) the Decree may be revoked.

(8) **GENERATING STATION.**

The generating station shall be within the area of supply above referred to.

(9) **DEPOSING OF ROADS AND RAILWAYS AND CHANNELS AND WATERWAYS.**

(a) The Licensee are hereby specially authorized to open and break up the soil and pavement of the aforementioned railway and to cross the aforementioned roads—

(i) M. & S. M. Railway.

(ii) Border Canal.

Byes "

Place "

(b) The length of trenches to be opened on any street at any one time and the period for which they may remain open shall be determined from time to time by Government or the Local Authority by which such street is regulated. When any street is crossed, not more than half the width of such street shall without the special authority in writing of Government or the Local Authority be allowed to be closed for traffic.

(10) **LIMIT OF PRICE TO BE CHARGED IN RESPECT OF THE SUPPLY OF ENERGY.**

The price to be charged by the Licensee for energy supplied by them shall not exceed those stated in their tariff in the second schedule, or in the case of a method of charge approved by the Government of Madras in accordance with clause (X) of the schedule of the Act such method as the Government of Madras shall be so approving the method.

(11) **PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY.**

(a) The option of purchase given by section 1, sub-section (1) of the Act shall first be exercisable on the expiration of fifty years from the date of the notification of this Decree and on the expiration of any subsequent period of twenty years during the subsistence of this Decree. The percentage of the value to be determined in accordance with and for the purpose of section 2 (3) of the Act of the land, buildings, works, materials and plant of the Licensee therein mentioned to be added under the second proviso of the sub-section to such value on account of compulsory purchase shall be twenty per centum.

(3) In accordance with section 2, sub-section (K), clause (6) (i) of the Act, it is hereby declared that the generating station to be used in connection with the undertaking shall form part of the undertaking for the purpose of purchase under section 8 or section 3 of the Act.

(4) During the period of notice provided in section 2 (4) of the Act the extension and siting of any works to the capital account of the business shall be subject to the previous approval of Government.

(12) **EXEMPTION FROM THE PROVISIONS TO THE ACT.**

In pursuance of section 2, sub-section (K), clause (f) of the Act it is hereby expressly declared that clause (IX) of the schedule to the Act shall be excepted from interpretation in this licence.

(13) **ASSIGNMENT OF LICENSE.**

At any time after the commencement of this Licence, the Licensee may, with the previous consent in writing of the Government of Madras, assign this Licence or transfer the whole of their undertaking in respect of which this licence is granted (including all lands, buildings, works, materials and plant of the Licensee) to a Company formed or to be formed and registered in British India in accordance with the law in force in British India or in England under the English Companies Act, having authority to take over the licence and the said undertaking at the time may be not to exercise the powers and perform the obligations given to or imposed upon the Licensee under the licence and the Act and rules made under the Act and an such management or transfer the rights, powers and authorities, obligations and liabilities of the Licensee shall be assigned and transferred to and shall be exercised by and shall attach to such Company formed or to be formed as aforesaid.

(14) **LICENSEE TO HAVE POWER TO PURCHASE GENERATORS OR ENGINES.**

The Licensee shall have power with the previous approval in writing of the Government of Madras to issue and deliver such quantities of supply as may be necessary from time to time for the day fulfilment of the terms and the conditions of the Licence and the Indian Electricity Act and the rules thereunder.

Dated this	day of	One thousand nine hundred
and eleven.		

(Signed by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council)

Secretary to Government, P. W. D., Madras.

FIRST ANNEXURE.

STREETS IN WHICH THE LICENSEE IS TO LAY DOWN SUPPLIES AND SUPPLYING DISTRIBUTION MACHINES FOR THE PURPOSE OF SUPPLYING SUPPLY.

Hydrabad Road from P. W. D. Workshop over Ellore and Ryze Canal through along Canal side down Baidar Road.

Quarry Road.

Ellore Road from Bridge over Ryze Canal to Museum Road.

India Club Street.

Canal Road.

Museum Road between Quarry Road and Ellore Road.

Swabey Street.

Lambert Street.

Hermansdassen Street.

Current Road.

Sub-Canal Street.

Railway Approach Road to Sub-Canal Street.

Municipal Office Road.

Bank Street.

Postoffice Street from Hydrabad Road to Koushik Street.

SECOND ANNEXURE.

METER CHARGES.

Class 1.

The term "Unit" as used in this schedule shall be deemed to mean the energy equivalent in a current of one thousand amperes flowing under an electric pressure force of one volt during one hour.

Class 2.

Where the Licensee charges any consumer by the actual quantity of energy supplied to him, they shall be entitled to charge him, subject to a maximum monthly charge of six rupees, at the following rates:—

(a) For lighting and the purpose eight annas per unit.

(b) For other purposes than lighting and power.

(c) For any quantity not exceeding the equivalent of thirty-three hours' supply per month at the maximum power which has been connected at the rate of four annas per unit.

(d) For any quantity exceeding the equivalent of thirty-three hours' supply per month at such maximum power at the rate of three annas per unit.

(e) For any further quantity exceeding the equivalent of sixty-six hours' supply per month at such maximum power at the rate of two annas per unit.

Class 2.

When the System is assumed the quantity of current contained in the supply to the consumer they shall be entitled to charge him for electrical energy according to the rates and such is class 2 of the system, the quantity of energy required to the being taken to be the product of the quantity of current as measured by the meter and the declared pressure at the consumer's terminals, that is to say, full contract pressure at his terminals, so may be declared by the licensee under the Act. Provided that when the licensee supply energy on an alternating system the method of measurement shall not apply and that in such cases the quantity of energy contained in the supply shall be measured by one or more suitable and approved meters.

A copy of the map referred to in the above clause may be deposited at, and copy of the draft licence obtained at the 1 per. copy from the Municipal Office, St. George, or Messrs. Reid & Co's Office at North Street, Malacca.

Every local authority, company or person, desirous of making any representation with reference to this application to Government, may do so by letter addressed to the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department within three months of the date of issue of this advertisement.

W. HUTTON,

Acting Joint Paye to Govt., P.W.D. (Buildings and Roads).

Government, May 28, 1938.

The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

FAREWAY BOARD.

The 12th May 1938.

No. 786-E-39.—Mr. C. D. Davis Wilson, Chief Engineer, first class and Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 7, Madras, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of article 404, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 28th May 1938.

No. 786-E-39-1.—With reference to notification No. 786-E-39, dated 12th May 1938, Inspect. Col. F. Ramanathan, R.A., R.T., Officiating Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 1, Calcutta, is appointed Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 7, Madras.

E. BARNARDISTON,

Secretary to Government, P.W.D. (Railways).

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Government, May 28, 1938.

Under section 4, Act No. 1 of 1934, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 29-37 acres, by the name of Uthirai Muttu or Muttu, is required for a public purpose, to wit, for providing means of irrigation to Athikudam tank in the villages of Kankarandol and Athikudam, Madras taluk, Madras district and, under sections 5 and 7 of the said Act, the Divisional Officer, Madras, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under that Act directed to take order for the acquisition of this said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Madras, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Madras district, Madras taluk, known Kankarandol village.

S.N. No. 242-2, belonging to Thangal Kottu, bounded on the north by S.N. No. 242-1; east by S.N. No. 242-3, south by Athikudam Taluk; west by S.N. No. 242-4	242-2
S.N. No. 242-3, belonging to Thangal Kottu, bounded on the north by S.N. No. 242-2, south by Athikudam Taluk; east by S.N. No. 242-4, west by S.N. No. 242-1	242-3
S.N. No. 242-4, belonging to Kankarandol and Madras, bounded on the north by S.N. No. 242-3, east by S.N. No. 242-1, south by S.N. No. 242-2, west by S.N. No. 242-5	242-4
S.N. No. 242-5, belonging to Thangal Kottu, bounded on the north by S.N. No. 242-4, east by S.N. No. 242-1, south by S.N. No. 242-2, west by S.N. No. 242-3	242-5
S.N. No. 242-1, belonging to Thangal Kottu, bounded on the north by S.N. No. 242-2, east by S.N. No. 242-3, south by S.N. No. 242-4, west by S.N. No. 242-5	242-1
S.N. No. 242-2, belonging to Thangal Kottu, bounded on the north by S.N. No. 242-3, east by S.N. No. 242-1, south by S.N. No. 242-4, west by S.N. No. 242-5	242-2
S.N. No. 242-3, belonging to Thangal Kottu, bounded on the north by S.N. No. 242-4, east by S.N. No. 242-2, south by S.N. No. 242-1, west by S.N. No. 242-5	242-3
S.N. No. 242-4, belonging to Thangal Kottu, bounded on the north by S.N. No. 242-5, east by S.N. No. 242-3, south by S.N. No. 242-2, west by S.N. No. 242-1	242-4
S.N. No. 242-5, belonging to Thangal Kottu, bounded on the north by S.N. No. 242-1, east by S.N. No. 242-4, south by S.N. No. 242-3, west by S.N. No. 242-2	242-5
Total	242-1

These Athikudam village.

S. No. 1-2, belonging to Athikudam Taluk, bounded on the north by S.N. No. 242 of Jai Kankarandol; east by S.N. No. 1-3, south by S.N. No. 1-4, west by S.N. No. 1-5	1-2
S. No. 1-3, belonging to Athikudam Taluk, bounded on the north by S.N. No. 1-2; east, south and west by S.N. No. 1-4	1-3
S. No. 1-4, belonging to Athikudam Taluk, bounded on the north by S.N. No. 1-3; east, south and west by S.N. No. 1-5	1-4
S. No. 1-5, belonging to Athikudam Taluk, bounded on the north by S.N. No. 1-4; east, south and west by S.N. No. 1-2	1-5
Total	1-12

Under section 10 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1894 M. R. N. Myrland Sanyappa Gura has been elected as a member of the Taluk Board, Banded, for Annamalai Circle of the South Taluk Board.

Kistna Collector's Office,
25th May 1912.

I. T. SWAMY,
Collector.

M. R. N. Kammakalath Madathil Overide Neeva Arangal has been elected as a member of the Palghat Taluk Board.

Malabar Collector's Office,
25th May 1912.

A. F. HALL,
Deputy Collector.

M. R. N. T. Krishnan Chettiar, son of Subba Chettiar, Kumbakonam, is hereby declared to have been duly elected as member of the Hoar Taluk Board.

Taluk Collector's Office,
27th May 1912.

E. A. DAVIS,
Collector.

Under section 10 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1894, M. R. N. Anantadas Ramalinga Udayar has been duly elected as a member of the Mapuram Taluk Board in the district of Tanjore.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
21st May 1912.

F. E. HUGHES,
Collector.

Under section 10 of the Madras Local Board's Act V of 1894, the following gentlemen have been duly elected as members of the Maun Taluk Board:—

- (1) M. R. N. Srinivasappa Ayyar Tandyasappa Ayyar Arangal, Arjuna.
- (2) M. R. N. Mang Ayyar Ramachandra Rao Arangal, Neeva.
- (3) M. R. N. Srinivas Ayyar per Srinivas Appappa Arangal, Arangal.

Under section 10 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1894, the following gentlemen have been duly elected as members of the Tenkasi Taluk Board:—

- (1) M. R. N. Srinivasan Pappai Sankar Pappai Arangal, Thappar.
- (2) M. R. N. Madhavan Pillai Krishnaswami Pillai Arangal, Kumbakonam.
- (3) M. R. N. Venkataswami Ayyar Sankaranam Ayyar, Palai.

Tenkalapally Collector's Office,
22nd May 1912.

G. G. AUSTIN,
Deputy Collector.

The President, District Board, Bellary, in exercise of the power delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 100 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, hereby appoints M. R. N. Srinivasan Ayyar Arangal, Sub-district Inspector of Schools, Alor, to be a member of the Adoni Taluk Board.

Bellary District Board's Office,
21st May 1912.

E. I. SMITH,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M. R. N. Pazanna Mari Reddi Bhatt has been appointed by election by the Chendragiri Taluk Board a member of the Chittoor District Board.

Chittoor District Board's Office,
25th May 1912.

A. GALLISTY,
President.

The President, District Board, Golaruri, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 100 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1894, hereby appoints M. R. N. Chittappa Venkata Rao Gura to be a member of the Peddapur Taluk Board.

Golaruri District Board's Office,
25th May 1912.

D. SENGASIRI RAO,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M. R. N. Venkateswami Sankarappa Rao, M. R. N. Kammakal Sanyappa Sanyappa Rao, M. R. N. Rajagopal Venkata Subrahmanya Sanyappa Rao and M. R. N. Datt Venkateswami Sanyappa Rao have been elected as members of the Guntur District Board by the Thudi Taluk Board.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M. R. N. Chettai Sanyappa Sanyappa Rao and M. R. N. Kammakal Sanyappa Rao have been elected as members of the Guntur District Board by the Guntur Taluk Board.

Guntur District Board's Office,
21st May 1912.

S. M. V. USMAN KHAN,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M. R. N. Srinivas Sanyappa Rao has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Kistna District Board by the Nannayal Taluk Board.

Kistna District Board's Office,
25th May 1912.

V. NARASIMHAM PARTULU,
President.

The President, District Board, Malabar, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Government in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, hereby appoints Mr. Stratford Hinchey, Esq., and Vethakandy Chethak Chanthak Nig Nalok Nalok to be members of the Vijaya Taluk Board.

Malabar District Board's Office,
25th May 1918.

J. P. HALL,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, M.L.B., G. V. S. S. M. Narayanan Chettyar Arangal has been appointed by election as a member of the Namal District Board by the District Board.

Namal District Board's Office,
25th May 1918.

H. M. MOON,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, M.L.B., Sri Balakrishnan Appalaraju Subramanian Arangal, s.a., s.o., District Executive Engineer, Mysore, has been duly elected as a member of the Tanjore District Board, by the District Board, Mysore.

Tanjore District Board's Office,
25th May 1918.

J. H. HUGHES,
President.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by G.O. No. 255 L., dated the 20th March 1908, the President of the Tanjore District Board appoints M.L.B., Sri Balakrishnan Appalaraju Subramanian Arangal, s.a., s.o., to be a member of the Krishnagiri Taluk Board, s.a. M.L.B. S. Balakrishnan resigned.

Tanjore District Board's Office,
25th May 1918.

J. H. HUGHES,
President.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him by the Government in Council under section 118 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1904, the President, District Board, Technopoly, hereby appoints M.L.B. J. V. Govindaswami Nair, s.a., s.o., to be a member of the Technopoly Taluk Board.

Under rule 20 of the revised rules for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards, the President, District Board, Technopoly, hereby appoints M.L.B. S. Venkateswami Nair, s.a., s.o., Sub-District Inspector of Schools, Lalgudi, to be a member of the Technopoly Taluk Board.

Technopoly District Board's Office,
25th May 1918.

T. DEVIKA ANJANAYAR,
President.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority.

No. 22.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 3, 1913.

[Price, 4 annas.]

Part I-B.—Educational.

CONTENTS.

Board Examination (Entrance)	118
Government Technical Examination, April 1913—Typewriting, Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced Grades—Qualifying papers	120
Examination	121

NOTICES:

Copyright in Books registered in the Stationers' Company during the first quarter of 1913.
Government Technical Examination, April 1913—Typewriting, Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced Grades—Qualifying papers.
List of teachers whose certificates were completed by the Director of Schools during 1912.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Education.)

LEAVE.

Government, May 28, 1913.

No. 114.—In modification of notification No. 38, dated the 1st February 1913, published on page 45 of Part I-B of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 4th February 1913, Mr. J. W. Coombes, acting Superintendent, Reframing School, Changanassery, privilege leave for six months and furlough for one year in application thereof from or after the 1st July 1913 under articles 26A, 213 and 215 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 117, Financial, dated the 7th March 1913.

RESIGNATION.

Government, May 27, 1913.

No. 115.—Mr. J. L. Sreenivas, M.A., has resigned his Ordinary Fellowship of the Madras University with effect from the 1st May 1913, under the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), section 11, sub-section (1).

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE.

1. The Director is pleased to grant furlough for one year, with effect from 1st July 1913, to M. R. N. S. Sankaranarayanan Aiyar, First Assistant, Training section of the Government Training School, Dindigul, and acting Headmaster, Government Training School, Ranganth.

Madras, 26th May 1913.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE

* The privilege here for two months granted to M.R.P.G. Associates, Inc., Assistant, Inspector of Schools, Kansas district, under whom it worked as acting Sub-Associate Inspector of Schools, Saskatchewan district since, to the Missouri a subscription, published in Part 12 of the Post St. George Gazette, dated 21st April 1904, is extended by another month.

Madison, Mich. May 1914.

CHARACTER OF LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT

The findings have for one month to M.R.S. S. Subbaraj Reddy, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tiruvallur District, and Acting Principal, Assistant to the Inspector of Schools, Tiruvallur District, and the appointment of M.R.S. V. Krishna Ayyangar to act for the former, will be communicated to the Director's confidentially published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 28th April 1939 and 26th May 1939, are hereby cancelled.

Madras, 27th May 1934.

ISOTERMACAL PHASE

The teachers' textbooks of the elementary grade of V. B. Dastgir's Appangur, bearing No. 4745, is hereby cancelled under rule 185 of the Madras Educational Rules.

Madras, 20th May 1936.

R. LITTLEHALLOS,
Acting Director of Public Instruction

DIVERSITY AND THE FIRM

STUDENT WORKING LEARNING CERTIFICATE

Рассчитайте значение ΔG° для реакции:

History of England and British India

The following special periods are presented for the Public Examination of 1970:—

For History of England—“(1) 1600-1700” and for History of British India—“(2) The ascending of events and the fall of Empire in India.”

Notes.—Copies of the syllabus for the special period of History of British India will be furnished to heads of institutions in due course.

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 17th May 1916.

Environ

The following text-books in English are prescribed for the Public Examination of 1933 :-

1. Text-books of which a detailed knowledge will not be required:
I. The Indian Heroes (C. A. Kinnell, C.T.D.) Oxford University Press (Madras Branch, Madras). Price Rs. 1.
II. Stories from the Arabian Nights (edited by Andrew Lang) Longmans' Continental Story Readers, Second Series (Longmans, Green & Co., Madras Branch, Madras). Price Annas 75.
III. Cinderella to Alice - A story book for boys (edited by John Davies (Mrs. D. N. Hall) omitting the first two chapters - Oxford University Press (Madras Branch, Madras). Price Rs. 2.
IV. Book of Heroes (edited by Fanny Scholms) abridged edition for schools (Macmillan & Co., Limited, Madras Branch, Madras). Price Rs. 1-4-3.
2. Text book of which a detailed knowledge will be required:
Soliloquies in Poetry and Prose. The soliloquies will be encouraged, i.e., the text-book containing them will be published by the University of Madras and copies thereof can be had from the S.P.C.K. Press, Madras.

The following text-books have been presented for the Public Examination of 1931 :

- (1) Text-books of which a detailed knowledge will be required;
 Selections in Poetry (See Group A) —
 Ueda (Hindustani), Kinnear, Tait, Wings, Malayalam and Orissa.
 Note.—Copies of the text-book containing the selections can be had from the S.P.O.K. Press,
 Vepery, Madras.
 Selections in Poetry and Prose (See Group B) —
 Rensell, Kinnear, Tait, Wings and Malayalam.
 Note.—Copies of the text-book containing the selections can be had from the S.P.O.K. Press,
 Vepery, Madras.
 S.B.—In the case of Kinnear, Tait, Talyor and Malayalam, the book will contain the
 selections for both A and C Groups with the indication therein as to which portion should be studied.

under Group A and which under Group C) copies of the book containing the solutions for Group A should be also available for the use of candidates who do not bring up Group C and have not to study the solutions under that Group.

Gala Examinations (for Group A).

Galaatala Utho (1917. Etc.).—Poetry and Prose positions—by M. H. Jaidubhā Abād (Amarā Abādī Press, Alahabad). Price, Rs. 1-1-0.

Group (for Group C)

Prabodha Patha by Maitrayogya Bāth Prasthābhāsa Kavyābhāsa (Cuttack Printing Company, Limited, Cuttack, Bengal, Odisha). Price, Rs. 2.
Kavyābhāsa (183 and 402 verses) (Sanskrit, pp. 18-49) by Gangaधर Mohan (Cuttack Printing Company, Limited, Cuttack, Bengal, Odisha). Price, Rs. 2.

Greek (Group C).

Xenophon: Cyropaedia, III.

Latin (Group C).

Caesar: De Bello Gallico, V (3-42).

Orat.: Metamorphoses I, (1-112).

French (Group C).

French Chanson, pages 26 to 48 from Le Poésime (Ed. H. J. Pons-Edmond Smal). Paris: Sirey.

German (Group C).

Ende 1-XX, Fables LXXIV-CL. (S. F. C. I., Bonn, Vopary, Meisen).

Arabic (Group C).

Mafatih al-Jawab (Chapter I) by Saad Ahmad Sherafi (Majlis Press, Delhi).

Persian (Group C).

[Will be notified.]

Hindi (Group C).

Sanskrit-Prasthābhāsa by Subhāshī Kṛishṇa (Hindu Agency, Bhubaneswar, Poona).
Vishakhā Kavita by Dr. B. V. Tilak (New Bhikshukhara, Poona).

German and English (Group C)

Text-books will be permitted when required.

(2) Text-books of which a detailed knowledge will not be required.

Greek (Bibliotheca), Keweenaw, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Urdu.

Text-books will be notified later.

Note.—The text-books for Sanskrit Composition and Translation (Group A) for the fourth and fifth years will be announced in due season.

(By order)

Office of the Council for Post Examinations,
 Madras, 26th May 1916.

G. A. HOEDAY,
 Secretary, School Leaving Certificate Board.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

TECHNICALS AND FEES.

Applications for the following scholarships and prizes will be received up to 24th July 1916. Applicants should furnish all necessary information specified in Volume II of the University Calendar for 1916:—

- (1) The Maharaja of Cochin Scholarship, which will be awarded on this occasion to a student of Engineering.
- (2) The Sir F. Madhav Rao Prize.
- (3) The Johnstone of Cornwall Scholarship.
- (4) The V. Ramayya Mudaliar Scholarship.
- (5) The Anna and Mrs. Subramanyam Scholarship.
- (6) The Sir T. Madhavaram Aiyar Scholarship.
- (7) The Rev. Ernest Scholarship.
- (8) The Lord Darnley Prize.
- (9) The Sir William Wedderburn Prize.

Fourth House, 13th May 1916.

UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

The Calendar of the University for 1916 is now under preparation. That portion of volume II of the Calendar relating to the alphabetical list of graduates is carefully revised from year to year by the University Office. It is, however, presumed that the volume "occupies" sufficient place

statement and sufficient information. The Registrar will be obliged to graduate and officers for information in the following terms, to enable the officer to correct the list and bring it up to date.

The Registrar will be glad to receive information from time to time of the changes in the composition of graduates. Such information when given should be as complete as possible so as to enable the office to amend the list accordingly.

Name under which language was printed.	Name of the papers and sheets in which printed.	Year of introduction at which the language is considered	If a B.A. under the Old System		If a B.A. under the New Regulations		Completion of edition
			Number language	Optional books and when in which printed	Part I - English, and when in which printed	Part II - Optional books and when in which printed	

METACRYLATES. XLIV. PART 1.

EXPERIMENT

The following turn-backs are prescribed for the Kat'Gushien Hattak class of 1910:

- (a) Text-books of which a detailed knowledge and use are required—
 (i) The Indian Harpers (G. A. Kinnier, G. A.)—Calcutta University Press, Madras Branch.
 (ii) Stories from the Arjuna Bhagat (Edited by Andrew Lang)—Longmans Green, Story
 Readers, London Branch.
 (b) Text-books of which a detailed knowledge and use are required—
 (i) *Introduction to Poetry and Prose*. The text-book of selections will be published by the
 University of Madras and will be had from the S.P.O. S. Press, Vepery,
 Madras.

Background, Fund, Policy, Research and Illustration

Publications published by the University of P.O.K. Press, Yopary, Malawi.

2000/01

Reproduced by permission of Schöner Verlag (Hilde Ageron, Hildesheim, F.R.G.)

Ushakovskaya, *Priglasenie k zhenitbe* (Invitation to Wed, 1900), 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576

419

Selections published by the University (S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras)

Kashika/hafta by Gangadhar Mahore, 2nd and 42. sutras (mayas)—pages 15 to 42.

Prekshada. Film—whole, by Montygojya Bala Sankharia 'Karyakatha' (Golkar
Printing Company).

doi:10.1002/ajb.10001

Химикон: Сурганов ИИ.

Lentini (1979—83).

Casey - De Bella Gallean, V (1-25)

Oxid.: Metamorphose I, 5—618.

Family (1998-99)

Felipe Chorro, pages 45–50 from *La Fiestra* (C.R. E. L. A. Pochet—Edward Arnold)

En la Sonora—La Sonora.

2000

Exhibits I-XX, Plates LXXIV-CL (S.P.O.K. Press, Tokyo, Nishizaki)

1999

Wahidul Yaqub, Chapter 1—Shah Ahmad Sharvani (Maitabi Press, Delhi)

Wang, Y. and J. Wang, 2004, 'The Effect of the Exchange Rate on the Trade Balance in China', *Journal of International Trade and Development* 15(1): 1-14.

East of Death—Frozen Poetry poems, by M. A. Jalilovic Ahmad (Arwina Ahmad)
 From *Al-Balad*

Zafarwali Hija (Punjab portion only) by Col. Mackenzie Keith (K.A.G. College, Ferozepur, Punjab)
Book Dept. Aligarh.

Etiology

Published by the Hong Kong Planning Department

Gulistan-i Urdu (1917 Edn.)—Poetry and Prose portions, by H. M. Jalaluddin Ahmad (Jawahar Ahmad, Poona, Dechi)

2000

Historical Class Struggle and Imperialism: Transnational and Modern British Studies 1945-1965

Director of India: Modern India

(Do not)

Barbara Herman, 2006 May 1996.

J. F. DEWBURY, B.Sc., M.Sc.,
Reading.

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST OF BOOKS APPROVED DURING 1918-19
AS SUITABLE FOR SCHOOL READING.

Notes.—(1) All text books prescribed for the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University and a copy of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate scheme will be required as books approved for use in all recognized schools.

(2) No books other than those approved as suitable shall be used in any recognized school.

SUITABLE FOR SCHOOL READING.

Name of book	Name of author or editor as given on the title-page.	Name of publisher or bookseller.
<i>English.</i>		
The Story of Lord Krishna	Herbert Asquith's Readers ..	Henry Frowde, Hodder and Stoughton, London.
Kailash	Stories Related for Indian Students, R. H. Spence.	Oxford University Press.
Conquests in Arms	John Trevelyan	Do.
Tales from the Indian Epics	C. A. Kinsland	Do.
India in Song	T. D. Bann	Do.
Our Sea-power—Its Story and its Meaning	H. W. Hodgekiss	Messina & Co.
The State in India	John Maclean	Do.
Princ and Peoples	John Austin	Do.
How Man conquered Nature	Maria J. Reynolds	Do.
Macaulay's English Prose Selections .. ..	.....	Do.
Anthology of Indian Historical Verse	F. Baskett	Do.
Exercises for Punctuation and Composition	Do.	Do.
First Shortest Method English Reader	L. Topping	Do.
Second	Do.	Do.
Third	Do.	Do.
Fourth	Do.	Do.
The King and the Four Diamonds	J. C. Stelfox	Do.
A Manual of Customs	P. G. Whitlock and G. C. Ganguly	Do.
Studies in English Literature	G. Trevelyan	Do.
Tales from Indian History	A. S. Das	Do.
English Readers for Middle Classes, Part I.	J. H. Fowler	Do.
Alcohol and Life	John A. Hendler	Do.
Fighting for Sea Power	H. W. Hodgekiss	Do.
Oral and Written Exercises in English Composition (Primary).	Robert E. Ward	Do.
Oral and Written Exercises in English Composition (Junior).	Do.	Do.
Language Matriculation Scheme .. ..	.....	Longmans, Green & Co.
Advanced English Composition	Michael Ward	Do.
Longman's Library of English .. ..	.....	Do.
As English Composition	T. B. Satchell	Do.
Practical Selections, Second Series	C. J. Brown and A. Dury	K. and J. Cooper, Bookb.
Practical Selections from Scott	Agnes Smith	Do.
A Book of Indian Verse (Yogas)	Do.	Do.
School Exercises, Book IV	M. Crane	Do.
School Selections from Modern Poets	Eugene Forster	Do.
Practical English Grammar, Book I. Poets and Prose (New Series)	R. W. Ross	Do.
Oral and Written Exercises in English Composition (Primary).	F. M. Cady (revised by)	Do.
Oral Composition Lessons based on Poets, Book I	K. W. Ross	Do.
Stories in Verse	V. H. Collins	Clarendon Press.
English Poets	Graham Smith	Indian School Supply Dept., Calcutta.
Why Men went to War	Sir Edward Paasch	Thomas Nelson & Sons.
Exercises in Analysis	F. B. Mather	Macmillan & Co., New York.
Students' Treasury of Popular Poems	N. K. Chatterjee and D. E. K. Chatterjee	Author, Tipton.

SUITABLE FOR SCHOOL READING—cont.

Names of books.	Names of author or editor as given on the title-page.	Names of publishers or bookseller.
English—contd.		
Black's Sir W. Scott's Reader for Young People—		
The Story of the Normans ..	...	A. & C. Black.
Do. Akibol ..	...	Do.
Do. Rob Roy ..	...	Do.
Do. Irenion ..	...	Do.
Do. Fanny ..	...	Do.
Do. Fair Maid of Perth ..	...	Do.
Do. Telenon ..	...	Do.
Do. Quartin Darnward ..	...	Do.
Do. Old Maidery ..	...	Do.
The Golden Book of English Poetry.	A. Cornbridge, Madras ..	Solomon & Co., Madras.
Two to One ..	Fincham, Calcutta ..	Educational Company of Ireland, Dublin.
Slippy at Last ..	Lily Fugate ..	Do.
Friends on Road ..	Hande Hualas ..	Do.
Harvey's the House ..	Erlyn Hotel Waltham ..	R. J. Arnold & Sons, Leeds.
The A.V. Grant ..	Khan G. Dal ..	Do.
The Ball Quack ..	Do. ..	Do.
Tom Kite ..	Mrs. Justice ..	Do.
Colony for a Day ..	J. R. Marshall ..	Do.
East of the Sea and West of the Moon ..	D. W. Darnet ..	Do.
The Story of the Merryland ..	Frances Brown ..	Do.
Selections in English Poetry, Book I.	...	Thomas Paul.
Do. Book II. ..	...	Do.
Do. Book III. ..	...	Do.
Do. Book IV. ..	...	Do.
Do. Book V. ..	...	Do.
History and Geography.		
Antiquities ..	Practical Geography Note Books, Bound Co. Atlas ..	W. & A. K. Johnston.
A New Geography of the British Isles ..	G. Mottram ..	T. Nelson & Sons.
Illustrated Story Stories from Indian History ..	S. W. Cooke ..	K. & J. Cooper, Bombay.
A First Book of Indian History ..	S. G. Dean ..	Do.
A Class Book of Indian History ..	R. B. Handelman ..	Do.
A Descriptive Geography of India ..	S. W. Cooke ..	Macmillan & Co.
Practical Class Book of Geography—	Ed. E. S. Lay ..	Do.
Ireland ..	Do. ..	Do.
British Administration in India ..	G. Anderson ..	Do.
Geography for Senior Classes, Part I. Do. Part II. ..	H. Gordon ..	Do.
Practical Geography Note Books, British Empire ..	T. Franklin and E. B. Stanger ..	Do.
Geographical Exercises Books, VII. Physical Geography ..	R. G. Wallis ..	Do.
Stories from Indian History, Part II. England and India ..	Edith R. Sykes ..	The C. & W., London.
		Longman, Green & Co.
Mathematics.		
Practical Geometry for Indian Schools, Part I. ..	H. D. Karna ..	G. Bell & Sons, Ltd.
Practical Arithmetic and Mensuration ..	F. H. Smedley and G. H. Smedley ..	Longman, Green & Co.
Algebra for Middle Schools in India ..	R. S. Wall ..	Macmillan & Co.
Physical and Natural Science.		
A Course of Physics, Practical and Theoretical ..	Charles E. Dinger ..	Shaw & Sons, Ltd.
Physiology, Hygiene and First Aid ..	Williamson, Fenn and Wren ..	Longman, Green & Co.
Physics and Chemistry ..	R. G. Hall and A. H. Macdonald ..	Macmillan & Co.

SUITABLE FOR SCHOOL READING—and

Names of book	Names of author or editor as given on the title-page.	Names of publishers in Madras.
<i>Physical and Natural Science—continued.</i>		
A Class Book of Physics (Indian Edition), Parts I-IV	H. A. Gregory and H. E. Hooley	Motilal & Co.
Notes for Secondary Schools in India	K. Rangaswami	Do.
Digressions and Recreations in connection with Elementary Hygiene	H. E. H. Pratt	Oxford University Press
Elementary Physics	Do.	Do.
<i>Rhythmic, Gymnastic and Dancing.</i>		
Graded Drawing Book	V. Corliss Rao	Author, Hyderabad
A Handbook of Drawing, Part I	S. Rajagopal Ayyar and K. K. Krishnaswami Aiyar	San Vidy Press, Kumbakonam.
Do Part II	Do.	Do.
Do Part III	Do.	Do.
Black Board Drawing and Craft Work, Part I	T. Aravamudan Ayyar	Hypo Press, Kumbakonam
Do Part II	Do.	Do.
Do Part III	Do.	Do.
Triangle Athletic Series	Dr. Gray	Association Press, Calcutta.
<i> Tamil.</i>		
Pictorial Grammar Lessons	M. R. Rajah	Author, Wesley College, Madras.
Selections from Tamil Prose and Poetry, Part I	M. V. Ramaswami Aiyar	Longmans, Green & Co., Madras.
Do Part II	Do.	Do.
Language Lessons: Pictorial Anthology, Book IV.	S. Dasaswami Ayyar	Do.
Elementary Geography Reader, Tanjore District	K. A. Viswagopal Aiyar	Mosulias & Co., Madras
Elementary Geography Reader, Tanjore District	Do.	Do.
Elementary Geography Reader, Tanjore District	Do.	Do.
Elementary Geography Reader, Tanjore District	G. Do.	Do.
Elementary Mathematics in Tamil, Book III	V. Venkatasubbiah	Do.
Selections from Tamil Literature, Part II	S. Dasaswami Aiyar	Do.
Our Home	Camara Mariche	Do.
Her's Home	Do.	Do.
Notes on Tamil	K. Rangaswami	Do.
Native Reader, First Book	V. Krishnaswami Ayyar	Do.
Do Second Book	Do.	Do.
Do Third Book	Do.	Do.
Native Reader, Second Book	Thiruvalluvar	Do.
Easy Selections from Tamil Poetry (First), Part I	S. Dasaswami Ayyar	Do.
Do Part II	Do.	Do.
Do Part III	Do.	Do.
Do (Intermediate), Part I	Do.	Do.
Do Part II	Do.	Do.
Do (Senior), Part I	Do.	Do.
Do Part II	Do.	Do.
Geography of the Madras District	N. S. S. Ram and D. Mann	K. M. Gopalakrishnan, Karaikal.
Do Tanjore District	Do.	Do.
Do Tanjore District	Do.	Do.
Songs and Stories	V. Krishnaswami Ayyar and A. K. Subramanyam Ayyar	Do.
Classical Selections	M. Gopalakrishnan Ayyar	Author, Diamond Press
Classical Selections	A. Chakravarti	R. Venkateswari & Co., Madras
Tamil Manuscripts Third Grade	M. A. S. Ramani Latha	Author, Madras.
Elementary Geography	Ramaswami Tamil Series	Author
	H. Stevens Rao	

SUITABLE FOR SCHOOL READING—cont.

Page of book.	Name of author or editor as given on the title-page.	Name of publisher or text seller.
Tamil—contd.		
A First Book of Geography	M. Sivanaya Rao	Author.
Digambara's Arithmetic, Parts I and II	T. Ramanaya Acharya	P. R. Ram. Apper & Co., Madras.
Tamil English Primer	M. Sivanaya Rao	S. Murty & Co., Madras.
A Guide to Easy Writing and Translation.	A. R. Katarinanga Apper	Vineta Medical Office, Triplicane.
More Nalikaanda Chols	M. R. Viswanatha Apper	Varaha Mitra Press, Triplicane.
Kathai Thengala	V. K. Narayanaiah Sastri	Sarajapaya Press, Madras.
First Biographies of Twelve Tamil Standard Poets, Vol. I.	V. Krishnaswami Sastri	Oxford University Press.
Do, Vol. II.	Do.	Do.
South Indian Tamil Readers, Third Book	Do.	Do.
Native Study, Vol. I	V. K. Narayanaiah Apper	Joshi Printing Works, Madras.
General Geography of the Madras Presidency	K. Duraimani Appinger	O. Chinnaswami Nayudu & Sons, Madras.
Quota Study Tamil Reader, I	G. S. Namaswami Nallagow.	Do.
Do, II	Do.	Do.
Do, III	Do.	Do.
Do, IV	Do.	Do.
Do, V	Do.	Do.
English Words—1; T. Solly : K. Sankaranarayanan & Murthy. A New Tamil Text	Edappachanayya Pillai and Vachaswami Apper	India Educational Trading Company, Kumbakonam.
Grammarless	M. Vachaswami Apper	R. Venkatasubram & Co., Triplicane.

Telugu.

History of the Christian Church	G. Sankara	Rama & Co., Eluru.
Do. Salary District	Do.	Do.
Do. Anantapur District	Do.	Do.
Do. Cuddapah District	Do.	Do.
Do. Chingapat District	Do.	Do.
Do. Karimad District	Do.	Do.
Geography of the Nellore District	Do.	Do.
Shanta Sankar	K. V. Venkataswamy	Do.
Samayana Sankar	Do.	Do.
History of India	W. Ramaswamy	Do.
Lives of Great Women of Ancient India, Part I	Do.	Do.
Do, Part II	Do.	Do.
Kochilapabbayam	Potannayya	Do.
Eastern Palms and Foli. Telu.	Do.	Macmillan & Co., Madras.
Do. Grade I, No. 1	Do.	Do.
Do. Grade II, No. 1	Do.	Do.
Do. Grade III, No. 1	Do.	Do.
Do. Grade II, No. 2	J. C. Nalliah	Do.
Do. Grade III, No. 2	Do.	Do.
Do. Grade V, No. 3	Do.	Do.
A Text Book of Elementary History	K. Rangaswami	Do.
Scott's Quarta Grammar, abridged in Telugu.	Do.	Do.
A First Book in Geography for Ganjam.	Chinnasa Myling	Do.
Carriages	Do.	Do.
Mur's House	Do.	Do.
Stories from India	V. Krishnaswami Sastri	Do.
Samayana Katha Sangrahana	Do.	R. Venkataswami & Co., Madras.
Sarvagadya Sangrahana	G. Jagannathanayya	Do.
Shri Vachaswami Katha	P. Jagannathanayya	Do.
Science Reader, No. 7	M. Sankaraya Rao	India Printing Works, Madras.
Tilaka-Grantha	D. Subrahmanya Sankar	Do.
Karna Chaitanya	T. C. Sankaradatta Sastri	V. R. Sankar & Sons, Madras.

SUITSABLE FOR SCHOOL READING—cont.

Names of books.	Names of authors or the press to which this page	Names of printers or publishers.
Telugu—cont.		
Tales of Bala .....	.....	V. R. Sasthri & Sons, Madras.
Tales of Vikramaditya	V. V. S. R. Joga	Do.
Tales of Vikram .....	.....	Do.
Tales of Raja .....	.....	Do.
Chaitanyas	T. Rama Rao	Do.
M. G. Ramulu	P. Subbarao Rao	Do.
Ratha Rani	Ch. Subbaraya	Andhra Pradesh Printing Works, Nellore.
Rajagharu, Part I	Vedala Parvathamma	Do.
Do. Part II	Korla	Do.
Do. Part III	Do.	Do.
Do. Part IV	Do.	Do.
Kalidasa's Kalidasa, Part I .....	.....	Do.
Sri Mahatma, Part I .....	.....	Do.
Sri Mahatma	D. Narayana Rao	Ramji & Co., Hyderabad.
Sri Mahatma	S. Subbarao's Son	M. Ad & Co., Madras.
Sri Mahatma	M. Subbarao Rao	Author, Guntur.
Sri Mahatma	P. Narayana	Do.
Sri Mahatma	T. Jagannathan	P. R. Ram Apper & Co., Madras.
Sri Mahatma	M. Venkateswara	Do.
Sri Mahatma	V. Subba Rao	Subbarao Rao & Sons, Nellore.
Sri Mahatma	Do.	Do.
Sri Mahatma	Do.	Do.
Sri Mahatma	Do.	Do.
Sri Mahatma	Do.	Do.
Sri Mahatma	V. A. Venkateswara	Ramji & Co., Guntur.
Sri Mahatma	T. Narayana Rao	Do.
Sri Mahatma	K. Venkateswara	Ramji & Co., Guntur.
Sri Mahatma	M. Subbarao Rao	M. V. Krishna & Co., Madras.
Sri Mahatma	M. V. Narayana and S. K.	Andhra Pradesh Press, Nellore.
Sri Mahatma	T. Venkateswara	Do.
Sri Mahatma	Madhavi Narayana Rao	Srinivasa Narayana Press, Nellore.
Sri Mahatma	Do.	Do.
Sri Mahatma	S. T. Narayana	Author, W. C. College, Nellore.
Sri Mahatma	T. K. Rama Rao	Rama Rao & Co., Nellore.
Sri Mahatma	T. Rajagopala Rao	Author, Madras.
Sri Mahatma	M. Subbarao Rao	M. Subbarao Rao & Co., Nellore.
Sri Mahatma	M. V. Narayana Rao	M. Venkateswara, Nellore.
Sri Mahatma	Sri Venkateswara	Chandra Press, Madras.
Sri Mahatma	M. Subbarao Rao	Chandra Press, Guntur.
Sri Mahatma	G. Narayana	Chandra Press, Nellore.
Sri Mahatma	S. Rajagopala	Chandra Press, Nellore.
Sri Mahatma	G. Lakshminarayana	Chandra Press, Nellore.
Sri Mahatma	G. Lakshminarayana	Chandra Press, Nellore.
Sri Mahatma	M. S. Rama	M. S. Rama, Rajahmundry.
Sri Mahatma	Do.	Author, Rajahmundry.
Sri Mahatma	T. Narayana Rao	M. P. Rama & Co., Nellore.
Sri Mahatma	F. Narayana	Do.
Sri Mahatma	M. Venkateswara	S. Mahadeva Rao, Nellore.
Sri Mahatma	V. Subba Rao	S. R. V. Narayana Nellore, Nellore.
Sri Mahatma .....	.....	Chandra Press, Nellore.
Sri Mahatma	M. V. Narayana	Chandra Press, Nellore.
Sri Mahatma	J. Narayana	Talasa Appadri, Chandra- Press.
Sri Mahatma	K. Venkateswara	K. Venkateswara, Nellore.

SUITABLE FOR SCHOOL READING_____

Form of book.	Method of author or editor as given on the title-page.	Name of publisher or bookseller.
<i>Madras, Trich, Secidra, Porvora, etc.—contd.</i>		
Tamil Chavapad, Part I	M. Abdul Kalam	...
Do, Part II	Do.	...
Trich El Mahi Kinn, Primary	Mohd. Abdulkhalik Khan	Edurda Steam Press, Lahore
Do, Bengali	Do.	Do.
Do, Tamil	Do.	Do.
Do, Gharbi	Do.	Do.
Tamil-el-Jamank	J. S. Abdul Rahman Sahib	Madras Press, Madras
The New Persian Reader, Second Reading Book	Q. H. Akbari	Kachia Bazar, Poon.
First Book of Experimental Science.	Whiting	Masulies & Co., Madras.
Trich First Primer	...	Do.
Experiences of the War	Mrs. A. Moffat	Do.
...	Ganga.	...
Trich Story Reader	K. Marudai	Masulies & Co., Madras
...	Sankar.	...
The Bengali Teacher	Keralachand Prasadchand	Masulies & Co., Madras.
...
Sanskrit-Tamil	A. Ganguli and an experienced Teacher.	Sardul Chaudhary, Calcutta.
Sanskrit Made Easy	H. W. Kishore	The Calcutta Steam Press, Poon.
Sanskrit Manjari	...	V. Ramaswami Sastri & Sons
The Bijapuri, Vol. I, Text	Ravindra Mahalingadipati	Text Brothers, Amritsar.
Do, Vol. II, Notes & Exercises	Do.	Do.
A First Book of Sanskrit	B. Krishna Swami	Central Book Depot, Tirunelveli.
A Sanskrit Primer	A. C. Chakraverty	S. B. Press, Dacca.
A Manual of Sanskrit Grammar, Part I.	Nagpal and Sukh Sukhshand.	Mohd. Khatib Press, Lahore.
...	Pradip and Ganga.	...
Elementary French Exercises	D. V. P. Brundhara	Masulies & Co., Madras.

SUITABLE FOR LIBRARIANS

	English	
Diwan's Nursery Tales or Fairy Tales from the South.	C. A. Kincaid	Macmillan & Co.
Alcock and Life	John A. Heaver	Do.
History's Background, Book III	J. S. Townsend and E. Franklin	Do.
Golden Bough Reader for Indian Students	F. S. Oakley	The C. L. Society, Madras.
English Verse for Indian Readers	T. D. Davis	Longman, Green & Co.
Calcutta Art Spinkette	Sudatta A. Wajda	Test & Co., Madras.
Goa Travel	Archibald Innes	Cassell & Co., London.
Alcock, a Woman to India	London, W. R.	C. L. S. Press, Madras.
English Literature in the Nineteenth Century	W. H. Wilson	C. Bell & Sons.
Essence Literature	H. P. Sosa (Heritage of India Series)	Oxford University Press, Madras.
Indian Painting	Puny Bawa (Heritage of India Series)	Do.
Introduction to Indian Secondary Schools	A. H. Matheson	Do.
Half Hours with a Modern Alchemist	B. S. Karmali	Shree & Co., Madras.
Chatter's Address in Young Men	F. N. Tansimom	K. & J. Cooper, Bombay.
The School Day League of Honour	B. A. B. Chapman, A. G. Ditt, etc.	Oxford University Press, Bombay.
	History and Geography.	
A History of Education in Ancient India.	M. N. Menon	Macmillan & Co.
Education's Geography	J. L. Madhoo	Bacon & Co.

• **Hold the Air:** For best results, when

SUITABLE FOR LIBRARIES—cont.

Name of book	Name of author or place as given on title-page	Name of publisher or bookseller.
Tamil—contd.		
Athand	V. Venkataswami Sastri	S. Ganagan & Co., Perambur.
Malvani	Do.	Do.
Thirukural	Do.	Do.
Soragadisa	F. Sambandan	S. Marthy & Co., Madras.
Galaru	Do.	Do.
Tiru Iam	Do.	Do.
The Two Ramas	Do.	Do.
The Banik Chud	Do.	Do.
Manakara	Do.	Do.
Pandiparai	Do.	Do.
The Dances Land	Do.	Do.
Fate and Love	Do.	Do.
The Fair Ghost	Do.	Do.
Amalathya	Do.	Do.
Pavara	Do.	Do.
Vijayaramam	Do.	Durand & Co., Madras.
Rivabandar	Do.	Do.
The Eye of Love	Do.	Do.
The Gurus of Urmul	Do.	Do.
Ramavali	Do.	Do.
As we are, so we sing	Do.	Do.
The Treasury of Science	Do.	Do.
Son's Dandila	Do.	Do.
Candilist	Do.	Do.
Blind Ambition	Do.	Do.
Rel. Ramayana Ramo, Part I	Do.	Madras Press, Madras.
		Vincent's Station Office, Tel-
		gore.
Nagavathi	T. E. Sarayanaswami Sastri	Do.
Saravathi Antholi	P. M. Venkappala Nayudu	Do.
Vengappala	E. V. Narayana Appa	Shrinaga, White, Pond,
		Salem.
Chidamari	T. K. V. Narayana	P. T. Sundaramayya,
		Madras.
Eastern Fables and Folk Tales, Grade IV, No. 3.	J. C. Marshall	Macmillan & Co., Madras.
Eastern Fables and Folk Tales, Grade V, No. 1.	Do.	Do.
Eastern Fables and Folk Tales, Grade V, No. 2.	Do.	Do.
Arya Chandra Mahal, Part I	Do.	T. V. Chokkappa Sastri &
		Son, Madras.
Santhandasa Marjari	V. S. Aravamudan	Author, Bangalore.
The Big Veda Samhita, Vol. I	Do.	Printer Press, Coimbatore.
Tejashva Raja	O. Hanpath	S. Subramanian, Park Town,
		Madras.
Sagathakandali	Do.	Do.
Pyantharun	K. Ramaswami	E. S. Swathara, Madras.
Telugu.		
Sri Mahadeva Govinda Ramo	T. Venkataswami Rao	M. K. Krishna Rao & Co.,
		Pelham.
The Asoka of Madrik Asoka-	G. V. Appa Rao	V. Ramaswami Sastri &
paran		Son, Madras.
Rajavali	F. G. Balva Godward Sarma.	Do.
Venubala	Do.	Do.
Radhikam	Do.	Do.
Amval History	P. Srinivasa Rao	Do.
Stories from Teljendra	P. Saravaram Sastri	Do.
Tales to Teach in English	A. M. C. Arnold	Longman, Green & Co.,
Schools		Madras.
Santhandasa Pifai	S. Bhavananda Pifai	Do.
Kamalakamari	F. Venkateswami Marthi	Sarda, Publishing Co.,
		Madras.
Andhra Karmasankhyanam	Adipadi Somasatha Rao	S. V. Karmasankhyanam, Pond,
		Chitapur.
Angara History	Ek. Paltathi Srinivasayya	Do.
Paltathi	Do.	E. Srinivas & Son,
		Madras.
Andhra Raghavama	A. Somasatha Rao	Grays & Co., Coimbatore.

NOTABLE FOR TEACHERS

Name of book.	Name of author or editor as given on the title-page.	Name of publisher or bookseller.
<i>English.</i>		
English Verse for Indian Readers ..	T. D. Goss	Longmans, Green & Co.
Senior Essay Writer for Indian Students ..	E. S. Goss	The C. L. Bailey, Madras
'Sound Sp' Method of Teaching English, Part I.	Elizabeth Ferguson, C. M.	Tallent School Supply Depot, Dacca.
Do .. English, Part II.	Do	Do.
Do .. English, Part III.	Do	Do.
Sea Power	Archibald Hurd	Green & Co., London.
Moral Science	A. H. Johnson	'Good Pastor' Press, Madras.
The Principles of English Spelling and Punctuation.	G. V. Jennings Radhakrishna ..	Madras Printing Works, Madras.
Principles and Practice of English Composition.	Rev. T. A. Vasey	Educational Company of India, Dacca.
The Child Interpreter	Guthrie O'Brien	Talbot Press, Madras.
How to write and simplify ..	J. G. Maitland	Macmillan & Co.
<i>History and Geography.</i>		
A History of Education in Ancient India.	F. K. Alexander	Macmillan & Co.
Elementary Geography	J. L. Hudson	Shaw & Co.
Introductory Geography	H. Olive Bernard	A. & C. Black, London.
<i>Mathematics.</i>		
Elementary Practical Geometry ..	Thomas Norrish	Macmillan & Co.
<i>Physical and Natural Science.</i>		
A Handbook of Nature Study ..	E. Thompson	Longmans, Green & Co.
<i>Kindergarten and Story.</i>		
Little Plays for Little People * ..	Kepes and Key	Giles & Co.
<i>Tamil.</i>		
Upanishadavulambam	V. A. Venkateswara	S. O. Balakrishna Ayyar
Tamilva Akkham	S. D. Sengupta	Radhakrishna Press, Madras.
A Handbook of Manual Training ..	S. Yagnanarayana	V. S. Venkateswara, Bangalore.
<i>Telugu.</i>		
Arthika Karmam Sambhavam ..	Adipati Sumanatha Rao ..	S. V. Manojaram Press, Pochampet.
Asana History	P. Srinivasa Rao	V. Balakrishna Sanku & Sons, Madras.
Elementary School Hygiene ..	S. Gopal Rao	Rao & Co., Eluru.
Blackboard Drawing	T. Venkateswara Ayyar ..	Do.
Do .. Part I (Arithmetic) ..	Do	Do.
Do .. Part II (Writing) ..	T. A. Sumanatha Ayyar ..	C. Chennarayana Srida & Sons, Madras.
Verba Chandroda	Do	Madras Press, Amalapuram.
Manual Arithmetic	G. Srinivasa	Do.
<i>Hindi.</i>		
An Aid to Nature Study	James Price	R. V. Book Depot, Trivandrum.
Prakriti Koshika, Book I	Do	Volga, Varanasi Press, Lucknow.
Do .. Book II	Do	Do.
Do .. Book III	Do	Do.
Verba Rachana, Book I	M. Chelapa Varma Thompson ..	Do.
Do .. Book II	Do	Do.
Do .. Book III	Do	Do.
Do .. Book IV	Do	Do.
Mathematics Potpourri	G. Krishnaswami Murthy ..	Saranathi Varma Book Depot, Trivandrum.

* Published by the Government.

MADRAS LAW COLLEGE.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The College registers on Monday, 7th July and register made for the entrance fees for all the classes will commence and attendance will start from that date. The first lecture will be delivered for each of the classes from 10 to 11 a.m. on Monday the 7th July 1918.

New students.

B.L., B.L. and Readership classes—Candidates seeking admission to the B.L. class shall have passed the First Examination in Law and those seeking admission to the B.L. and Readership classes, the B.A. Degree Examination.*

Fees.

The fees due for the B.L. classes (Sections I, III and IV) will be Rs. 20, for the B.L. and F.L. classes will be Rs. 100, and for the Readership class Rs. 20. But Mahomedans, Untouchables and all other students belonging to the backward classes are exempted from article 15 of the Government Code will be required to pay only half the above fees, provided they produce a poverty certificate from their District Collector.

All fees must be paid into the Bank of Madras (at the Head office only) between Monday the 7th June and Saturday the 16th July 1918 in the name of Government under the head "M.L. Educational Grants—Government College, Professional—Law College," and the receipt filed in the College office.

Fees should not, under any circumstances, be paid at the branches of the Bank of Madras in the Government Treasury, and the Principal will decline to receive fees so paid in except for payments made in Tassar's other than that of the Bank of Madras. No exception whatever will be made in this rule.

Application for admission.

Notes—(1) Application forms may be obtained on application to the College clerk. These must be duly filled up and filed in the College office, with the Bank's fee receipt, and in the case of B.L. and Readership candidates with the vaccination certificate. *Applications with marriage certificates will not be accepted and no man will be registered until the application is duly provided printed form in B/L in the College office.*

(2) *Vaccination*.—Under G.O. No. 209, Public, dated 18th August 1914, all persons applying for admission into Government Professional Colleges are required to produce a certificate of vaccination after the completion of the sixth year or should they not have been vaccinated in early childhood, of vaccination after reaching the age of ten years. In the event of their having suffered from smallpox before or during these tenth years, they must produce a certificate of vaccination or vaccination subsequent to their having attained the age of ten. This certificate will not, however, be required from persons who have the marks of smallpox and who produce a certificate signed by two respectable householder that to their personal knowledge the individual was attacked with smallpox after he has completed his tenth year.*

(3) *The certificate of vaccination or vaccination referred to above must under the rules embodied in the Government Order quoted above (vide rule 17) be granted by registered Medical Practitioner either Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon or Apothecaries or Sub-Assistant Surgeon or Deputy Inspector of Vaccination.*

Receipts will be delivered to all the applicants required for the B.L., B.L. and Readership examinations and in most cases there will be supplemented by classes.

* No candidate will be admitted to the College unless he produces, together with his application, a trustworthy affidavit showing (1) the name of the certificate in B/L, (2) the date of birth as entered in the admission register, (3) the name of a bank he was deposited in and on which he has the credit, (4) the date in which he arrived at the time of having it, (5) the certificate or papers thereof held by him when married, and (6) that he has paid all fees or other money due to the college in respect of his last term in which he was married.

No student will be allowed to attend the B.L. and Readership classes together. In the case of an applicant who had been previously married, the application must be supported by a certificate from a respectable person of the town of the office where he was employed. In the event of his being married it is a document when a register of service is maintained, the applicant should be accompanied by an authenticated extract from such register.

Law College, Madras,
7th April 1918.

A. DAYIA,
Principal.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE, MADRAS, 1918-19.

(1) *Applications for admission to the Institute of Commerce should be sent in so as to reach the Principal not later than 28th June 1918. Applications should include the following particulars*—

- Name of applicant in full.
- Name of village town.
- Age last birthday.
- Present address of the applicant.
- Occupation of the student.
- The Government Examination is also attended but the applicant has passed with date of passing.
- The examination applicant desires to study for (three short years or six years).
- Religion.
- Caste.
- Number of family to maintain.
- One parent or father or grandfather.
- Applicable special license of law or medicine.
- Whether married or has had marriage.
- Last school or college from which student has come.
- Printed name will be supplied on application.

(5) The qualifications for admission and other particulars will be found in the programme given below:—

PROGRESS OF THE GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE, MADRAS.

General.

Object.—(A) The Institute is intended principally to afford facilities for the training of persons who will be qualified to enter the service of Life Assurance companies, falling within the scope of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912, of companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and of companies regulated under the Provident Insurance Schemes Act, 1912.

(B) The Institute will also train persons desirous of engaging in commercial undertakings and of filling the various middle positions of a manager, secretary, accountant, etc. The instruction in the Institute is designed to thoroughly prepare those qualified in the above field who are mainly based on accumulated experience gained by constant work in the various departments of business.

The classes are of present held in the Law College.

It is also intended to impart instruction in English Composition and Penmanship, Elementary Mathematics and general commercial subjects.

Candidates for admission into the Institute should be at least matriculates or holders of a completed Secondary School-leaving certificate or of a pass who have passed the High School examinations for Commerce or of such others as in the opinion of the authorities possess sufficient knowledge to be benefited by the instruction imparted in the Institute. Students with higher qualifications will be given preference. Persons who do not intend qualifying for the honours diploma may also be admitted into the Institute.

Examinations.—(A) The final examination will be that held by the Accountancy Diploma Board, Bombay. (B) Papers will also be prepared for the advanced examinations in commercial subjects under the scheme relating to the Madras Government Technical examinations. Annual and practical examinations will be conducted by the Principal assisted by the staff.

The hours of work will be arranged so far as possible to coincide with business hours. The present arrangement is to hold the classes from 7 to 9 a.m. and 3-50 to 7-30 p.m.

2. **Fees.**—Subject to the approval of Government the fees for the (A) course will be Rs. 70 for the first term and Rs. 42 for the second term, both payable in advance. The fees for the (B) course are as follow:—

		Course subject.				
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.
Intermediate grade.	1st term	12	12	12	12	12
	2nd do.	7	12	12	12	12
Advanced grade.	1st term	18	18	18	18	18
	2nd do.	8	18	18	18	18

The course commences early in July every year. There are two terms in the year, the long term, July to December and the short, January to March.

3. **Admission.**—To be eligible for admission to the examination students must have attended three-fourths of the working days in each year.

4. **Holidays and vacations.**—The Institute shall be closed for the midsummer and Christmas vacations for such periods as may be fixed from time to time and on gazetted holidays.

(A) EXTRACTS FROM REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA BOARD.

The regulations for the award of the Accountancy diploma in commerce of the Diploma College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.

1. The diploma in accountancy of the Diploma College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, will be awarded by the Government of Bombay on the recommendation of the Accountancy Diploma Board to a candidate who has passed to the satisfaction of that Board:—

Firstly.—That he has passed (i) the examination of the Accountancy Diploma Board in accordance with the regulations laid down in paragraphs 2 to 11, or (ii) the examinations prescribed for the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce of the University of Bombay with advanced accounting and auditing as the special subjects; *secondly.*—That he has received adequate practical training in accounts as prescribed in regulations 12 and 14; and *thirdly.*—That he bears a good moral character, and has attained the age of 23. Holders of this diploma will be styled "Government Diplomates in Accountancy" (G.D.A.s).

4. A candidate for admission to this examination must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Indian University or the Royal Free Examination conducted by a local Government or any other examination which, in the opinion of the Accountancy Diploma Board, is equivalent to those, and subject to regulations 5 and 6, must produce a certificate in the prescribed form from the head of an institution recognised by the Accountancy Diploma Board that he has, subsequent to passing such examination, studied for a period of two academic years at such an institution, provided that no such certificate of attendance shall be required from a graduate of one of the Universities of India or of the United Kingdom.

5. Every holder of an adequate certificate granted by a local Government under the Indian Companies Act, 1912, shall be eligible for admission to the examination for the diploma in accountancy, even though he may not satisfy the conditions laid down in regulation No. 4.

1. **Candidates for the examination will be classified in the following subjects:—**

(a) *Accountancy and auditing.*—(1) The principles and practice of book-keeping and accounts including a knowledge of the systems of accounts in use in different classes of business; (2) *Auditing.*

(b) *Business Law.*—The Indian law relating to Contracts, Sale of Goods, Companies, Life Assurance Companies, Prerogative Immunity Societies, Negotiable Instruments; Insolvency and Arbitration; Charter parties, Bills of Lading, Piers and Harbours; The main provisions of the Indian Stamp and Registration Acts relating to the above.

8. (a) Three papers of three hours each will be set in *ancient history* and *ancient modern history* as follows:—

1st paper—General Accounts; 2nd paper—Special Accounts; 3rd paper—Editing.

(b) Three papers of three hours each will be set in *Maritime Law* as decided below:—
1st paper—The Law of Contracts and Abolition; 2nd paper—Company and Liability Law; 3rd paper—Exportable Instruments, Title of Editing and Insurance.

9. To pass the examination, a candidate must satisfy the Board that he possesses adequate knowledge of each of the two subjects referred to in regulation No. 7.

10. Failure to satisfy the Board will not disqualify the candidate from presenting himself at a subsequent examination on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

11. As soon as possible after the conclusion of the examination list of successful candidates will be published arranged in alphabetical order, each of them as have passed with distinction being placed in the first class.

12. *Practical training in accounts*—A candidate for the Diploma in Accounts shall, subject to regulation 13, be required to pass to the satisfaction of the Accounting Diploma Board that he has, for the period specified below, served as an apprentice or as an assistant to (1) a Chartered Accountant, (2) an Incorporated Accountant, or (3) the holder of a permanent auditor's certificate under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, recognised by the Accounting Diploma Board.

(a) Two years in the case of Bachelors of Commerce of the University of Bombay who have passed with honours accounting and auditing as their special subject, and also above the three years that they have studied for the Bachelor of Commerce Degree at a college of commerce situated in the University of Bombay.

(b) Three years in the case of graduates of one of the Universities of the United Kingdom or of India other than the Universities of Commerce referred to above.

(c) Three years in the case of students of a recognised institution (other than university graduates), five and above the two years that they have attended a recognised institution under regulation No. 4.

13. The holder of an auditor's certificate granted by a local Government under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, shall, on passing the diploma examination of this Board under regulation 6, become eligible for the diploma in accounts without any further proof of practical training in accounts.

The fee for this examination is Rs. 40.

(d) Students will be prepared for *Advanced Technical examinations* in the following subjects:—
(1) Book-keeping, (2) Theory and Practice of Commerce, (3) Commercial Geography (including Commercial History), (4) Banking, (5) Shareholding.

The syllabus prescribed for the *Indian Government Technical examinations* in these subjects will be adopted. Exams will only be taken when there is a sufficient number of applicants in each of the above subjects. It is expected that the full course can be completed in two years' time. It is desirable that candidates should have a sufficient grounding in English and previous work has been made for the purpose.

(f) The classes for the evening grades will commence work on Monday, the 7th July 1919. Applications received after this date will not generally be entertained.

(g) About 25 students will be admitted to the *Ancient and Modern History* or (A) course, and only a limited number of students for the *Commercial Technical Examinations* or (C) course will be admitted. The Principal will intimate to each of the applicants who are selected for entrance and they should join the Institute on the date fixed by the Principal.

M. K. DANDEKER,

Principal, Govt. Institute of Commerce.

Mumbai, 28th April 1919.

GOVERNMENT MUHAMMADAN COLLEGE (GOVERNMENT MADRASA-UL-ISLAM.)

1. Applicants from Muhammadan students for admission to the Senior Intermediate class should be sent in as soon as possible after the results of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Public examinations have been published.

2. The College will re-open after the Summer Vacation on Thursday the 3rd July 1919.

3. The College prepares students in Group (B) in the following subjects: (a) *Ancient History*, (b) *Modern History*, (c) *Logic*, (d) *Arabic*, (e) *Persian* and (f) *Urdu*.

4. Applicants for admission to this college should be made in the following form:—

- (1) Name of applicant.
- (2) Father's or guardian's name with permanent address.
- (3) Date of birth.
- (4) School or college in which the student last studied.
- (5) Subjects in Group C of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate examination.
- (6) Candidates in Group (B) for the certificate written to take.
- (7) Register number in the Secondary School Leaving Certificate examination.
- (8) Address of candidate.
- (9) The Secondary School Leaving Certificate should accompany the application.

5. Students desiring an admission to any of their applications should forward an addressed postcard with their application.

6. Selected students should join the college on the day it re-opens and a transfer certificate from the school or college last attended should be produced.

7. Students wishing to join the Senior Intermediate class in Group (B) (History, Logic, Arabic, Persian and Urdu) should see the Principal in person on or before the 3rd July 1919.

8. Students admitted will be required to reside in the College Hostel unless they reside with their parents or guardians. Applications for admission into the College Hostel should be made on or before the 20th September.

Government Muhammadan College,
Mumbai, 28th May 1919.

W. C. DUTTA, S.A.,
Acting Principal.

LIST OF STUDENTS WHO OBTAINED THE CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY IN PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE IN 1912.

Candidates and names of parents.	Father's name.	Age.	Cause of exemption.	Examination.		Rank.
				Village.	District.	
1. Arjuna Chetty, V.	Yannai Nambiyar.	21	Excluded.	Dehmapur.	Gadag.	VI
2. Appalarao Pudi, G.	P. Chidambaram Pudi.	21	Taluk (Bail).	Tappur.	South Kan.	IV
3. Chidambaram Pudi, A.	G. K. Arundhaneyam.	21	Do.	Sajurajipet.	Tumkur.	X
4. Chidambaram Pudi, A.	J. S. Suresh.	21	Not an Applicant.	Haradipet.	Kodur.	1
5. Chidambaram Pudi, A.	K. Panchay Ram.	21	Excluded.	Haradipet.	Kodur.	VI
6. Chidambaram Pudi, A.	P. Chidambaram Pudi.	21	Not an Applicant.	Tappur.	South Kan.	V
7. Chidambaram Pudi, A.	P. Chidambaram Pudi.	21	Not an Applicant.	Tappur.	South Kan.	VII
8. Chidambaram Pudi, A.	P. Chidambaram Pudi.	21	Not an Applicant.	Tappur.	South Kan.	VIII
9. Chidambaram Pudi, A.	P. Chidambaram Pudi.	21	Not an Applicant.	Tappur.	South Kan.	IX
10. Chidambaram Pudi, A.	P. Chidambaram Pudi.	21	Not an Applicant.	Tappur.	South Kan.	X
11. Chidambaram Pudi, A.	P. Chidambaram Pudi.	21	Not an Applicant.	Tappur.	South Kan.	XI
12. Chidambaram Pudi, A.	P. Chidambaram Pudi.	21	Not an Applicant.	Tappur.	South Kan.	XII
13. Chidambaram Pudi, A.	P. Chidambaram Pudi.	21	Not an Applicant.	Tappur.	South Kan.	XIII
14. Chidambaram Pudi, A.	P. Chidambaram Pudi.	21	Not an Applicant.	Tappur.	South Kan.	XIV
15. Chidambaram Pudi, A.	P. Chidambaram Pudi.	21	Not an Applicant.	Tappur.	South Kan.	XV
16. Chidambaram Pudi, A.	P. Chidambaram Pudi.	21	Not an Applicant.	Tappur.	South Kan.	XVI
17. Chidambaram Pudi, A.	P. Chidambaram Pudi.	21	Not an Applicant.	Tappur.	South Kan.	XVII
18. Chidambaram Pudi, A.	P. Chidambaram Pudi.	21	Not an Applicant.	Tappur.	South Kan.	XVIII
19. Chidambaram Pudi, A.	P. Chidambaram Pudi.	21	Not an Applicant.	Tappur.	South Kan.	XIX
20. Chidambaram Pudi, A.	P. Chidambaram Pudi.	21	Not an Applicant.	Tappur.	South Kan.	XX
21. Chidambaram Pudi, A.	P. Chidambaram Pudi.	21	Not an Applicant.	Tappur.	South Kan.	XXI
22. Chidambaram Pudi, A.	P. Chidambaram Pudi.	21	Not an Applicant.	Tappur.	South Kan.	XXII
23. Chidambaram Pudi, A.	P. Chidambaram Pudi.	21	Not an Applicant.	Tappur.	South Kan.	XXIII
24. Chidambaram Pudi, A.	P. Chidambaram Pudi.	21	Not an Applicant.	Tappur.	South Kan.	XXIV
25. Chidambaram Pudi, A.	P. Chidambaram Pudi.	21	Not an Applicant.	Tappur.	South Kan.	XXV
26. Chidambaram Pudi, A.	P. Chidambaram Pudi.	21	Not an Applicant.	Tappur.	South Kan.	XXVI
27. Chidambaram Pudi, A.	P. Chidambaram Pudi.	21	Not an Applicant.	Tappur.	South Kan.	XXVII
28. Chidambaram Pudi, A.	P. Chidambaram Pudi.	21	Not an Applicant.	Tappur.	South Kan.	XXVIII
29. Chidambaram Pudi, A.	P. Chidambaram Pudi.	21	Not an Applicant.	Tappur.	South Kan.	XXIX
30. Chidambaram Pudi, A.	P. Chidambaram Pudi.	21	Not an Applicant.	Tappur.	South Kan.	XXX

* Was the English Test held.

W. MORAS,

Acting Principal, Agricultural College.

Calicut, 24th April 1913.

JUNIOR INTERMEDIATE CLASS OF THE KUMBakonam COLLEGE—JULY 1912.

A very high standard of proficiency in English will inevitably be required. Students preparing to take Yearly Examination under Part II of the course of the Intermediate Examination should have shown proficiency in Vernacular Composition under Group A of the School Leaving Certificate Course.

Students preparing to study the subjects of Group (I) should have taken in the Public Examination at least two of the three following subjects under Group C, viz., (1) Algebra and Geometry, (2) Physics, and (3) Chemistry, and the candidates should show aptitude in Elementary Mathematics and in Elementary Science.

Every student proposing to take Group (II) should have shown proficiency in at least two subjects in Group C. If he proposes to take a History subject his certificate should show aptitude in the History of India and Geography.

1. Applicants containing the following particulars should be sent to the Principals as soon as they are known to the 10th June 1913.

- Name in full (with his current address) and date of birth.
- School or College in which the applicant studied with year.
- The number of his Secondary School Leaving Certificate.
- Subjects in Group (II) which the applicant wishes to take.
- Where he proposes to sit the Tamil Composition or Sanskrit Translation.

2. The following combinations of the subjects in Group (II) will be provided:—

- Ancient History, Modern History and Logic.
- Ancient History, Modern History and Sanskrit.
- Ancient History, Modern History and Tamil.
- Ancient History, Logic and Sanskrit.
- Ancient History, Logic and Tamil.
- Modern History, Logic and Sanskrit.
- Modern History, Logic and Tamil.

3. Candidates wishing to know whether their applications have been registered should send an addressed stamped post card. No other form of reply will be sent.

4. Applicants' Secondary School-leaving Certificate should be sent to original by registered post as soon as they are received from the Commissioner's office. The last day fixed for submission will be 30th June.

5. Each applicant selected for admission, if he does not appear in person on the 30th June, will receive intimation of his selection by post, and if he does not come and join the College before the 10th July, he will not be guaranteed for him after the latter date.

6. The School-leaving Certificate of a rejected candidate will be returned to him immediately after the 10th June on the address given in his application.

7. In no case whatsoever will a student be admitted who has not a male guardian resident in Kanchikoom, or is not a resident of the Victoria Jubilee Hostel attached to the College. In the case of students who are not the nearest relatives of, or residents in, Kanchikoom, preference will be given to students who join the hostel.

8. Each student thus selected will be required to give an undertaking in writing to take part in some form of sport or also produce a medical certificate.

9. Students belonging to the backward classes mentioned in the Disabilities Code will be admitted at half the rate of fees, provided they produce certificates from respectable authorities to the effect that the students deserve the concession by reason of their poverty.

10. Examinations of fees by money orders will not, under any circumstances, be accepted.

11. Students not admitted at full rate of fees will not, under any circumstances, be allowed the concession rate contemplated in paragraph 9-*supra*.

Kanchikoom College,
19th May 1919.

R. M. STATRAM,
Principal.

MANUAL TRAINING EXAMINATION, 1919.

The following candidates have been declared to have passed the Manual Training Examination held at the Teachers' College, Solihull, in March 1919:—

Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Highest general education last passed.
David, T.	Teachers' College, Solihull	S.S.L.C.
Endersland Behave	Do.	Do.
Roper, G.	Do.	Matriculation.
Schrammow Fild, K. A.	Do.	S.S.L.C.
Sunderland's Eam, S.	Do.	Matriculation.
Tanagopal, M. S.	Do.	S.S.L.C.

Teachers' College, Solihull,
19th May 1919.

T. T. SIVAKUMARA SASTRI,
Acting Principal.

NOTIFIED TOUR PROGRAMME OF THE INSPECTOR OF EUROPEAN AND TRAINING SCHOOLS, MADRAS, FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1918-19.

April 1919.

Madras	1. Presentation Co-educational High School, Coimbatore. 2. St. Mary's Orphanage, Changanassery.* 3. Presentation Co-educational High School, Vengaloor. 4. Presentation Co-educational Middle School, Vengaloor.* 5. St. Peter's European High School, Coimbatore.
----------------	--

May 1919.

The Nilgiris	6. Menzies Co-educational High School, Coimbatore. 7. St. Agnes' Poor European School, Coimbatore. 8. Lawrence Memorial School (Male Branch), Loredale. 9. Lawrence Memorial Girls' School, Loredale. 10. Curdies Factory European School, Arundel. 11. District Poor European School, Coimbatore.
----------------------	---

June 1919.

The Nilgiris	12. Prince European High School, Coimbatore. 13. St. Joseph's Boarding Institution, Coimbatore. 14. St. Joseph's Co-educational High School, Coimbatore. 15. St. Gabriel's European School, Coimbatore. 16. Emma's Memorial School, Coimbatore. 17. St. Joseph's European School, Coimbatore. 18. St. Mary's European School, Coimbatore. 19. Prince European School, Coimbatore.
----------------------	--

July 1919.

MENTOR OF THE EUROPEAN SCHOOL, ELAMANTHUR ROAD.

Tirunelveli	20. Government Training School, Tirunelveli (visit). 21. Secondary Training Class attached to Theosophical High School, Ambalambalam (visit).
Madurai (Rural)	22. Co-educational School of Our Lady of the Mount, Tirunelveli.
Arjuna	

* These schools are proposed to be inspected by the Assistant Inspector of European and Training Schools.

Vinogradom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 65. St. Alexander's High School, Vinogradom. 66. Post Catholic Girls' School, Vinogradom. 67. St. John's Church School, Vinogradom. 68. St. Joseph's Girls' School, Wroclaw. 69. Government Training School, Vinogradom (rich). 70. Government Training School, Parovizgar (rich).
January 1919.	
Kirina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 81. Arkhison English Day School, Tverda. 82. Secondary Training Class attached to Noble College, Nersisipetum (rich).
Gastar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 83. Government Training School, Gastar (rich). 84. Government Training School for women, Gastar (rich).
Chinglapsh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 85. Government Training School for women, Chinglapsh (rich).
MEETING OF THE EUROPEAN BOARD EXAMINATION BOARD.	
Madras	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 87. Madras Government School (rich).
February 1920.	
Madras	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 88. St. Matthew's European School, Vapary.* 89. St. Mark's European School, North Chinglapsh.* 90. St. Peter's European School, North Chinglapsh.* 91. Christ Church Free European School, Mount Road.* 92. St. Peter's European School, Bayanpura.*
Chinglapsh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 93. St. Anthony's European School, Tondiar.* 94. Bishop Corrie High School, Madras. 95. Christ Church Free European School, Madras. 96. St. Joseph's European School, Pambala.* 97. St. Peter's European School, Pambala.* 98. St. Anthony's European School, Pambala.*

March 1920.

MAJOR ARRANGEMENTS FOR TRAINING SCHOOLS LEAVING GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

120. St. Thomas' Central European School, San Thomas.
121. St. Mary's European High School, San Thomas.
122. Pambala High School, Vapary.
123. Sacred Heart Convent School, Church Park, Tarampall.
124. St. Andrew's Free School, Egmore.*
125. Physical Training Class, Egmore (rich).
126. Manual Training Class, Egmore (rich).
127. Domestic Economy Class, Egmore (rich).
128. Needlework & Dressmaking Class, Egmore (rich).
129. Singing Class, Egmore (rich).

* These schools are proposed to be supported by the Madras Government of European and Training Schools.

Madras, 17th May 1918.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

GOVERNMENT FISHERY TRAINING INSTITUTE, CALCUTTA.

Notification regarding admission of students.—The Government Fishery Training Institute, Calcutta, will commence work on 1st July 1919.

This Institute is intended to provide teachers for schools to be founded in fishing villages and hamlets. The object of such schools is to give general training, not technical education. But it is desirable that primary education in fishing villages should have as its main object the training of the children in the ordinary occupations and economic interests of the villagers; consequently teachers working in such village schools will be given a special training.

1. *Course of instruction.*—The students who undergo training in the Institute will receive instruction in—

- (a) Ordinary subjects necessary for all teachers such as languages, methods of teaching, school organization, etc.
- (b) Special aspects of ordinary subjects which are of importance in a fishing life, e.g., geography will include practical meteorology; nature study will chiefly consist of the fauna and flora of the sea and estuaries; the illustrations which teachers make use of will be chiefly drawn from the life of the fisher-folk.
- (c) Practical knowledge in the preserving and curing of fish by improved methods, manufacture of fish oil and grease, etc.
- (d) Non-academic subjects which are of vital importance for all citizens and especially of fisher-folk, e.g., health, domestic methods, co-operative institutions, temperance, etc.

2. *Methods of teaching and subjects.*—The course will be one of three years' duration. This will be supplemented later on by special courses. The rate of stipend will be as follows:—For those who have English, etc., those who have read up to 101 Form, Rs. 10, with Ex. 14 for Secondary School leaving Certificate men; for those who have only passed the higher elementary

or the fourth standard (old system) Ex. 12. In the third year each class will require an increase of Rs. 5. All students admitted for training will be on probation for a period of three months. At the end of the period of probation candidates found unfit will be discharged, but they will not be required to refund the stipend received for those months.

4. Students from outside Malabar only this is the only institution of the kind in the Presidency & has been decided to admit students from the Kannur, Travur and Tellicherry districts also. But the difference of language prevents their being given a literary training at Calicut. Such students will therefore be sent by the Fisheries Department for a period of twenty-one months (three years) for literary training (vide paragraph 5 (a)) to the ordinary training schools in their various districts. After they have completed their literary course they will undergo a practical training at Calicut in the special school offered to them (vide paragraph 5 (b)) and (c)) for a period of one year. Candidates from the East Coast will be eligible for travelling allowance at the rates admissible under previous rules 115-123 of the Madras Educational Rules.

5. Candidates after completing their three years of training will have to serve in schools under the Fisheries Department on salaries ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 60 according to their general educational qualifications. All applicants must be prepared to enter into an agreement to serve under this Department for a period of not less than five years. Applications for admission should be made in the form given below to the undersigned before 30th June 1918.

Applicant for admission to the Government Fisheries Training Institute, Calicut, as a pupil teacher:—

Name in full.
Address.
Date of birth and age.
Nationality and caste.
Vernacular.
School or Schools attended.
The year in which the applicant left the school.
Whether the applicant was ever employed.
If so in what capacity.
Period of such employment.

Signature.

Date.

Signature of the applicant.

West Coast Station, Calicut,
28th May 1918.

F. A. NICHOLSON,
Secretary Department, Government Fisheries

EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY AND SERVICE FOR ENGINE DRIVERS.

Notice is hereby given that under G.O. No. 2495 M., dated 15th August 1904, the next Examination for Certificates of Competency and Service for Engine Drivers qualifying candidates for employment under Government will be held at the Public Works Workshops, near Seven Wells, Madras, on the 16th and 18th July 1918 commencing at 9 a.m.

1. Candidates must send in their applications made out in English on printed forms so that they may reach the Secretary Engineer's office on or before the 18th June 1918, after which date no application will be accepted. Applications for admission to the Examination for Certificates of Competency must be done up in envelopes with rule 5 of the Rules for grant of Certificates of Competency and Service for Engine Drivers published in Part I.A. of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 15th October 1916, pages 228 to 241, and must be supported by the necessary certificate referred to in that rule, and those for admission to the Examination for Certificate of Service in accordance with rule 23.

2. The prescribed fee must be paid into a Government Treasury at, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras on or before the 16th June 1918, and the receipt given by the Treasury officer or the Bank of Madras must be carefully fastened to the application together with other documents.

3. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned post-paid, registered and addressed as follows:—

[Application for admission to the Examination for Engine Drivers.]

To the Secretary Engineer in Government of Madras and President, Board of Examiners,
Chaprain, Madras.

Insufficiently stamped covers will be rejected.

4. Candidates should fill in their applications fully and write their proposed address distinctly and in full and fill in the application form correctly in the best of their knowledge and belief. Any candidate who makes any false representation for the purpose of seeking admission to the examination will be summarily prosecuted. Applications defective in any particular will be returned.

5. For any information that may be required, candidates are referred to the rules published in Part I.A. of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 15th October 1916, pages 228 to 241.

6. Application forms and copies of the rules for the examination may be had on application to the undersigned.

B. F. STONEY,
Acting Secretary Engineer in Government,
and President, Board of Examiners.

Chaprain, Madras, 15th May 1918.

HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATIONS, JULY 1918.

It is hereby notified that the next half-yearly examinations will be held at Madras on the following dates:—

Office of the Board of Examiners, Chennai,
Madras, 28th May 1918.

J. W. FORBES, Esq.,
Secretary.

RULES REGULATING THE CONSTITUTION AND WORKING OF THE MADRAS LAW COLLEGE.

Preamble.

The following rules relating to the constitution and working of the Madras Law College have been sanctioned by the Government.

Object.

1. The college which is affiliated to the Madras University is the faculty of law, is intended to afford instruction to students preparing for the B.L. and M.L. degree examinations, the B.L. pleadership examination, the civil and criminal judicial examinations, and such other examinations in law as may hereafter be instituted.

Control.

2. Save as hereinafter provided the general management of the college shall rest in the Director of Public Instruction.

3. There shall be a Council for the college consisting of two or more Judges of the High Court, one of whom shall be the President, the Principal, the two professors, and such other persons as may be appointed by the Government. The Principal shall exercise his functions as the secretary to the Council. The Council shall be entitled (1) in all matters regarding the general management of the college, (2) to elect or remove members of the staff, and (3) to elect other officers, including the members of the staff, as the Government or the Director of Public Instruction may desire.

4. (a) The Principal shall, at the end of each term, submit a report to the members of the Council on the state of affairs of the college.

(b) There shall be an ordinary annual meeting of the Council in the month of March.

(c) The President may call special meetings at such times as he may deem fit or at any time on the requisition of any two members of the Council.

5. It is the duty of the President the senior member present shall preside at each meeting. The President or presiding member shall have a vote in all questions placed before the meeting, and in the event of the votes being equally divided, he shall have a second or casting vote.

6. The minutes of the proceedings of all meetings of the Council shall be submitted to the Director.

7. The executive management of the college is vested in the Principal who shall be independent of the Council in all matters of discipline, but he shall not make any changes in the prescribed course of instruction or the general management of the college without the sanction of the Director.

8. The members of the staff are subordinate to the Principal and all communications which they may wish to address to the Council or to the Director must be submitted through him.

Staff.

9. The staff shall consist of a Principal, two professors and six assistant professors. The members of the staff will be appointed by the Government.

10. Special lectures will, when necessary, be appointed by the Government to deliver special courses of lectures or to hold special tutorial classes in any of the subjects of instruction.

11. The Principal shall devote his whole time to the work of the college, and shall be relieved from pursuing his profession except in consulting or chamber practice. This restriction shall not however apply to an assisting Principal. The professors and assistant professors shall be at liberty to practice.

12. The duties of the professors, assistant professors and special lecturers shall, from time to time, be determined by the Principal.

13. The distribution of work for each term shall be settled by the Principal in consultation with the professors and assistant professors and announced before the end of the preceding term.

Course of instruction.

14. Instruction and problems in reading, at it be provided for B.L. students in accordance with a scheme to be fixed from time to time by the Director of Public Instruction on the recommendation of the Principal. The course of instruction for the B.L. class shall be as laid down in the bye-laws and regulations of the Madras University. They shall extend over two years divided into four terms, the terms being separated by the two vacations of the year. During the first two terms students shall be prepared for the first examination in law, and during the remaining two terms students who have passed the first examination shall be prepared for the B.L. degree examination. The course of instruction for the pleadership class shall embrace the subjects prescribed in the rules made by the High Court under the Legal Practitioners' Act and shall extend over one year of two consecutive terms. The course of instruction for the special class shall be fixed by the Director on the recommendation of the Principal.

Classes.

15. The college shall contain the following classes:—

(1) B.L. class to consist of students preparing for the B.L. degree examination.

(2) B.L. class to consist of students preparing for the B.L. degree examination.

(3) Pledership class to consist of students preparing for the pleadership examination sanctioned by the High Court.

(4) *Special class* is consisted of all other students attending any course of instruction in the college.

Strength of class.

26. There shall be no fixed limit to the number of students to be admitted into any class, admission being regulated with due regard to the accommodation and staff available for student instruction. But should it be considered necessary that a limit should be fixed as regards admission, selection shall be made in the order of the receipt of application by the Principal.

Admission, classes and scholarships.

27. All applications for admission shall be in the form prescribed below and shall ordinarily be submitted as on to reach the Principal not later than the 1st of July in the case of the F.L. and the scholarship classes. Students for the special classes should ordinarily join the college at the commencement of either the spring or the autumn term.

Application for admission to the F.L. and Scholarship classes.

Classification according to the nature of course or service to be pursued.	Name of the applicant in full	
	Place or village name.	
	Age, last birthday and date of birth.	
	Address at the time of application.	
	Occupation of student.	
	The University examination or other examination to which applicant has passed (with the date of passing).	
	Results of the B.A. examination which applicant has passed.	
	The examination for which applicant desires to study.	
	Subjects of Education.	
	Indian - Ministers.	
Classification according to the nature of course or service to be pursued.	Muslims -	
	Hindus -	
	Buddhists.	
	Parsees.	
	Others.	
	Rural classes (drawing an annual income of Rs. 4,000 or upwards).	
	Middle classes (drawing an annual income of Rs. 200 and upwards but less than Rs. 4,000).	
	Upper classes (drawing an annual income of more than Rs. 200).	

Any subsequent change in the address or occupation of the applicant should at once be communicated to the college office.

Classification according to the nature of course or service to be pursued.	Occupation of parent.	
	Fifty estates and annual amounts.	
	Teacher.	
	Landholder.	
	Aristocrat.	
	Clerical.	
	Manufacturer.	
	Others.	
	Vernacular or correspondence certificate by which awarded.	
	Specialized certificate by which awarded.	
The college where the applicant studied last for his Intermediate.		

I do hereby solemnly declare that to the best of my belief the information I have given above is correct.

Date

Signature.

Application for admission to the B.E. Class

Date of passing the F.L. Examination.

Date

Signature.

P.S. - Under Government Order, dated 10th August 1904, No. 271, Public, all persons applying for admission into Government College are required to produce a medical and vaccination certificate the completion of the tenth year, or should they not have been vaccinated in early childhood, of vaccination after reaching the age of ten.

year. In the event of their having suffered from any illness before or during their term year, they must produce a certificate of residence or residence submitted to their living abroad at the age of 18. This certificate will not, however, be required from persons who have the marks of matriculation and who produce a statement signed by two respectable persons that in their personal knowledge the individual was situated with matriculation after he had completed his term year.

4. The candidates for matriculation or readmission referred to above must, under the rules contained in the Government Gazette of 1914, be granted by either the Senate or the Senate of the University of the British Columbia or the Senate of the University of the Pacific.

The entire rules will be filed up by the College office.

Application received on

Clerk.

Applicant can be admitted.

Principal.

18. The application for admission shall also be accompanied by the transfer certificate referred to in Regulation 205 of the University Regulations. In the case of an applicant who has been previously employed, the application shall also be accompanied by a certificate of good conduct from the head of the office where he was employed; and in the case of an applicant who has been at any time in Government service the register of such service shall also be produced if so required by the Principal. The Principal may refuse admission to any candidate whose previous conduct has not been satisfactory. His order shall be subject to appeal to the Director whose decision shall be final.

19. Any student who has obtained admission into the college by means of a false certificate or by false representations of any kind or who has been found guilty of gross misconduct shall be summarily dismissed, the fact of such dismissal and the reasons for it being at once reported to the Director.

Qualifications for admission.

20. Candidates for instruction as B.L. students must have passed the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws in the Madras University or a degree examination in some other university recognized as equivalent thereto.

21a. Candidates for admission to the B.L. class must have passed the B.A. degree examination of the Madras University or some other examination accepted by the University as equivalent thereto, provided that candidates who have appeared for the B.A. degree examination may be admitted provisionally pending the publication of the results.

22. Candidates for admission to the planter's class must have passed the B.A. degree examination of a British Indian University or such examination at one of the English, Irish or Scotch Universities as may be declared by the High Court to render them eligible for admission to the planter's examination.

23. Candidates for admission to the special classes shall possess such educational qualifications as the Principal may consider necessary to enable them to profit by the instruction given in the subjects selected by the candidates.

Fees.

24. Fees shall be levied as under:—

B.L. class.—Rs. 50 for the first term and Rs. 50 for the second term in any year.

B.L. class.—Rs. 100 for the first term and Rs. 75 for the second term in any year.

Planter's class.—Rs. 50 per term.

Special classes.—Rs. 15 for each subject, provided that the maximum fee shall be not less than Rs. 25 per term.

25. Fees may be levied at half rates from Mahomedans, Orizis, and the backward classes or castes mentioned in article 12 of the Government Code.

26. All fees shall be paid in advance.

27. No refund of fees shall be made except in the case of students admitted into the first year B.L. class who had appeared for the B.A. degree examination, and who, having failed in that examination, have withdrawn from the college.

28. If a student for reasons leaves the college during term, the Director may return on such such portion of the fee as he may consider equitable.

Scholarships.

29. Two scholarships of the value of Rs. 500 per term shall be awarded annually in the B.L. class on the results of the first examination in law. One of the scholarships shall be awarded to the Mahomedan or Orizi student who passes highest in the examination, and the other to the student, other than a Mahomedan or Orizi, who passes highest in the same examination. Provided that, if the Merit scholarship is awarded to either of the students eligible for scholarships under this rule, the corresponding Government scholarship shall be awarded to the student who ranks next highest in the examination. In cases where students are bracketed equal, the Principal shall decide to whom the scholarship shall be awarded.

30. The scholarships shall be payable for one year and are payable in the middle of each term.

31. A scholar shall be required to attend at least 75 per cent of the lectures delivered to the class to which he belongs during the course of his scholarship; he shall also be required to attend and to pass all class examinations held during the year and to appear for the University examination at the close of the year.

32. The scholarships shall be awarded by the Principal. They are liable to be reduced or withdrawn for misconduct, idleness or want of adequate progress.

Each scholarship holder shall further bind himself by a written agreement, to be approved by the Director, (a) to place himself under the control of the Principal and of the professors directing his studies, (b) to pursue his studies conscientiously and diligently during the tenure of his scholarship, (c) to hold an appointment carrying a fixed salary or allowance, and (d) at the direction of the Director to refund the amount of scholarship money for wilful breach of the above-mentioned conditions.

Hours of instruction.

22. The lectures and tutorial classes shall collectively be held between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. The general scheme of study shall be arranged by the Principal in consultation with the Council, and subject to the control of the Director, to whom a copy of the time-table shall be submitted at least ten days before the beginning of the term. No material change shall be made in the time-table as to the general arrangement of college work except under the Director's authority.

23. Students are expected to attend such class examinations as may from time to time be prescribed by the Principal and failure to do so without good reason would entail forfeiture of the term's stipendium.

Festivals and holidays.

24. The college shall be closed for the Midsummer and Christmas vacations for such periods as may be fixed by the Government.

25. The non-academic holidays also set in rule 24, chapter VII, of the Educational rules shall apply to the college as far as its special character would allow.

Certificates.

26. B.E. and Passwork classes.—Certificates of attendance, progress and conduct which entitle students for the first examination in law and the B.L. Degree examinations, or for the passwork examination, are required by the regulations in practice, shall be issued by the Principal to the students who have satisfied the prescribed conditions.

27. Special classes.—Students attending the special classes shall, at the end of their course, be granted a certificate specifying the subjects in which they received instruction.

Registers and returns.

28. The following registers shall be kept—

- (i) Register of admissions and withdrawals for each class.
- (ii) Monthly register of attendance.
- (iii) Register of fees and dues for each class.
- (iv) Acquittance roll and pay sheet.
- (v) Library accounts and registers.
- (vi) Register of scholarships.
- (vii) Register of expenditures on refreshments.
- (viii) Inventory of valuable stock.
- (ix) Timetable for each term to be approved by the Director half-yearly.
- (x) Register of vacancies and proposed forms.
- (xi) Day book showing the daily transactions relating to receipts and charges.

Discipline.

29. The provisions of the Educational rules relating to accommodation and conduct, common room, discipline and dues, shall apply to the college, in so far as its special character permits of their application.

30. The Principal shall obtain the previous sanction of the Director for any deviation from the prescribed rules.

31. These rules, with such alterations as may have been sanctioned during the preceding twelve months, shall be published every year by the Principal in the first issue of the Fort St. George Gazette in June.

Law College, Madras,
21st May 1912.

A. DAVIES,
Principal.

THE MADRAS STUDENTS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

President: The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras (ex officio).

Vice-President: The Director of Public Instruction, Madras (ex officio).

Members.

The Secretary to the Council of Hyderabad (ex officio).

The Hon'ble the Member of the Legislative Council.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras.

Mr. J. G. Srinivasan, Director of Public Instruction, Travancore.

Mr. P. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Director of Education, Cochin.

Mr. R. K. Srinivasan, M.A., Professor of Law, Presidency College.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Mr. S. S. Srinivasan, M.A., Secretary to the Council of the University of Madras.

Letters from Madras students to the Educational Adviser in London or to other Educational authorities in Great Britain are forwarded to the Madras Secretary for despatch and much delay will therefore be saved by direct correspondence with the latter.

There is a library attached to the Secretary's office at the Law College containing of the prospectus, syllabuses and programmes of the various educational institutions and universities in Great Britain and students and other aspirants will be allowed the use of the library on all week days except Saturdays and holidays between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

A. DAVIES,

Secretary, Madras Student Advisory Committee.

VACANCIES.

WANTED for the First Assistant's place in the Government History Training Institute, Calcutta, a trained and experienced instructor whose optional is Group I, salary Rs. 40—45. Apply to one with copies of testimonials to Mr F. A. Nicholson, S.A.S., Secretary Superintendent, Government Education, Calcutta.

F. A. NICHOLSON,

Secretary Superintendent, Government Education,

Calcutta, 30th May 1913.

WANTED an Upper Secondary Trained woman teacher possessing workable knowledge of the Oriya Language for the post of the Headmistress, Government Unga Girls' School, Bhubaneswar, on a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem.

The applications should contain information on the following points:—

Full name, date, age, educational and professional qualifications, present appointment, if any, and period of service.

Copies of specimens of education and character should accompany the application.

Yangapet, 19th May 1913.

WANTED trained Anglo-Indian Headmistresses of the Secondary grade for the Government High Girls' Schools, Bhubaneswar, Yangapet, Suryapet and Guntur on a salary of Rs. 35 plus Rs. 25 personal allowance.

Applications should contain information on the following points:—

Full name, date, age, educational and professional qualifications, present appointment, if any, and period of service. Copies of specimens of education and character should accompany the application.

M. A. SURESHVARRA,

Acting Inspector of Girls' Schools, Northern Circle.

Yangapet, 19th May 1913.

WANTED two temporary Demonstrators, one for Physical Laboratory and the other for the Chemical Laboratory on a salary of Rs. 45 per mensem for the Government College, Kanchikottai. The appointment will last for one year from the 1st July 1913. Applicants should state their qualifications, etc. Applications will be received till the 15th June 1913.

Government College, Kanchikottai,

15th May 1913.

R. M. STATHAM,

Principal.

As there is a prospect of some additional range of Sub-Inspector's positions at Schools coming into effect shortly, applications from candidates who are qualified under the terms of the Public Service Regulations are asked for clerks' posts required for the above offices on Rs. 25 per mensem with a local allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem.

Applications are also invited for the posts of attendants on Rs. 15 and a local allowance of Rs. 5 and also for peon's posts with a salary of Rs. 7 and a local allowance of Rs. 4 per mensem.

W. D. BRETHERLEY,

Acting Inspector of Schools, II Circle.

Quater, 15th May 1913.

Applications are invited from holders of secondary school-leaving certificates who have passed respectively, elementary grade, for the post in this office of a temporary clerk on Rs. 25 per mensem (with local allowance Rs. 5). The applicant on submitting the following particulars (in the candidate's own handwriting) should reach the undersigned not later than 15th June 1913:—(1) Name in full, (2) Age, (3) Qualification, (4) Date, and (5) Last present employment if any.

Copies of testimonials should be attached.

Government Arts College, Rajahmundry,

15th May 1913.

C. A. WILKINSON,

Lawson-in-Charge.

WANTED immediately trained teachers of the secondary grade for the undermentioned schools' posts:—

(1) Headmaster on Rs. 35 in the Board Elementary school, Kambra, Pongulakam taluk, Madras district.

Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject, including the name of the body where the same is published, number of pages, and date and price in pounds and shillings. Give the language and whether the work is in its original form, or in translation, and the date of publication.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.
BOOKS—continued.			
ENGLISH—BIOGRAPHY—continued.			
3.	Guru Gobind : a sketch of his Life and Teachings. pp. 48. Published by G. A. Naphtan & Co., Madras. [11th July 1918.] 12 ^s . 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	G. A. Naphtan & Co., Madras.	1,000
4.	Kilawa Gerdra Sen : a sketch of his Life and Career. pp. 41. Published by G. A. Naphtan & Co., Madras. [17th December 1918.] 12 ^s . 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	Do.	1,000
5.	Kamradji : a sketch of his Life and Teachings. pp. 42. Published by G. A. Naphtan & Co., Madras. [20th August 1918.] 12 ^s . 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	Do.	1,000
6.	Masaniyaji : a sketch of his Life and Teachings. pp. 42. Published by G. A. Naphtan & Co., Madras. [20th August 1918.] 12 ^s . 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	Do.	1,000
7.	Munak : a sketch of his Life and Teachings. pp. 41. Published by G. A. Naphtan & Co., Madras. [11th July 1918.] 12 ^s . 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	Do.	1,000
8.	Prof. D. K. Kerve : a sketch of his Life and Life-work. pp. 48. Published by G. A. Naphtan & Co., Madras. [11th July 1918.] 12 ^s . 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	Do.	1,000
9.	Raghunatha Rao : a sketch of his Life and Career. pp. 49. Published by G. A. Naphtan & Co., Madras. [2nd September 1918.] 12 ^s . 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	Do.	1,000
10.	Sir J. C. Bose : a sketch of his Life and Career. pp. 47. Published by G. A. Naphtan & Co., Madras. [17th July 1918.] 12 ^s . 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	Do.	1,000
11.	Sir S. P. Sinha : a sketch of his Life and Career. pp. 45. Published by G. A. Naphtan & Co., Madras. [17th December 1918.] 12 ^s . 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	Do.	1,000
12.	Sir T. Muttaswami Ayyar : a sketch of his Life and Career. pp. 45. Published by G. A. Naphtan & Co., Madras. [1st November 1918.] 12 ^s . 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	Do.	1,000
13.	Sir Theodor : a sketch of his Life and Teachings. pp. 49. Published by G. A. Naphtan & Co., Madras. [11th June 1918.] 12 ^s . 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	Do.	1,000
14.	Telani Bhai : a sketch of his Life and Teachings. pp. 49. Published by G. A. Naphtan & Co., Madras. [1st September 1918.] 12 ^s . 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	Do.	1,000
15.	Vallabhbhai : a sketch of his Life and Teachings. pp. 48. Published by G. A. Naphtan & Co., Madras. [1st August 1918.] 12 ^s . 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	Do.	1,000
16.	Wing Kalyan Chiplunkar : a sketch of his Life and Career. pp. 48. Published by G. A. Naphtan & Co., Madras. [1st September 1918.] 12 ^s . 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	Do.	1,000
ENGLISH—FICTION.			
1.	Ghosh (Mrs.) Short Stories. pp. 361. Published by Gupta & Co., Madras. [1st February 1918.] 8 ^s . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2.	T. Sankaran Madhav, Cochin, Madras.	1,000

Serial number	Author and title, brief notice, including the name of the book, where the book is published, the date of issue, price, &c. (not more than 100 words.)	Publisher and place of publication.	Pages and price.
BOOKS—contd.			
ENGLISH—LANGUAGE.			
1	Krishnaswami, P. R. English Reader at College. pp. 5. Published by the author: Kumbakonam. Not for sale.	Sri Srinivasanandhi & Co., Madras.	35
2	Rama Ayyar N. M. The Thirukal: the Tamil Alphabet for India. pp. 15. Published by R. Rajagopal Reddy: Madras. [15th February 1919.] 2 nd . 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	R. Rajagopal Reddy, Madras.	500
3	— Thirukal: short. pp. 3. Published by the author: Madras. [25th January 1919.] 2 nd . 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	C. Srinivasanandhi & Co., Madras.	5,000
4	Ramanna, T. A. Shikshapara, the Poems of Sarveswara. pp. 6. Published by the author: Mangalore. [15th February 1919.] 2 nd . 1st edition. Not for sale.	Sri Srinivasanandhi & Co., Madras.	35
5	Satya Deva Pandita (Siddhi). The High Propaganda. pp. 2. Published by the Hind. Preacher Office: Madras. [15th December 1918.] 2 nd . 1st edition. Price.	R. Rajagopal Reddy, Madras.	2,000
6	Sengul Rao, (Prof. P.). Studies in Literature. pp. 10. Published by the author: Bangalore. [15th February 1919.] 2 nd . 1st edition. Not for sale.	Sri Srinivasanandhi & Co., Madras.	5
7	Srinivasanandhi, P. A Guide to English Composition. pp. 14. Published by the author: Chikmagalur. 1918. [15th December 1918.] 2 nd . 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	K. L. Srinivasanandhi, Chikmagalur.	200
ENGLISH—LAW.			
1	(The) Current Index of Indian Cases, 1917 (Section I—Criminal and Section II—Civil). Nos. 10 to 12 of 1917. Compiled by G. B. Srinivasanandhi, B. Srinivasanandhi, Esq., pp. 120. Published by the Law Printing House: Madras. 1918. [15th April 1918.] 2 nd . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	T. S. Srinivasanandhi, Law Printing House, Madras.	3,000
2	— Nos. 1 to 3 of 1918. pp. 140. 1918. [15th July 1918.] 2 nd . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	Do.	2,000
3	— 1918. Half-yearly Part. Compiled by P. Sengul Rao. pp. 200. 1918. [15th December 1918.] 2 nd . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum.	Do.	2,000
4	(The) Current Statutes, 1918: Third and Fourth Quarters, Fourth Year of issue. Compiled by G. B. Srinivasanandhi, Esq., pp. 240. Published by the Law Printing House: Madras. 1918. [15th March 1918.] 2 nd . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum.	Do.	1,000
5	(The) Indian Revenue Act (II of 1902): with explanatory notes based on English and Indian cases by Krishnaswami, B. Datta. pp. 50. Published by K. Srinivasanandhi, Esq.: Bombay. 1918. [1st February 1919.] 2 nd . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-4.	M. K. Srinivasanandhi, Bombay Printing Works, Madras.	1,000
6	Krishnaswami, M. The Law of Revenue in British India. pp. 102. Published by P. R. Srinivasanandhi & Co.: Madras. [15th March 1919.] 2 nd . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-4.	P. R. Srinivasanandhi & Co., Madras.	1,000

Serial number	Author and title, including full title, the name of the book, where the name is known, the name of the publisher and place of publication, the price in rupees and paise, and a copy of the title page of the book, showing the title, the publisher's name, the place of publication, the name of the author, and the year of publication.	Price and place of sale.	Number of copies.
BOOKS—cont.			
ENGLISH—LAW—cont.			
7	(The) Lawyer's Companion. Part VI. (Law of Costs.) Compiled by C. S. Narasimha Murthy and P. Narasimha Murthy. pp. 128. Published by the Law Printing House: Madras. 1911. [15th June 1912.] 8°. 1st edition.	T. N. Srinivasan and Son, Law Printing House, Madras.	2,000
8	— Part VII. pp. 88. 1912. [1st December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition.	Do.	1,000
9	(The) Lawyer's Reference (Clyth, Section XIX. Unreported and Printed Judgments of Bombay, Part IV. Compiled at the Law Printing House, pp. 128. Published by the Law Printing House: Madras. 1911. [15th May 1912.] 8°. 1st edition.	Do.	1,000
10	— Part V. pp. 100. 1911. [1st January 1912.] 8°. 1st edition.	Do.	1,000
11	Pillai, K. L. A Guide to Madras Land Tenures. pp. 88. Published by P. R. Srinivas Appa & Co.: Madras. [20th March 1912.] 8°. 1st edition.	P. R. Srinivas Appa & Co., Madras.	1,000
12	Srinivas Appa, P. R. Professional Ethics. pp. 470. Published by P. R. Srinivas Appa & Co.: Madras. 1912. [15th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition.	Do.	1,000
ENGLISH—MEDICINE.			
1	Shankar, T. R. The Ayurvedic System. pp. 16. Published by the author: Madras. 1912. [15th November 1912.] 8°. 1st edition.	Thompson & Co., Minerva Press, Madras.	1,000
2	Shankar, J. C. Essentials of Surgical Diseases and Their Manufacturing Processes. pp. 41. Published by the author: Calcutta. 1912. [1st December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition.	C. K. Karmacharya, Naya & Sons, Calcutta Press, Madras.	1,000
3	Shankar, M. S. Village Hygiene. pp. 22. Published by the author: Mangalore. 1912. [15th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition.	V. Srinivasan, K. Srinivasan, Mangalore Press, Mangalore.	200
4	Shankar, (Muhammad G.) Report of the Infamous Koori Work. pp. 16. Published by the author: Calcutta. [1st February 1912.] 8°. 1st edition.	C. K. Karmacharya, Naya & Sons, Calcutta Press, Madras.	100
5	Shankar, B. S. (Dr. C.) Infamous. pp. 16. Published by the author: Vinnamangalam. 1912. [15th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition.	D. Karmacharya, Naya & Sons, Vinnamangalam Press, Vinnamangalam.	1,000
6	Shankar, H. U. Alcohol and Its Dangers. pp. 80. Published by S. S. Karmacharya & Sons: Madras. 1912. [15th September 1912.] 8°. 1st edition.	T. N. Srinivasan and Son, Madras.	500
7	— Personal Hygiene. pp. 87. 1912. [15th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition.	Do.	500
ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS.			
1	Shankar, N. Personal Account of Raja's M. Dhanu Raja. pp. 11. Published by the author: Madras. [15th December 1912.] 8°. 1st edition.	K. Srinivasan and Son, Naya & Sons, Naya & Sons, Madras.	500

Serial number	Author and title, brief notice including the name of the book where it is sent, and a reference to the place of publication, date of publication, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.
BOOKS—cont.			
ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS—cont.			
2	Arundale, G. S. The Madras Training College for Teachers, Madras. pp. 10. Published by G. S. Arundale, Madras. [10th November 1912.] 4 th 1st edition. Not for sale.	Arundale, G. S. Madras.	25
3	Arundale, G. S. The Nylsani Training College for Teachers, Madras. pp. 10. Published by G. S. Arundale, Madras. [10th March 1913.] 3 rd 1st edition. Price, 2d.	G. S. Arundale, Madras.	1,000
4	Arundale, G. S. The Madras English School's Association, Madras. pp. 10. Published by G. S. Arundale, Madras. [10th January 1913.] 3 rd 1st edition. Not for sale.	G. S. Arundale, Madras.	200
5	(The) Fourth Annual Sped Ahmed Memorial Presidency Championship Tournament. pp. 10. Published by D. S. Ahmed, Madras. [10th November 1912.] 4 th 1st edition. Price.	D. S. Ahmed, Madras.	200
6	Goodman, (Rev. Allen F.) The Student's Dependency: being the Presidential address delivered at the 10th Madras Students' Conference, Madras, 4th January 1913. pp. 10. Published by S. H. Bhatnagar, Madras. [10th January 1913.] 4 th 1st edition. Price, 2d.	S. H. Bhatnagar, Madras.	200
7	Shree J. G. Indipendence Days of India, their scientific significance and importance with suggestions for the development of new industries. pp. 10. Published by the author: Calcutta. 1912. [10th November 1912.] 4 th 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	J. G. Indipendence, Calcutta.	1,100
8	— A Monograph on Training and Teaching Materials. pp. 10. Published by Butterworth & Co. Ltd.: Calcutta. 1912. [10th February 1913.] 4 th 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	Butterworth & Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	1,000
9	Godwin, E. Character—Building: in three Lessons, God, Soul and Country; drawn from the Puritan Literature to make God-fearing, Character-building and Country-loving students. pp. 10. Published by the author: Bangalore. 1912. [10th February 1913.] 4 th 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	E. Godwin, Bangalore.	100
10	(The) Hon. Mr. J. H. Rose, M. A.: an Akhbar. pp. 10. Published by J. H. Rose, Madras. [10th November 1912.] 4 th 1st edition. Not for sale.	J. H. Rose, Madras.	200
11	(The) House Wife's Handy-Book for 1913. pp. 100. Published by J. W. Wilson & Co. Ltd.: Madras. [10th January 1913.] 4 th 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-8.	J. W. Wilson & Co. Ltd., Madras.	200
12	Kishor Math, A. Educational Awakening of India. pp. 10. Published by the author: Calcutta. [10th November 1912.] 4 th 1st edition. Not for sale.	Kishor Math, Calcutta.	10
13	Mahatma Gandhi, Life, Writings and Speeches. pp. 445. Published by G. S. Arundale, Madras. [10th November 1912.] 4 th 2nd edition. Price, Rs. 2.	G. S. Arundale, Madras.	2,000
14	Memorandum of Association of the "Rohamkari Company, Limited" and Articles of the Association, Paramakudi. Compiled by S. M. Arundale, Madras. pp. 10. Published by the compiler: Paramakudi. [10th March 1913.] 4 th 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	S. M. Arundale, Paramakudi.	200

No.	Author and Title, full and short, giving the name of the book where necessary in short, and the name of the publisher and the place of publication, and the date of publication, and the price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.
BOOKS—cont.			
ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS—cont.			
15	(The) Objects of the Young Men's Indian Association. Madras. pp. 26. Published by Y.M.C.A.: Madras [1918 February 1918.] 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, 2s.	Subbaraya Gobb, Vennala Press, Adyar.	1,000
16	Gow's City Directory of Madras Business-men including Indian Manufacturing Firms and Firms. Published by Gow & Co.: Madras. [18th February 1918.] 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-4.	P. E. Sams Ayyar & Co., Madras.	500
17	Paroo, F. G. The Indian Boy Scout and How they can help. Madras and Karpur, pp. 42. Published by the Commercial Office. Adyar. [18th December 1918.] 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	G. Subbaraya Gobb, Vennala Press, Adyar.	5,000
18	Peacock, F. G. and Jayarama, G. P. The Making of a Pearl and Instructions for Pearl Diving. pp. 25. Published by the Commercial Office. Adyar. [18th December 1918.] 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Do.	1,000
19	Prabhala Candan Ray (Dr.). Essays and Discourses. pp. 388. Published by M. A. Nallas & Co. Madras. [17th December 1918.] 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3.	G. A. Nallas & Co., Madras.	1,000
20	President Wilson, the Modern Apostle of Freedom. pp. 108. Published by Gow & Co.: Madras. 1918. [18th December 1918.] 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	T. Sankara Mahalingam, Cambridge Press, Madras.	1,000
21	Raghava Reddi, E. Indian Civilization and the Peace Conference. pp. 25. Published by E. Raghava Reddi: Madras. 1918. [18th February 1918.] 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price.	M. Sankar Reddi, Deccan Press, Madras.	1,000
22	Ramakrishna Ayyar, G. S. The Madras Engineers' Association. The Piercing Bridge in Travancore; a paper read at the Conference of December 1918. pp. 15. Published by the M. E. A.: Madras. 1918. [18th February 1918.] 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Not for sale.	P. R. Elum Ayyar & Co., Madras.	100
23	(The) Society for the Promotion of National Education. Edited by Mrs. Anna Perumal. pp. 2. Published by S.P.N.E. Office. Adyar. [18th February 1918.] 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, 2s.	G. Subbaraya Gobb, Vennala Press, Adyar.	500
24	Regulations of the Senate of the National University. Compiled by the Registrar, S. P. N. U. pp. 28. Published by the Registrar. Adyar. [18th December 1918.] 8 ^{vo} . Revised edition. Price, 2s.	Do.	2,000
25	Speeches and Writings of Madan Mohan Malaviya. pp. 318. Published by G. O. Sankar & Co.: Madras. [17th February 1918.] 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2.	M. K. Sankar Ayyar, Sankar Printing Works, Madras.	1,000
26	Srinivasan Ayyar, G. A. The Origin of the Arya Samaj and the Development of the Arya Samaj. pp. 16. Published by the author: Madras. 1918. [18th December 1918.] 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	P. Yeo Gobb, Kapiti Press, Madras.	500
27	The Science of Life. pp. 24. Published by the author. Madras. 1918. [18th February 1918.] 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	Do.	500
28	Wilson, J. W. How to be Strong and Healthy, or Wilson's Healthful Body Building, Hygienic Diet. pp. 52. Published by the author: Madras. [18th March 1918.] 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	J. W. Wilson, Ananta Press, Madras.	1,000

1	2	3	4
Serial Number	Author and Title of Book, and Name of the Publisher, and Date of Publication, and Price, and Edition, and other particulars.	Editorial Remarks.	Number of Copies.
BOOKS—contd.			
ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS—contd.			
20	Wood (Ernest). Memory Training, a Practical Course, pp. 88. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar, 1918. [15th December 1918.] 8°. 2nd edition. Price, 6 annas.	G. Subbayya Coll., Vasanta Press, Adyar.	1,000
ENGLISH—POETRY.			
	Conroy (James H.) Ode to Truth, pp. 82. Published by Gupta & Co., Madras. [1st February 1919.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	T. Sankar Madan, Calcutta, Coimbatore Press, Madras.	1,400
1	Wise, S. P. Wit Varanasi and Translations, pp. 82. Published by K. Ishwariya, Coimbatore, 1918. [10th December 1918.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	G. Subbayya Coll., Vasanta Press, Adyar.	5,000
2	Sankar Madan, T. K. New Year's Greetings: a prose-poem written at the end of a career commemorating the sixty-seventh birthday of a woman's work, pp. 8. Published by the author: Madras 1918. [15th December 1918.] 8°. 1st edition. Not for sale.	B. Sankar Madan & Co., Coimbatore Press, Madras.	500
ENGLISH—POLITICS.			
1	(The) All-India Home Rule League. Annual Meeting, Officers and Rules for 1919, pp. 12. Published by the Commercial Office, Adyar. [15th January 1919.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	G. Subbayya Coll., Vasanta Press, Adyar.	1,000
2	Agarwal, R. K. Communal Representation and Indian Constitutional Reform, pp. 28. Published by the author: Coimbatore, 1918. [10th December 1918.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	P. Bhattacharya Rao, Secunder- abad, Pre- sident, Coimbatore.	500
3	Basant (Mrs. Annie). An Epoch making Congress, 1918, pp. 16. Published by the Commercial Office, Adyar, 1918. [15th January 1919.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	G. Subbayya Coll., Vasanta Press, Adyar.	5,000
4	—Lectures on Political Science, pp. 101. Published by the Commercial Office, Adyar. [15th February 1919.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-8.	Do	1,000
5	India's Goal: Constructive Criticisms by leading Indians on the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme, pp. 71. Published by G. A. Sankar & Co., Madras. [1st August 1918.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	B. A. Sankar & Co., Madras.	5,000
6	(The) Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Proposals: with an introduction by S. Sankar Madan and with the opinions of prominent leaders and connected papers, pp. 476. Published by T. K. Sankar, Madras, 1918. [15th December 1918.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-4.	V. Sankar Madan & Co., Vasanta Press, Adyar.	1,000
7	Pill, B. C. Indian Nationalism, its Principles and Formulations, pp. 303. Published by S. R. Madan & Co., Madras, 1918. [15th December 1918.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2.	F. R. Madan Agarwal & Co., Madras.	1,000
8	Wells, E. P. Problems of National and International Politics, pp. 38. Published by G. Subbayya Coll., Adyar. [15th February 1919.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	G. Subbayya Coll., Vasanta Press, Adyar.	50
ENGLISH—RELIGION.			
1	Basant (Mrs. Annie). Memories of Sri Loka, pp. 85. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar, 1918. [10th December 1918.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Do.	2,000

Serial number	Author and title, brief contents, full title of the book, subject, author, publisher, price, and place of publication, and date of publication, and other particulars, and price	Publisher and place of publication	Price of copies
BOOKS—cont.			
ENGLISH—RELIGION—cont.			
20	Hodge (Gertrude M.). <i>Practical Christianity. Foundation in the East. For the Christian arranged for daily meditation and fortnightly meetings for students.</i> pp. 88. Published by the Y.M.C.A. Madras, 1919. [26th January 1919.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	George Kenneth, S.P.C.K. Press, Madras.	100
21	Mahdavi Sastri, A. <i>The Vedic Law of Marriage as the Foundation of Women.</i> pp. 323. Published by V. Srinivasulu Sastri & Co. Madras, 1919. [12th September 1919.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-4.	T. Srinivasulu Sastri & Co., Madras.	1,000
22	Mary, Mother of God, <i>Pastoral Instructions.</i> Edited by St. Joseph, S.P.C.K. Press, 1919. [12th December 1919.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	2,000
23	(The) <i>Mingus in Letters.</i> Edited by Rev. Y. B. Srinivasulu. pp. 11. Printed by the author: Rameswaram, [12th February 1919.] 8°. 1st edition. Price.	P. Srinivasulu, Rameswaram Printing Works, Coimbatore.	400
24	Moss, J. A. M. <i>The Worth of a Soul.</i> pp. 8. Published by the author: Bangalore, 1919. [12th February 1919.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	C. B. Vaidyanathan, Bangalore Press, Madras.	1,000
25	Napoleon, M. S. <i>Vincentine's Anniversary, its Significance.</i> pp. 11. Published by the Vincentine Publishing House: Trichinopoly. [12th January 1919.] 8°. 1st edition. Price.	S. S. Vincentine, Trichinopoly Star Press, Trichinopoly.	200
26	Parker (Mrs. Arthur) <i>Sally's Sister Ruth: or, the story of a girl.</i> pp. 101. Published by the Christian Literature Society: Madras, 1919. [12th December 1919.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 10 annas.	Joseph, Parnassus, G. S. S. Press, Madras.	2,000
27	Pascal (De Th.) <i>Trichinopoly.</i> pp. 88. Published by the Trichinopoly Publishing House: Adyar. [12th February 1919.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	G. Subbaray, Adyar, Madras Press, Adyar.	2,000
28	Sharma, A. K. <i>From the Vedic Absolute to Ethical Theism.</i> pp. 4. Published by the author. Patna (Punjab), 1919. [12th December 1919.] 8°. 1st edition. Price.	O. B. Vaidyanathan, Bangalore Press, Madras.	40
29	<i>Selections for Vernacular Translations.</i> Edited by Rev. F. Srinivasulu. pp. 82. Published by the Christian Literature Society: Madras, 1919. [12th February 1919.] 8°. 2nd edition. Price, 12 annas.	Joseph Parnassus, G. S. S. Press, Madras.	300
30	(A) <i>Short treatise on confession and communion.</i> Edited by Joseph Parnassus. pp. 10. Published by Rev. St. Joseph, S.P.C.K. Press, 1919. [12th December 1919.] 8°. 2nd edition. Price, 2 annas.	Rev. St. Joseph, S.P.C.K. Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	1,000
31	<i>Special prayers in times of plague and other contagious diseases.</i> Compiled by Rev. St. Joseph, S.P.C.K. Press, 1919. [12th December 1919.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 pias.	St. Joseph, S.P.C.K. Press, Trichinopoly.	400
32	<i>Speeches and Writings of Sir Vincent Srinivasulu.</i> pp. 123. Published by G. S. S. Press & Co. Madras, [12th December 1919.] 8°. 2nd edition, revised. Price, Rs. 3.	G. S. S. Press & Co., Madras.	1,000
33	(The) <i>Student Christian Association of India and Ceylon.</i> <i>Annals Week 1919 to 1920.</i> Edited by A. A. Paul. pp. 4. Published by the author: Madras, [12th February 1919.] 18°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	C. B. Vaidyanathan, Bangalore Press, Madras.	1,000

Serial number.	Author and title, including full particulars of the book where the name of the work, and the place, year of publication, and the price, are given in the title, and the name of the publisher, and the name of the place, year of publication, and the price, are given in the title.	Publisher or place of printing.	Number of copies.
BOOKS—contd.			
ENGLISH—RELIGION—contd.			
20	(The) Theosophical Outlook: being the four Convention Lectures delivered in Calcutta at the Forty-second Anniversary of the Theosophical Society, December 1911. pp. 181. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House: Adyar. [17th February 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-8.	G. Subbaraya Cott. Vennala Press, Adyar.	1,000
21	(The) Tagore People. Edited by Rev. R. F. Cook. pp. 24. Published by the author: Bangalore. 1911. [17th April 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	G. R. Vallabha Cott. Bangalore Press, Madras.	1,000
22	(The) Ways of Divine Grace in India. Edited by Ven. Fr. L. Sauerba, O.S.B. pp. 41. Published by the author: Trichinopoly. 1910. [11th March 1912.] 8°. 2nd edition. Price, 2 annas.	Rev. Fr. Joseph, S.J., St. Joseph's Institute School Press, Trichinopoly.	1,000
23	Williams (H.M.). The dead! Where another! What say the Persepolis? pp. 24. Published by the author: Madras. [19th March 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	Miss J. M. Bamford, American Advent Mission Press, Trin- chivan.	1,000
24	Wilson, J. W. Four Books: containing rural statistics and other papers (selected). pp. 28. Published by the author: Madras. [19th March 1912.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	J. W. Wilson, Artist: Press, Madras.	1,000
25	(The) World's Student Christian Federation. The universal day of prayer for students, Sunday, February, 2nd, 1912. Edited by A. A. Paul. pp. 6. Published by the author: Madras. 1912. [19th February 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, nil.	G. R. Vallabha Cott. Bangalore Press, Madras.	1,000
26	Wong Church, Christadelph, Carol Service. Edited by Rev. W. D. Clarke. pp. 12. Published by the author: Madras. [19th December 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	Do.	200
ENGLISH—SCIENCE, MATHEMATICAL.			
1	Medhurst, E. R. The Philosophy of Geometry. In Geometry A History? pp. 2. Published by the author: Bangalore. [19th November 1911.] 4°. 1st edition. Not for sale.	Shriestharananda- stri & Co., Madras.	50
ENGLISH—SCIENCE, NATURAL.			
1	Narayana Ayyar, F. A. The Teaching of Elementary Science in our Secondary Schools. pp. 8. Published by the author: Madras. [19th February 1912.] 8°. 1st edition. Not for sale.	Do.	5
2	Rine, H.M. The Study of Natural Science. pp. 8. Published by the author: Bangalore. [19th February 1912.] 4°. 1st edition. Not for sale.	Do.	15
<i>The following are subject for educational purposes.</i>			
ENGLISH—FICTION.			
1	Allen, J. C. Mahabharata Fairy Tales. pp. 72. Published by Longmans, Green & Co.: Madras. 1910. [19th December 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. Illustrated. Price, 5 annas. [Longman's Indian Reading Series: Grade 2.]	G. Y. Sivar-Cott, G. R. C. Press, Madras.	10,000
2	_____. South Indian Fairy Tales. pp. 81. [19th November 1911.] 8°. 1st edition. Illustrated. Price, 4 annas. [Longman's Indian Reading Series: Grade 2.]	Do.	10,000

S. No.	Books and Price, when ordered specify the use of the book where the same is available, and the price of the book and the price of the book when ordered by the publisher. The price of the book when ordered by the publisher is the price of the book when ordered by the publisher.	Name of the publisher.
	BOOKS—contd.	
	ENGLISH—HISTORY.	
1	H. S. L. C. Examination: the History of British India: Stuart and East India Company 1620-1765. Compiled by G. Ramaswami Reddy, pp. 32. Published by the author, Visakhapatnam. 1929. [10th February 1929.] 8s. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	D. K. Ramaswami Reddy, Visakhapatnam.
2	Summary with Questions And Answers on Macaulay's History of England, Chapter I. Compiled by K. N. Reddy, pp. 10. Published by J. K. Reddy & Co., Madras. 1919. [10th February 1919.] 8s. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	K. N. Reddy, Madras.
3	Vachey, C. J. An Analytical History of Europe: for the use of Intermediate students. pp. 374. Published by the author, Bangalore. 1918. [2nd January 1918.] 4s. 2nd edition, revised and enlarged. Price, Rs. 1-4.	J. M. Pearce, Bangalore.
4	Venkatarangaswamy, M. A Short History of the East India Company, since the Charter. (1600-1765). pp. 208. Published by M. S. & Co., Madras. [December 1922.] 8s. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	K. N. Reddy, Madras.
	ENGLISH—LANGUAGE.	
1	R. A. Ramaswami Reddy: 1919-20: 19th Century Essays. An analytical summary with Grammar and Supplementary Notes. Compiled by S. G. Reddy, pp. 24. Published by R. A. Ramaswami Reddy, Mysore. Madras. [10th March 1919.] 8s. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	Do.
2	(The) Ecclesius English Reader First Book. pp. 85. Published by R. M. Gopinatha Reddy, Madras. 1919. [2nd January 1919.] 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	R. M. Gopinatha Reddy, Madras.
3	Gardner (Miss Corry). "From A Kindergarten Window" Essays on Educational systems for teachers and students. pp. 100. Published by Government of Madras. 1918. [21st November 1918.] 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-4.	Government of Madras.
4	Grammar and Analysis on Detailed Points and Testy Selections from the R. A. L. C. Examination of 1922. Compiled by S. G. Reddy, pp. 15. Published by the author, Bangalore. [21st December 1922.] 8s. 1st edition. Price 10 annas.	S. G. Reddy, Bangalore.
5	Intermediate Examination, 1922. Critical and Explanatory Questions on selected essays from English Literature by Elizabeth Lee, with examples and exercises attached. Compiled by an experienced graduate. pp. 36. Published by G. S. Reddy & Co., Madras. [10th February 1922.] 8s. 1st edition. Price, 10 annas.	G. S. Reddy & Co., Madras.
6	Intermediate Examination, 1920 and 1921. Critical and Explanatory Questions on Macaulay's History of England and Gibbon's Decline and Fall, etc. pp. 24. Published by G. S. Reddy & Co., Madras. [21st December 1921.] 8s. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	Do.
7	Intermediate Examination, 1929. Moseley's Critical Guide to the Intermediate Standard English Tests. containing analytical summaries, and character sketches, etc. Compiled by S. G. Reddy, pp. 116. Published by S. G. Reddy & Co., Madras. 1919. [10th February 1919.] 8s. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-4.	K. N. Reddy, Madras.

Serial number	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same is known, including place, price and price of publication, date given on the title page, and the name of the publisher, and the name of the Comptroller-in-Chief, and the name of the printer, and the name of the publisher, and the name of the printer.	Publisher and place of publication	Number of copies
BOOKS—contd.			
ENGLISH—LANGUAGE—contd.			
6	Madras University Intermediate Examination, 1918. Full Notes on Selected Essays from English Literature (Lithographed list) with general introduction, critical studies, etc. Compiled by a retired educationist. pp. 400. Published by G. Subramanyam & Co., Madras. [2nd January 1918.] 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 4.	G. Subramanyam & Co., Madras.	750
7	Matriculation and School Final Examinations, 1918. Full and Exhaustive Notes on Selections from English Prose and Poetry containing critical and explanatory notes with useful introduction, etc. Compiled by S. Subramanyam. pp. 324. Published by S. S. Subramanyam & Co., Madras. [10th September 1918.] 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	P. Tyagaraja & Co., Madras.	1,500
10	Matriculation and School Final Examinations, 1918. Full and exhaustive notes and commentaries on Indian Tales of the great epic, the Development of the British Empire, etc. Compiled by S. Subramanyam. pp. 220. Published by S. S. Subramanyam & Co., Madras. [10th October 1918.] 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 4.	Do.	1,500
11	Milton's Paradise Regained, Book II. Edited with introduction and notes by E. H. Blyden. pp. 75. Published by S. S. Subramanyam & Co., Madras. 1918. [10th February 1918.] 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	S. S. Subramanyam & Co., Madras.	1,500
12	Murray's Spelling Book. pp. 24. Published by G. Subramanyam & Co., Madras. [10th October 1918.] 16 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	G. Subramanyam & Co., Madras.	4,000
13	Nagji Bai, G. English Primer. pp. 88. Published by Long & Co., Madras. 1918. [10th December 1918.] 16 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	George K. K. & Co., Madras.	2,000
14	Paraphrases of the Festival Selections contained in Macpherson's New English Reader, No. 17. Compiled by S. Subramanyam. pp. 16. Published by S. S. Subramanyam & Co., Madras. [10th March 1918.] 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	K. Subramanyam & Co., Madras.	400
15	Questions and Answers on the School Final English Tests for 1918. Compiled by A. H. Arora. pp. 14. Published by S. S. Subramanyam & Co., Madras. [10th December 1918.] 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	Thompson & Co., Madras.	1,000
16	S.S.L.C. Examination, 1918. A hand book to the study of non-detailed English tests: prescribed for the S.S.L.C. Examination, 1918. Compiled by S. Subramanyam. pp. 88. Published by S. S. Subramanyam & Co., Madras. [10th January 1918.] 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	K. S. Subramanyam & Co., Madras.	400
17	Full notes with analytical commentaries and suggestive questions on "Stories from the Arabian Nights." Compiled by S. Subramanyam. pp. 88. Published by S. S. Subramanyam & Co., Madras. [10th December 1918.] 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	F. Subramanyam & Co., Madras.	1,000
18	S.S.L.C. Examination, 1918. The English Test Examiner's collection, extensive model questions chiefly culled from the Examination Papers actually set at the several leading High Schools in the Presidency on all the detailed and non-detailed tests prescribed for the S.S.L.C. Examination of 1918 with full and concise answers. Compiled by S. S. Subramanyam. pp. 88. Published by S. S. Subramanyam & Co., Madras. 1918. [January 1918.] 8 ^{vo} . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 4.	K. Subramanyam & Co., Madras.	1,000

1	2	3	4
No.	Author and title, brief outline indicating the scope of the book where the same is extensive, number of pages, price, and publisher's name and address. If the book is a reprint, the date of the original edition should be given. If the book is a new edition, the date of the original edition should be given.	Printer and place of publication.	Number of copies.
BOOKS—cont.			
ENGLISH—LANGUAGE—cont.			
19	Summaries with extensive question and full answers on Irving's <i>Big van Winkle</i> and <i>Legend of Sleepy Hollow</i> . Compiled by Bennett. pp. 48. Published by J. K. M. (V.M.) & Son, Madras. 1918. [15th February 1919.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	G. Balasubrahmanyan, Vennar, Fort, Madras.	1,000
[Indian University Examination Guide Series : No. 2.]			
20	Vandekar, P. Concise Guide including short lessons with exercises, specially adapted to the requirements of the students of the Primary Class. pp. 80. Published by J. K. M. (V.M.) & Son, Madras. 1918. [15th June 1919.] 8°. 4th edition. Price, Rs. 2 2.	G. Chinnabhai, Mysore, Bangalore Press, Madras.	1,000
ENGLISH—LAW.			
1	Analysis of Wm's English Law of Evidence. pp. 52. Published by The Hindu Book Depot, Madras. [15th February 1918.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-4.	G. Ramaswami, Mysore & Non-Commercial Press, Madras.	100
[Law Student's Help Book series, No. 2.]			
ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS			
1	(The) Caldwell High School Students' Annual. Edited by T. K. Venkateswami. pp. 48. Published by the office, Tanjavur. 1918. [15th December 1918.] 8°. 1st edition. Price.	V. Aranganathan, P. J. J. Printing Works, Tanjavur.	300
ENGLISH—POETRY.			
1	English Poetry, First Series (chiefly lyrical) for Indian Boys. Compiled by J. K. M. (V.M.) & Son, Madras. 1918. [15th July 1918.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	P. Tyagaraja, Mysore, Justice Printing Works, Madras.	5,000
2	Second Series, School. pp. 54. 1918. [1st September 1918.] 8°. 1st edition. Price 6 annas.	Do.	5,000
3	Festive Speeches for Junior Students. Edited by Cecil H. Morris. pp. 112. Published by Macmillan & Co., Ltd. Madras. 1918. [15th November 1918.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	George Kennard, S. F. C. K. Press, Madras.	5,000
ENGLISH—SCIENCE, MATHEMATICAL.			
1	Edward S. A. Arithmetic for Standard II or the Preparatory Class. pp. 80. Published by the author, Coimbatore. 1918. [15th December 1918.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 20 cents. (Copies many.)	P. V. V. Co., K. P. Press, Madras.	1,000
2	For Standard III, the First year Class. pp. 80. 1918. [15th December 1918.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 20 cents. (Copies many.)	Do.	5,000
3	Radhakrishnan, G. A. Chapters on Variations and Algebraic Equations. pp. 17. Published by the author, Coimbatore. 1918. [15th February 1919.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 10.	Shriharishankar, S. F. C. K. Press, Madras.	100
ENGLISH—SCIENCE, NATURAL.			
1	Radhakrishnan, K. History for Secondary Schools in India. pp. 100. Published by Macmillan & Co. Madras. 1918. [15th December 1918.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	George Kennard, S. F. C. K. Press, Madras.	5,000

1	2	3	4
	Author and title, brief abstract indicating the age of the book where the author is deceased, publisher of name, publisher and place of publication, date, edition, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.
	BOOKS—cont.		
	TAMIL—DRAMA—cont.		
3	Kannadani Kōdai. <i>and Ganga and Adarsh</i> . [Kannadani Kōdai's story. 'The story of Kannadani's life.' pp. 92. Published by the author: Madras 1918. (2nd September 1918.) 6 th edition. Price, 12 annas.	T. R. Tirunelveli, Madras, K. S. S. Press, Tirunelveli.	310
4	Michael S. M. <i>and Ganga</i> . [Kannadani Kōdai's story. 'The story of Kannadani's life.' pp. 92. Published by the author: Madras. (10th September 1918.) 2 nd edition. Price, 8 annas.	V. T. Kalyan, Madras, Madras, Madras, Madras, Madras.	800
5	Nagendra Prasad. S. S. <i>and Ganga</i> . [Kannadani Kōdai's story. 'The story of Kannadani's life.' pp. 92. Published by the author: Madras. 1918. (2nd August 1918.) 2 nd edition. Price, Rs. 1-2.	E. M. Ganga, Madras, Madras, Madras, Madras, Madras.	2,000
10	Sankaradasa Madhav. P. <i>and Ganga</i> . [Kannadani Kōdai's story. 'The story of Kannadani's life.' pp. 92. Published by the author: Madras. 1918. (10th January 1918.) 2 nd edition. Price, 8 annas.	Dandam & Co. Pandam Press, Madras.	400
11	Sankaradasa Madhav. P. <i>and Ganga</i> . [Kannadani Kōdai's story. 'The story of Kannadani's life.' pp. 92. Published by the author: Madras. 1918. (10th January 1918.) 2 nd edition. Price, 8 annas.	T. R. Tirunelveli, Madras, K. S. S. Press, Tirunelveli.	1,000
12	Sankaradasa Madhav. P. <i>and Ganga</i> . [Kannadani Kōdai's story. 'The story of Kannadani's life.' pp. 92. Published by the author: Madras. 1918. (10th January 1918.) 2 nd edition. Price, 8 annas.	T. R. Tirunelveli, Madras, K. S. S. Press, Tirunelveli.	1,000
	TAMIL—FICTION.		
1	Sankaradasa Madhav. P. <i>and Ganga</i> . [Kannadani Kōdai's story. 'The story of Kannadani's life.' pp. 92. Published by the author: Madras. 1918. (10th January 1918.) 2 nd edition. Price, 8 annas.	Sankaradasa Madhav, P. and Ganga, Madras.	1,000
2	Sankaradasa Madhav. P. <i>and Ganga</i> . [Kannadani Kōdai's story. 'The story of Kannadani's life.' pp. 92. Published by the author: Madras. 1918. (10th January 1918.) 2 nd edition. Price, 8 annas.	Sankaradasa Madhav, P. and Ganga, Madras.	1,000
3	Sankaradasa Madhav. P. <i>and Ganga</i> . [Kannadani Kōdai's story. 'The story of Kannadani's life.' pp. 92. Published by the author: Madras. 1918. (10th January 1918.) 2 nd edition. Price, 8 annas.	Sankaradasa Madhav, P. and Ganga, Madras.	1,000
4	Sankaradasa Madhav. P. <i>and Ganga</i> . [Kannadani Kōdai's story. 'The story of Kannadani's life.' pp. 92. Published by the author: Madras. 1918. (10th January 1918.) 2 nd edition. Price, 8 annas.	Sankaradasa Madhav, P. and Ganga, Madras.	1,000
5	Sankaradasa Madhav. P. <i>and Ganga</i> . [Kannadani Kōdai's story. 'The story of Kannadani's life.' pp. 92. Published by the author: Madras. 1918. (10th January 1918.) 2 nd edition. Price, 8 annas.	Sankaradasa Madhav, P. and Ganga, Madras.	1,000
6	Sankaradasa Madhav. P. <i>and Ganga</i> . [Kannadani Kōdai's story. 'The story of Kannadani's life.' pp. 92. Published by the author: Madras. 1918. (10th January 1918.) 2 nd edition. Price, 8 annas.	Sankaradasa Madhav, P. and Ganga, Madras.	1,000

Serial number.	Author and title, brief abstract, brief description of the work, where it is now, number of pages, price, and name of publisher, and date of publication, and date of issue, and date of issue.	Author and place of publication.	Number of copies.
BOOKS—cont.			
TAMIL—FICTION—cont.			
7	Malluvirai Appay, V. <i>Madurai</i> . A historical novel of the history of the Kingdom of Madurai. Published by E. M. S. Srinivasan Iyer, Madurai. 1918. [10th September 1918.] 16°. 3rd edition. Price, 12 annas. [1st edition noticed in entry No. 10, at page 16 of the catalogue for the quarter ending March 1918.]	E. M. S. Srinivasan Iyer, Madurai.	4,000
8	Ramalinga Kallai, M. <i>Madurai</i> . A historical novel of the history of the Kingdom of Madurai. Published by E. M. S. Srinivasan Iyer, Madurai. 1918. [10th September 1918.] 16°. 3rd edition. Price, 12 annas. [1st edition noticed in entry No. 10, at page 16 of the catalogue for the quarter ending March 1918.]	V. Kappadai Madurai, American Press, Madurai.	1,400
9	Ramalinga Appay, C. S. <i>Madurai</i> . A historical novel of the history of the Kingdom of Madurai. Published by E. M. S. Srinivasan Iyer, Madurai. 1918. [10th September 1918.] 16°. 3rd edition. Price, 5 annas.	George Kappadai, S.F.C.A. Press, Madurai.	3,000
10	Ramalinga, J. K. <i>Madurai</i> . A historical novel of the history of the Kingdom of Madurai. Published by J. K. Ramalinga, Madurai. 1918. [10th July 1918.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas. [2nd edition noticed in the entry No. 12, at page 16 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1917.]	P. Thyagaraja, Gudi, Justice Printing Works, Madurai.	1,000
11	<i>Madurai</i> . A historical novel of the history of the Kingdom of Madurai. Published by E. M. S. Srinivasan Iyer, Madurai. 1918. [10th September 1918.] 16°. 3rd edition. Price, 4 annas.	C. Kandaswami, Kandaswami & Co., Madurai.	800
12	Ramalinga Madai, P. <i>Madurai</i> . A historical novel of the history of the Kingdom of Madurai. Published by P. S. Madai, Madurai. 1918. [10th February 1918.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, No. 1-4.	P. S. Madai, Madurai.	1,000
13	Ramalinga Madai, T. A. <i>Madurai</i> . A historical novel of the history of the Kingdom of Madurai. Published by T. A. Madai, Madurai. 1918. [10th August 1918.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 61, at page 16 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1918.]	T. A. Madai, Madurai.	1,000
14	— No. 1, pp. 81/ 1918. [10th October 1918.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Do.	1,000
15	— <i>Madurai</i> . A historical novel of the history of the Kingdom of Madurai. Published by E. M. S. Srinivasan Iyer, Madurai. 1918. [10th September 1918.] 16°. 3rd edition. Price, 3 annas.	Do.	1,000
16	— <i>Madurai</i> . A historical novel of the history of the Kingdom of Madurai. Published by E. M. S. Srinivasan Iyer, Madurai. 1918. [10th September 1918.] 16°. 3rd edition. Price, 3 annas.	Do.	1,000
17	<i>Madurai</i> . A historical novel of the history of the Kingdom of Madurai. Published by E. M. S. Srinivasan Iyer, Madurai. 1918. [10th September 1918.] 16°. 3rd edition. Price, 2 annas.	T. A. Madai, Madurai.	800

[illegible]

No.	Author and title, brief synopsis, including the general title, subject, the name of the author, publisher, place of publication, price, and other particulars of interest.	Printer and place of publication.	Number of copies.
BOOKS—cont.			
TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS—cont.			
1	Aryadurai Pillai, S. <i>செயல்முறைகள்</i> . [Vocabulary.] Elementary Vocabulary, containing the names of things in Tamil and English. Published by the author, Madurai, 1918. [10th February 1919.] 1st edition. Price, 2d.	G. V. Jeyaraj, St. Anthony's Press, Madurai.	100
2	Colleggia Pilled. <i>செயல்முறைகள்</i> . [Vocabulary.] Vocabulary of the names of things in Tamil and English. Published by the author, Madurai, 1918. [10th February 1919.] 1st edition. Price, 2d.	Madurai Pilled, St. Anthony's Press, Madurai.	100
3	Colleggia (V. Dadas). <i>செயல்முறைகள்</i> . [Vocabulary.] Vocabulary of the names of things in Tamil and English. Published by the author, Madurai, 1918. [10th February 1919.] 1st edition. Price, 2d.	E. C. K. Sankar, St. Anthony's Press, Madurai.	100
4	Colleggia (V. Dadas). <i>செயல்முறைகள்</i> . [Vocabulary.] Vocabulary of the names of things in Tamil and English. Published by the author, Madurai, 1918. [10th February 1919.] 1st edition. Price, 2d.	E. C. K. Sankar, St. Anthony's Press, Madurai.	100
5	Colleggia (V. Dadas). <i>செயல்முறைகள்</i> . [Vocabulary.] Vocabulary of the names of things in Tamil and English. Published by the author, Madurai, 1918. [10th February 1919.] 1st edition. Price, 2d.	E. C. K. Sankar, St. Anthony's Press, Madurai.	100
6	Colleggia (V. Dadas). <i>செயல்முறைகள்</i> . [Vocabulary.] Vocabulary of the names of things in Tamil and English. Published by the author, Madurai, 1918. [10th February 1919.] 1st edition. Price, 2d.	E. C. K. Sankar, St. Anthony's Press, Madurai.	100
7	Colleggia (V. Dadas). <i>செயல்முறைகள்</i> . [Vocabulary.] Vocabulary of the names of things in Tamil and English. Published by the author, Madurai, 1918. [10th February 1919.] 1st edition. Price, 2d.	E. C. K. Sankar, St. Anthony's Press, Madurai.	100
8	Colleggia (V. Dadas). <i>செயல்முறைகள்</i> . [Vocabulary.] Vocabulary of the names of things in Tamil and English. Published by the author, Madurai, 1918. [10th February 1919.] 1st edition. Price, 2d.	E. C. K. Sankar, St. Anthony's Press, Madurai.	100
9	Colleggia (V. Dadas). <i>செயல்முறைகள்</i> . [Vocabulary.] Vocabulary of the names of things in Tamil and English. Published by the author, Madurai, 1918. [10th February 1919.] 1st edition. Price, 2d.	E. C. K. Sankar, St. Anthony's Press, Madurai.	100
10	Colleggia (V. Dadas). <i>செயல்முறைகள்</i> . [Vocabulary.] Vocabulary of the names of things in Tamil and English. Published by the author, Madurai, 1918. [10th February 1919.] 1st edition. Price, 2d.	E. C. K. Sankar, St. Anthony's Press, Madurai.	100
11	Colleggia (V. Dadas). <i>செயல்முறைகள்</i> . [Vocabulary.] Vocabulary of the names of things in Tamil and English. Published by the author, Madurai, 1918. [10th February 1919.] 1st edition. Price, 2d.	E. C. K. Sankar, St. Anthony's Press, Madurai.	100
12	Colleggia (V. Dadas). <i>செயல்முறைகள்</i> . [Vocabulary.] Vocabulary of the names of things in Tamil and English. Published by the author, Madurai, 1918. [10th February 1919.] 1st edition. Price, 2d.	E. C. K. Sankar, St. Anthony's Press, Madurai.	100

Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject indicating the gist of the book when the name indicates, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date when on the shelves with the name of the translator when there is a translation of the work, or of publication date when none given.	Publisher or printer.	Number of copies.
BOOKS—cont.			
TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS—cont.			
29	Madan Mohan Mitterya. <i>Madan Mohan Mitterya's Essay on the History of India</i> . 'A plea for the history of India' is a history of the Hindu People. Madan Mitterya's aim is the unity of the world (Indian National Congress). Translated by V. Dhanasekari. pp. 212. Published by the translator. Madras. 1918. [20th January 1919.] 10 th . 1st edition. (T). Price, Rs. 1.	Swastharam, Gopal & Co., Madras.	1,200
14	<i>Madan Mohan Mitterya</i> . [Madan Mohan Mitterya, Report of the history and constitution of a Mahomedan School at Kuttanadu.] pp. 18. Published by K. S. Sankar Namb. Kuttanadu. 1918. [10th November 1918.] 8 th . 1st edition. Price.	S. Kuppaswami Appai, Madras Press, Madras.	200
16	Marjankal Pillai, V. J. <i>Marjankal Pillai's Essay on the History of the Tamil People</i> . 'The history of the Tamil People' is a history of the Tamil People. Marjankal Pillai's aim is the unity of the world (Indian National Congress). Translated by V. Dhanasekari. pp. 212. Published by the translator. Madras. 1918. [20th January 1919.] 10 th . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	C. V. Jacob, St. Anthony's Press, Ottomund.	100
18	Marjankal Pillai, V. J. <i>Marjankal Pillai's Essay on the History of the Tamil People</i> . 'The history of the Tamil People' is a history of the Tamil People. Marjankal Pillai's aim is the unity of the world (Indian National Congress). Translated by V. Dhanasekari. pp. 212. Published by the translator. Madras. 1918. [20th January 1919.] 10 th . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	T. Subramanian, Tamil College Press, Madras.	200
17	Madan Mohan Mitterya. <i>Madan Mohan Mitterya's Essay on the History of India</i> . 'A plea for the history of India' is a history of the Hindu People. Madan Mitterya's aim is the unity of the world (Indian National Congress). Translated by V. Dhanasekari. pp. 212. Published by the translator. Madras. 1918. [20th January 1919.] 10 th . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	K. C. K. Ramaswami Appai, Ponnava Vaidyanatha Press, Madras.	1,200
24	Palani Upadhyayan, S. A. <i>Palani Upadhyayan's Essay on the History of the Tamil People</i> . 'The history of the Tamil People' is a history of the Tamil People. Palani Upadhyayan's aim is the unity of the world (Indian National Congress). Translated by V. Dhanasekari. pp. 212. Published by the translator. Madras. 1918. [20th January 1919.] 10 th . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	T. Subramanian, Tamil College Press, Madras.	1,000
10	<i>Palani Upadhyayan, S. A.</i> <i>Palani Upadhyayan's Essay on the History of the Tamil People</i> . 'The history of the Tamil People' is a history of the Tamil People. Palani Upadhyayan's aim is the unity of the world (Indian National Congress). Translated by V. Dhanasekari. pp. 212. Published by the translator. Madras. 1918. [20th January 1919.] 10 th . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	S. Subramanian, Tamil College Press, Madras.	100
20	Perumal Pillai, S. <i>Perumal Pillai's Essay on the History of the Tamil People</i> . 'The history of the Tamil People' is a history of the Tamil People. Perumal Pillai's aim is the unity of the world (Indian National Congress). Translated by V. Dhanasekari. pp. 212. Published by the translator. Madras. 1918. [20th January 1919.] 10 th . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	T. Subramanian, Tamil College Press, Madras.	1,200
21	Perumal Pillai, S. <i>Perumal Pillai's Essay on the History of the Tamil People</i> . 'The history of the Tamil People' is a history of the Tamil People. Perumal Pillai's aim is the unity of the world (Indian National Congress). Translated by V. Dhanasekari. pp. 212. Published by the translator. Madras. 1918. [20th January 1919.] 10 th . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	C. V. Jacob, St. Anthony's Press, Ottomund.	100
22	Kuppaswami Appai, S. A. <i>Kuppaswami Appai's Essay on the History of the Tamil People</i> . 'The history of the Tamil People' is a history of the Tamil People. Kuppaswami Appai's aim is the unity of the world (Indian National Congress). Translated by V. Dhanasekari. pp. 212. Published by the translator. Madras. 1918. [20th January 1919.] 10 th . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	Do.	100
23	Madan Mohan Mitterya. <i>Madan Mohan Mitterya's Essay on the History of India</i> . 'A plea for the history of India' is a history of the Hindu People. Madan Mitterya's aim is the unity of the world (Indian National Congress). Translated by V. Dhanasekari. pp. 212. Published by the translator. Madras. 1918. [20th January 1919.] 10 th . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	T. Subramanian, Tamil College Press, Madras.	200

Serial number of book.	Title of book, author, publisher, price, and place of publication.	Number of copies.
BOOKS—cont.		
TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS—cont.		
41	Vasudevan Katti P. S. <i>Chandrasekhar Chakravarti</i> . [The 100th anniversary of the death of the 'Venus' of Madras.] pp. 1. Published by Chakravarti Katti, Bangalore. 1918. [1st January 1919.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	U. R. Subrahmanyam, Mysore, Bangalore, Mysore, Madras.
42	Vinayachandran P. S. <i>Chandrasekhar Chakravarti</i> . [The 100th anniversary of the death of the 'Venus' of Madras.] pp. 1. Published by the author, Mysore. 1918. [1st January 1919.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	Do.
TAMIL PHILOSOPHY.		
1	Bodhi P. S. <i>Chandrasekhar Chakravarti</i> . [Happiness, an enquiry into the 'Venus' of Madras.] pp. 1. Published by the author, Mysore. 1918. [1st January 1919.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	T. Subrahmanyam, Mysore, Bangalore, Mysore, Madras.
2	Bodhi P. S. <i>Chandrasekhar Chakravarti</i> . [Happiness, an enquiry into the 'Venus' of Madras.] pp. 1. Published by the author, Mysore. 1918. [1st January 1919.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	E. V. Subrahmanyam, Mysore, Bangalore, Mysore, Madras.
3	Bodhi P. S. <i>Chandrasekhar Chakravarti</i> . [Happiness, an enquiry into the 'Venus' of Madras.] pp. 1. Published by the author, Mysore. 1918. [1st January 1919.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	E. V. Subrahmanyam, Mysore, Bangalore, Mysore, Madras.
4	Bodhi P. S. <i>Chandrasekhar Chakravarti</i> . [Happiness, an enquiry into the 'Venus' of Madras.] pp. 1. Published by the author, Mysore. 1918. [1st January 1919.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	E. V. Subrahmanyam, Mysore, Bangalore, Mysore, Madras.
TAMIL—POETRY.		
1	Amalavaram, S. S. <i>Chandrasekhar Chakravarti</i> . [Happiness, an enquiry into the 'Venus' of Madras.] pp. 1. Published by the author, Mysore. 1918. [1st January 1919.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	G. Subrahmanyam, Mysore, Bangalore, Mysore, Madras.
2	Chandrasekhar Chakravarti. [Happiness, an enquiry into the 'Venus' of Madras.] pp. 1. Published by the author, Mysore. 1918. [1st January 1919.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	Do.
3	Chandrasekhar Chakravarti. [Happiness, an enquiry into the 'Venus' of Madras.] pp. 1. Published by the author, Mysore. 1918. [1st January 1919.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	T. Subrahmanyam, Mysore, Bangalore, Mysore, Madras.
4	Chandrasekhar Chakravarti. [Happiness, an enquiry into the 'Venus' of Madras.] pp. 1. Published by the author, Mysore. 1918. [1st January 1919.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	T. V. Subrahmanyam, Mysore, Bangalore, Mysore, Madras.
5	Chandrasekhar Chakravarti. [Happiness, an enquiry into the 'Venus' of Madras.] pp. 1. Published by the author, Mysore. 1918. [1st January 1919.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	P. Subrahmanyam, Mysore, Bangalore, Mysore, Madras.

1	2	3	4
No.	Author and title, brief subject including the name of the book where the name is in the title, and the name of the publisher, and the date of publication, and the price.	Publisher and place of publication.	Number of copies.
BOOKS—cont.			
TAMIL—RELIGION—cont.			
2	Aldal Aju Marikkayur, M. V. GangaRagupathi. [Tamil-English.] 'The Songbook of Jesus'; verse in Tamil. Madras edition. pp. 18. Published by the author: Madras. 1918. [25th January 1918.] 2 nd Edition. Price.	G. Sathyanarayana, Kottayam Press, Chittoor, Madras.	100.
3	Abraham, F. V. S. GangaRagupathi. [Tamil-English.] 'The Songbook of Jesus' in Tamil; with musical notes indicated. 1 sheet. Published by G. S. Natarajan: Chittoor. 1918. [25th December 1918.] Price. 1st edition.	G. V. Jacob, St. Anthony's Press, Chittoor.	100.
4	Abraham, F. V. S. GangaRagupathi. [Tamil-English.] 'The Songbook of Jesus' in Tamil; with musical notes indicated. 1 sheet. Published by G. S. Natarajan: Chittoor. 1918. [25th December 1918.] Price. 1st edition.	Do.	100.
5	Abraham, F. V. S. GangaRagupathi. [Tamil-English.] 'The Songbook of Jesus' in Tamil; with musical notes indicated. 1 sheet. Published by G. S. Natarajan: Chittoor. 1918. [25th December 1918.] Price. 1st edition.	Do.	100.
6	Abraham, F. V. S. GangaRagupathi. [Tamil-English.] 'The Songbook of Jesus' in Tamil; with musical notes indicated. 1 sheet. Published by G. S. Natarajan: Chittoor. 1918. [25th December 1918.] Price. 1st edition.	A. V. Srinivasan, Madras, Chittoor.	100.
7	Abraham, F. V. S. GangaRagupathi. [Tamil-English.] 'The Songbook of Jesus' in Tamil; with musical notes indicated. 1 sheet. Published by G. S. Natarajan: Chittoor. 1918. [25th December 1918.] Price. 1st edition.	E. V. Srinivasan, Madras, Chittoor.	100.
8	Abraham, F. V. S. GangaRagupathi. [Tamil-English.] 'The Songbook of Jesus' in Tamil; with musical notes indicated. 1 sheet. Published by G. S. Natarajan: Chittoor. 1918. [25th December 1918.] Price. 1st edition.	E. V. Srinivasan, Madras, Chittoor.	100.
9	Abraham, F. V. S. GangaRagupathi. [Tamil-English.] 'The Songbook of Jesus' in Tamil; with musical notes indicated. 1 sheet. Published by G. S. Natarajan: Chittoor. 1918. [25th December 1918.] Price. 1st edition.	E. V. Srinivasan, Madras, Chittoor.	100.
10	Abraham, F. V. S. GangaRagupathi. [Tamil-English.] 'The Songbook of Jesus' in Tamil; with musical notes indicated. 1 sheet. Published by G. S. Natarajan: Chittoor. 1918. [25th December 1918.] Price. 1st edition.	E. V. Srinivasan, Madras, Chittoor.	100.
11	Abraham, F. V. S. GangaRagupathi. [Tamil-English.] 'The Songbook of Jesus' in Tamil; with musical notes indicated. 1 sheet. Published by G. S. Natarajan: Chittoor. 1918. [25th December 1918.] Price. 1st edition.	E. V. Srinivasan, Madras, Chittoor.	100.
12	Abraham, F. V. S. GangaRagupathi. [Tamil-English.] 'The Songbook of Jesus' in Tamil; with musical notes indicated. 1 sheet. Published by G. S. Natarajan: Chittoor. 1918. [25th December 1918.] Price. 1st edition.	E. V. Srinivasan, Madras, Chittoor.	100.

Serial number	Author and title, brief subject, language, the name of the body where the manuscript was obtained, place, author's name, title, date of publication, price, etc.	Printer and place of publication	Number of copies
BOOKS—cont.			
TAMIL—RELIGION—cont.			
46	Interim (Rev. K. C. W.). <i>Prathamam Prapadavali</i> . [Karthigai J. 1917, 1918. The song of the festival of the birth of Jesus Christ: and in several places.] 1 part. Published by C. J. Velupillai. Colombo. 1918. [15th December 1918.] Pp. 8. 1st edition. Free.	D. V. Joseph, St. Anthony's Press, Coimbatore.	500
47	— <i>Prathamam Prapadavali</i> . [Karthigai J. 1917, 1918. The song of the festival of the birth of Jesus Christ: and in several places.] 1 part. Published by C. J. Velupillai. Colombo. 1918. [15th December 1918.] Pp. 8. 1st edition. Free.	Do.	500
48	— <i>Prathamam Prapadavali</i> . [Karthigai J. 1917, 1918. The song of the festival of the birth of Jesus Christ: and in several places.] 1 part. Published by C. J. Velupillai. Colombo. 1918. [15th December 1918.] Pp. 8. 1st edition. Free.	Do.	500
49	Madras District. <i>Prathamam Prapadavali</i> . [Karthigai J. 1917, 1918. The song of the festival of the birth of Jesus Christ: and in several places.] 1 part. Published by the author. Madras. 1918. [15th December 1918.] Pp. 8. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	S. R. Rajagopal, 101, Chetty Chetty, Madras, Madras.	1,000
50	— <i>Prathamam Prapadavali</i> . [Karthigai J. 1917, 1918. The song of the festival of the birth of Jesus Christ: and in several places.] 1 part. Published by the author. Madras. 1918. [15th December 1918.] Pp. 8. 1st edition. Price, 3 pice.	C. C. Nataraja, Madras, Madras.	1,000
51	— <i>Prathamam Prapadavali</i> . [Karthigai J. 1917, 1918. The song of the festival of the birth of Jesus Christ: and in several places.] 1 part. Published by the author. Madras. 1918. [15th December 1918.] Pp. 8. 1st edition. Price, 3 pice.	Do.	1,000
52	Madras District. <i>Prathamam Prapadavali</i> . [Karthigai J. 1917, 1918. The song of the festival of the birth of Jesus Christ: and in several places.] 1 part. Published by the author. Madras. 1918. [15th December 1918.] Pp. 8. 1st edition. Price, 6 pice.	S. R. Rajagopal, 101, Chetty Chetty, Madras, Madras.	1,000
53	— <i>Prathamam Prapadavali</i> . [Karthigai J. 1917, 1918. The song of the festival of the birth of Jesus Christ: and in several places.] 1 part. Published by the author. Madras. 1918. [15th December 1918.] Pp. 8. 1st edition. Price, 6 pice.	S. R. Rajagopal, 101, Chetty Chetty, Madras, Madras.	1,000
54	Madras District. <i>Prathamam Prapadavali</i> . [Karthigai J. 1917, 1918. The song of the festival of the birth of Jesus Christ: and in several places.] 1 part. Published by the author. Madras. 1918. [15th December 1918.] Pp. 8. 1st edition. Price, 6 pice.	S. R. Rajagopal, 101, Chetty Chetty, Madras, Madras.	1,000
55	— <i>Prathamam Prapadavali</i> . [Karthigai J. 1917, 1918. The song of the festival of the birth of Jesus Christ: and in several places.] 1 part. Published by the author. Madras. 1918. [15th December 1918.] Pp. 8. 1st edition. Price, 6 pice.	S. R. Rajagopal, 101, Chetty Chetty, Madras, Madras.	1,000
56	— <i>Prathamam Prapadavali</i> . [Karthigai J. 1917, 1918. The song of the festival of the birth of Jesus Christ: and in several places.] 1 part. Published by the author. Madras. 1918. [15th December 1918.] Pp. 8. 1st edition. Price, 6 pice.	S. R. Rajagopal, 101, Chetty Chetty, Madras, Madras.	1,000
57	— <i>Prathamam Prapadavali</i> . [Karthigai J. 1917, 1918. The song of the festival of the birth of Jesus Christ: and in several places.] 1 part. Published by the author. Madras. 1918. [15th December 1918.] Pp. 8. 1st edition. Price, 6 pice.	S. R. Rajagopal, 101, Chetty Chetty, Madras, Madras.	1,000

No.	Title	Author	Price
	Author and the last address including the name of the book where the most complete information can be obtained. (Add the name of the publisher and the price of the book in the margin.)	Author and the last address including the name of the book where the most complete information can be obtained. (Add the name of the publisher and the price of the book in the margin.)	Author and the last address including the name of the book where the most complete information can be obtained. (Add the name of the publisher and the price of the book in the margin.)
	BOOKS—cont.		
	TAMIL—RELIGION—cont.		
20	சுருதிபதி . [English]. 'Report' on the writings of Mari- Tamil Sahit. at Palakkad during 1918. Edited by K. Sadas- Sas. pp. 13. Published by the editor: Palakkad 1919 [1st edition 1918.] 12". 1st edition. Free.	S. Srinivasan, C.H., Mysore Villupuram Press, Palakkad.	25
21	சுருதிபதி . [English]. [Translated into Tamil by J. Sadas- Sas.] 'Report' on the writings of Mari- Tamil Sahit. at Palakkad during 1918. Edited by K. Sadas- Sas. pp. 13. Published by the editor: Palakkad 1919 [1st edition 1918.] 12". 1st edition. Free.	Joseph Sadasan, C.H., Mysore Villupuram Press, Palakkad.	1,000
22	சுருதிபதி . [English]. [Translated into Tamil by J. Sadas- Sas.] 'Report' on the writings of Mari- Tamil Sahit. at Palakkad during 1918. Edited by K. Sadas- Sas. pp. 13. Published by the editor: Palakkad 1919 [1st edition 1918.] 12". 1st edition. Free.	K. Srinivasan, C.H., Mysore Villupuram Press, Palakkad.	1,000
23	சுருதிபதி . [English]. [Translated into Tamil by J. Sadas- Sas.] 'Report' on the writings of Mari- Tamil Sahit. at Palakkad during 1918. Edited by K. Sadas- Sas. pp. 13. Published by the editor: Palakkad 1919 [1st edition 1918.] 12". 1st edition. Free.	K. Srinivasan, C.H., Mysore Villupuram Press, Palakkad.	1,000
24	சுருதிபதி . [English]. [Translated into Tamil by J. Sadas- Sas.] 'Report' on the writings of Mari- Tamil Sahit. at Palakkad during 1918. Edited by K. Sadas- Sas. pp. 13. Published by the editor: Palakkad 1919 [1st edition 1918.] 12". 1st edition. Free.	K. Srinivasan, C.H., Mysore Villupuram Press, Palakkad.	1,000
25	சுருதிபதி . [English]. [Translated into Tamil by J. Sadas- Sas.] 'Report' on the writings of Mari- Tamil Sahit. at Palakkad during 1918. Edited by K. Sadas- Sas. pp. 13. Published by the editor: Palakkad 1919 [1st edition 1918.] 12". 1st edition. Free.	K. Srinivasan, C.H., Mysore Villupuram Press, Palakkad.	1,000
26	சுருதிபதி . [English]. [Translated into Tamil by J. Sadas- Sas.] 'Report' on the writings of Mari- Tamil Sahit. at Palakkad during 1918. Edited by K. Sadas- Sas. pp. 13. Published by the editor: Palakkad 1919 [1st edition 1918.] 12". 1st edition. Free.	K. Srinivasan, C.H., Mysore Villupuram Press, Palakkad.	1,000
27	சுருதிபதி . [English]. [Translated into Tamil by J. Sadas- Sas.] 'Report' on the writings of Mari- Tamil Sahit. at Palakkad during 1918. Edited by K. Sadas- Sas. pp. 13. Published by the editor: Palakkad 1919 [1st edition 1918.] 12". 1st edition. Free.	K. Srinivasan, C.H., Mysore Villupuram Press, Palakkad.	1,000
28	சுருதிபதி . [English]. [Translated into Tamil by J. Sadas- Sas.] 'Report' on the writings of Mari- Tamil Sahit. at Palakkad during 1918. Edited by K. Sadas- Sas. pp. 13. Published by the editor: Palakkad 1919 [1st edition 1918.] 12". 1st edition. Free.	K. Srinivasan, C.H., Mysore Villupuram Press, Palakkad.	1,000
29	சுருதிபதி . [English]. [Translated into Tamil by J. Sadas- Sas.] 'Report' on the writings of Mari- Tamil Sahit. at Palakkad during 1918. Edited by K. Sadas- Sas. pp. 13. Published by the editor: Palakkad 1919 [1st edition 1918.] 12". 1st edition. Free.	K. Srinivasan, C.H., Mysore Villupuram Press, Palakkad.	1,000
30	சுருதிபதி . [English]. [Translated into Tamil by J. Sadas- Sas.] 'Report' on the writings of Mari- Tamil Sahit. at Palakkad during 1918. Edited by K. Sadas- Sas. pp. 13. Published by the editor: Palakkad 1919 [1st edition 1918.] 12". 1st edition. Free.	K. Srinivasan, C.H., Mysore Villupuram Press, Palakkad.	1,000

1	2	3	4
No.	Title	Publisher	Price
BOOKS—cont.			
TAMIL—RELIGION—cont.			
101	Siva Dā, K. <i>சீவா தா</i> சிவா தாயுதப்பிள்ளை. [Tamil: An Annual 'Vidya' periodical. 'Purana' songs in the 'Kandasamyam' (Kandasamyam), a well-known Tamil devotional.] pp. 8. Published by the author: Tiruvallur, 1918. [1918 December 1918.] 12 th 1st edition. Price, 6 pias.	T. V. Palanisami, Tiruvallur.	1,000
102	— <i>சீவா தாயுதப்பிள்ளை</i> . [Tamil: 'Purana' songs in the 'Kandasamyam' (Kandasamyam), a well-known Tamil devotional.] pp. 8. 1918. [1918 October 1918.] 12 th 1st edition. Price, nil.	Do.	600
103	— <i>சீவா தாயுதப்பிள்ளை</i> . [Tamil: 'Purana' songs in the 'Kandasamyam' (Kandasamyam), a well-known Tamil devotional.] Edited by F. K. Subramaniam. Published by editor: Tiruvallur, 1918. [1918 February 1918.] 6 th 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	G. Arun Moorthy, Tiruvallur.	1,000
104	Subbaya Varma, L. <i>சுப்பையா வர்மா</i> . [Tamil: 'Purana' songs in the 'Kandasamyam' (Kandasamyam), a well-known Tamil devotional.] pp. 8. Published by the author: Tiruvallur, 1918. [1918 April 1918.] 6 th 1st edition. Price, nil.	T. V. Palanisami, Tiruvallur.	800
105	— <i>சுப்பையா வர்மா</i> . [Tamil: 'Purana' songs in the 'Kandasamyam' (Kandasamyam), a well-known Tamil devotional.] pp. 8. 1918. [1918 April 1918.] 12 th 1st edition. Price, nil.	Do.	400
106	Subbaramaniam Arumil, R. R. <i>சுப்பாராமணியார் அருமில்</i> . [Tamil: 'Purana' songs in the 'Kandasamyam' (Kandasamyam), a well-known Tamil devotional.] In prose of Sri Lakshmi and of the 'Kandasamyam' (Kandasamyam). pp. 82. Published by the author: Madras, 1918. [1918 January 1918.] 12 th 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	G. Arun Moorthy, Tiruvallur.	1,000
107	— <i>சுப்பையா வர்மா</i> . [Tamil: 'Purana' songs in the 'Kandasamyam' (Kandasamyam), a well-known Tamil devotional.] pp. 82. Published by the author: Madras, 1918. [1918 January 1918.] 12 th 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	Do.	1,000
108	— <i>சுப்பையா வர்மா</i> . [Tamil: 'Purana' songs in the 'Kandasamyam' (Kandasamyam), a well-known Tamil devotional.] pp. 82. Published by the author: Madras, 1918. [1918 January 1918.] 12 th 1st edition. Price, nil.	V. Kuppasami, Madras.	1,000
109	Subbaramaniam Pillai, A. <i>சுப்பாராமணியார் அருமில்</i> . [Tamil: 'Purana' songs in the 'Kandasamyam' (Kandasamyam), a well-known Tamil devotional.] pp. 82. Published by the author: Tiruvallur, 1918. [1918 February 1918.] 12 th 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	S. S. Sreedhar, Tiruvallur.	1,000
110	— <i>சுப்பையா வர்மா</i> . [Tamil: 'Purana' songs in the 'Kandasamyam' (Kandasamyam), a well-known Tamil devotional.] pp. 82. Published by the author: Tiruvallur, 1918. [1918 February 1918.] 12 th 1st edition. Price, nil.	Adithan & Co., Madras.	1,000

No.	Author and Title, brief notices containing the usual description of the work, its character, scope, and value, and other notes on its history and its place in the literature of the subject.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.
BOOKS—cont.			
TAMIL—DRAMA—cont.			
2	Sekharaswami Sadas, N. R. <i>gammal</i> . [Kannay. A play, in five acts, presenting the story of Kannappa, a well-known saint of Tamil literature.] pp. 74. Published by K. M. Gopikrishna Mudr. Madras, 1918. [25th October 1918.] 16°. 2nd edition, revised. Price, 5 annas.	K. M. Gopikrishna Mudr. Madras.	100
TAMIL—FICTION.			
1	Mallemilli, V. <i>adhyaya adhyaya</i> . [Candragupta Chakravartin. A historical novel relating the Candragupta Maurya and his throne of Magadha by the famous eight-remains of Candragupta.] pp. 324. Published by K. M. Gopikrishna Mudr. Madras, 1918. [25th September 1918.] 8°. 2nd edition, revised. Price, Rs. 1.4.	Do.	1,000
TAMIL—HISTORY.			
1	Vinayakavichitri, K. A. <i>adhyaya adhyaya</i> . [Tamil History of India: school history of India: adopted from Dr. H. H. Dutt's 'The History of India for boys and girls'.] pp. 258. Published by Longmans, Green & Co. Madras, 1918. [25th September 1918.] 16°. New edition. Illustrated. Price, Rs. 1.	P. Tyagaraja Mudr. Madras.	10,000
TAMIL—LANGUAGE.			
1	Jayarama a. m. r. [Aranyakam Ural. 'Difficult words explained' in the Sanskrit Palatal Chakravartin of Sanskrit. Dr. V. K. Srinivasan.] pp. 80. Published by Oxford University Press. Madras, 1918. [25th November 1918.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	Thompson & Co. Madras Press, Madras.	1,000
2	Chakravartin Mudr. T. <i>gammal</i> . [Madras Mudr. T. 'Tamil Story Reader: Tamil Reader'.] pp. 68. Published by Macmillan & Co. Ltd. Madras, 1918. [25th January 1918.] 8°. Revised edition. Illustrated. Price, Rs. 2.4.	George Kennell, S.P.O. K. Press, Madras.	10,000
3	Full Notes on The School Final (Group A) Tamil Test for 1918-1919. Composed by M. S. V. Srinivasan Mudr. pp. 125. Published by C. K. Srinivasan Mudr. Madras, 1918. [19th August 1918.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 10 annas.	P. Tyagaraja Mudr. Madras.	500
1	Murugan, E. Tamil Third Reader. pp. 84. Published by Macmillan & Co. Ltd. Madras, 1918. [25th January 1918.] 8°. Revised edition. Illustrated. Price, 4 annas.	George Kennell, S.P.O. K. Press, Madras.	10,000
2	Sekharaswami Sadas, N. R. Tamil Second Reader. pp. 82. Published by C. K. Srinivasan Mudr. Madras, 1918. [25th January 1918.] 16°. Revised edition. Illustrated. Price, 3 annas.	C. K. Srinivasan Mudr. Madras.	5,000
3	—Third Reader. pp. 104. 1918. [25th December 1918.] 16°. Revised edition. Price, 4 annas.	Do.	5,000
1	G. A. Srinivasan. Urala. Kotturavadi. 'The Larger Tamil Primer.' pp. 34. Published by C. K. Srinivasan Mudr. Madras, 1918. [25th September 1918.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	C. K. Srinivasan Mudr. Madras.	1,000

Serial number.	Description of the work.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.
BOOKS—GENERAL.			
TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS—GENERAL.			
1	Murugesu, T. From Longitude to Geography. Part 1. India and the Western Continents. pp. 115. Published by Murugesu & Co., Ltd., Madras. 1913. [15th January 1914.] 16°. Revised edition. <i>Illustrated.</i> Price, 8 annas.	Gowree Keworth, S.P.C.K. Press, Madras.	5,000
2	Part 2. Russia, North America and the British Empire. pp. 115. 1913. [15th January 1914.] 16°. Revised edition. <i>Illustrated.</i> Price, 8 annas.	Do.	500
3	Subrahmanyam Sarma, N. V., and Divyaaji Moosa. <i>Gowree, the Local History and Origin of the Mysore district.</i> III. Part 1. pp. 66. Published by E. M. Gopikrishna Kōn, Madras. 1913. [15th January 1914.] 16°. Price, 3 annas.	E. M. Gopikrishna Kōn, Kanchi Press, Madras.	1,000
4	Venugopalachari, K. A. <i>„பொருளறிவு.”</i> [What You ought to know.] pp. 120. Published by Longman, Green & Co., Madras. 1913. [15th May 1914.] 16°. New edition. <i>Illustrated.</i> Price, Rs. 7-6.	T. Tykajetty & Co., Justice Printing Works, Madras.	10,000
5	MacKenzie's Elementary Geography Reader, Madras district. pp. 115. Published by MacKenzie & Co., Ltd., Madras. 1913. [15th January 1914.] 8°. 3rd edition. <i>Illustrated.</i> Price, Rs. 4-6.	Gowree Keworth, S.P.C.K. Press, Madras.	5,000
TAMIL—POETRY.			
1	Ammal Vinnarajayya. <i>„பெரிய அறிவு.”</i> [Ammal Vinnarajayya. The Poet of the Poets.] a well known poem; adapted with vocabulary and notes. Published by S. L. Narayana Ayyar, Madras. 1913. [15th January 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1.	G. Ninnarajayya, Ninnarajayya & Co., Commercial Press, Madras.	1,000
TAMIL—SCIENCE, MATHEMATICAL.			
1	Megharajayya, J. L. (A) New Practical Arithmetic (Kandam and Samsa Work) Part 1 and 2. 100 pages. pp. 80. Published by E. M. Gopikrishna Kōn, Madras. 1913. [15th January 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. <i>Illustrated.</i> Price, 4 annas.	E. M. Gopikrishna Kōn, Kanchi Press, Madras.	3,000
2	Gopikrishna Kōn. [பெரிய கணிதம்.] [Multiplication Table.] pp. 15. Published by G. Megharajayya Kōn, Madras. 1913. [15th August 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	S. Sankarajayya, Sankarajayya Press, Kanchi.	1,000
TAMIL—SCIENCE NATURAL.			
1	Dhanrajayya, S. V. R. <i>From Zoology.</i> Part 1. pp. 115. Published by C. Kandaswami Mudali & Sons, Madras. 1913. [15th March 1914.] 16°. 1st edition. <i>Illustrated.</i> Price, 6 annas.	C. Kandaswami Mudali & Sons, Chittoor Press, Madras.	1,000
2	Girindharajayya, E. <i>Nature Study: for the use of Elementary schools.</i> pp. 120. Published by E. M. Gopikrishna Kōn, Madras. 1913. [15th January 1914.] 16°. Revised edition. Price, 4 annas.	E. M. Gopikrishna Kōn, Kanchi Press, Madras.	3,000
TELUGU—ART.			
1	Ammal Ammi (Vijay). <i>„பெரிய அறிவு.”</i> [Ammal Ammi (Vijay). The Poet of the Poets.] a well known poem; adapted with vocabulary and notes. Published by S. L. Narayana Ayyar, Madras. [15th December 1913.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, not known.	T. V. Chidambaram, Chittoor Press, Madras.	1,000

Serial number	Author and title, including full names of the author, the title of the work, the name of the publisher, the place of publication, the year of publication, and the price of the work.	Publisher and place of publication	Number of copies
BOOKS—cont.			
TELUGU-DRAMA—cont.			
4	Śaṅkha, N. (సంకానాథాచార్యులు). [Nāṭyaṅkya-kāvya.] 'The play of the marriage of Śaṅkha and Śaṅkha' (The play of the marriage of Śaṅkha and Śaṅkha). pp. 32. Published by A. P. Kam: Anantapur. 1913. [24th February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	A. Prasadaya, East, 111/112, Anantapur.	200
5	Śaṅkha Nāṭya (కావ్యం). [Nāṭya-śāstra.] 'The Marriage of Śaṅkha' (The Marriage of Śaṅkha). pp. 3, 190. Published by the author: Anantapur. 1913. [24th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 10 annas.	B. Murugaya, 111/112, Anantapur.	100
6	Śaṅkha Nāṭya. [Nāṭya-śāstra.] (The marriage of) 'Śaṅkha and Śaṅkha' (The Marriage of Śaṅkha and Śaṅkha). pp. 3, 190. Published by the author: Anantapur. 1913. [24th February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	B. Murugaya, 111/112, Anantapur.	100
7	Vaṅkha Nāṭya, N. (వాంకాచార్యులు). [Nāṭya-śāstra.] 'The Marriage of Śaṅkha' (The Marriage of Śaṅkha and Śaṅkha). pp. 3, 190. Published by the author: Anantapur. 1913. [24th February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	E. Vaidya, 111/112, Anantapur.	100
8	Śaṅkha Nāṭya. [Nāṭya-śāstra.] (The marriage of) 'Śaṅkha and Śaṅkha' (The Marriage of Śaṅkha and Śaṅkha). pp. 3, 190. Published by the author: Anantapur. 1913. [24th February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	B. Murugaya, 111/112, Anantapur.	100
9	Vaṅkha Nāṭya, N. (వాంకాచార్యులు). [Nāṭya-śāstra.] 'The Marriage of Śaṅkha' (The Marriage of Śaṅkha and Śaṅkha). pp. 3, 190. Published by the author: Anantapur. 1913. [24th February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	E. Vaidya, 111/112, Anantapur.	100
10	Vaṅkha Nāṭya, N. (వాంకాచార్యులు). [Nāṭya-śāstra.] 'The Marriage of Śaṅkha' (The Marriage of Śaṅkha and Śaṅkha). pp. 3, 190. Published by the author: Anantapur. 1913. [24th February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	E. Vaidya, 111/112, Anantapur.	100
TELUGU-FICTION.			
1	Śaṅkha Nāṭya, N. (వాంకాచార్యులు). [Nāṭya-śāstra.] 'The Marriage of Śaṅkha' (The Marriage of Śaṅkha and Śaṅkha). pp. 3, 190. Published by the author: Anantapur. 1913. [24th February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	E. Vaidya, 111/112, Anantapur.	100
2	Śaṅkha Nāṭya, N. (వాంకాచార్యులు). [Nāṭya-śāstra.] 'The Marriage of Śaṅkha' (The Marriage of Śaṅkha and Śaṅkha). pp. 3, 190. Published by the author: Anantapur. 1913. [24th February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	E. Vaidya, 111/112, Anantapur.	100
3	Śaṅkha Nāṭya, N. (వాంకాచార్యులు). [Nāṭya-śāstra.] 'The Marriage of Śaṅkha' (The Marriage of Śaṅkha and Śaṅkha). pp. 3, 190. Published by the author: Anantapur. 1913. [24th February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	E. Vaidya, 111/112, Anantapur.	100
4	Śaṅkha Nāṭya, N. (వాంకాచార్యులు). [Nāṭya-śāstra.] 'The Marriage of Śaṅkha' (The Marriage of Śaṅkha and Śaṅkha). pp. 3, 190. Published by the author: Anantapur. 1913. [24th February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	E. Vaidya, 111/112, Anantapur.	100
5	Śaṅkha Nāṭya, N. (వాంకాచార్యులు). [Nāṭya-śāstra.] 'The Marriage of Śaṅkha' (The Marriage of Śaṅkha and Śaṅkha). pp. 3, 190. Published by the author: Anantapur. 1913. [24th February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	E. Vaidya, 111/112, Anantapur.	100
6	Śaṅkha Nāṭya, N. (వాంకాచార్యులు). [Nāṭya-śāstra.] 'The Marriage of Śaṅkha' (The Marriage of Śaṅkha and Śaṅkha). pp. 3, 190. Published by the author: Anantapur. 1913. [24th February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	E. Vaidya, 111/112, Anantapur.	100
7	Śaṅkha Nāṭya, N. (వాంకాచార్యులు). [Nāṭya-śāstra.] 'The Marriage of Śaṅkha' (The Marriage of Śaṅkha and Śaṅkha). pp. 3, 190. Published by the author: Anantapur. 1913. [24th February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	E. Vaidya, 111/112, Anantapur.	100
8	Śaṅkha Nāṭya, N. (వాంకాచార్యులు). [Nāṭya-śāstra.] 'The Marriage of Śaṅkha' (The Marriage of Śaṅkha and Śaṅkha). pp. 3, 190. Published by the author: Anantapur. 1913. [24th February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	E. Vaidya, 111/112, Anantapur.	100
9	Śaṅkha Nāṭya, N. (వాంకాచార్యులు). [Nāṭya-śāstra.] 'The Marriage of Śaṅkha' (The Marriage of Śaṅkha and Śaṅkha). pp. 3, 190. Published by the author: Anantapur. 1913. [24th February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	E. Vaidya, 111/112, Anantapur.	100
10	Śaṅkha Nāṭya, N. (వాంకాచార్యులు). [Nāṭya-śāstra.] 'The Marriage of Śaṅkha' (The Marriage of Śaṅkha and Śaṅkha). pp. 3, 190. Published by the author: Anantapur. 1913. [24th February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.	E. Vaidya, 111/112, Anantapur.	100

No.	Author's name, brief description, title, name of the book, when the book was published, its value in rupees and paise, the name of the publisher, and the place of publication, and the name of the agent.	Printer and place of publication.	Price in rupees.
	BOOKS—cont.		
	TELUGU—FICTION—contd.		
1	<p>Śrīmadbhāgavatam Śāstra (Śrīmadbhāga). <i>śāstra.</i> [Ramanandam]. Contains an account of a battle fought by Krishna (Kṛṣṇa), the hero of the story of the Mahābhārata, in the 10th century. pp. 81. Published by the Venkateswara Prakashan, Tirumala, Bangalore, Madras (1918). [1st February 1918.] 8th. 4th edition. Price, 12 annas.</p> <p>[<i>Pūjāraśāstra Śāstraśāstra</i>: No. 2.]</p>	<p>G. Hanumantha Rao, Madras Press, Madras.</p>	550
2	<p>Śrīmadbhāgavatam Śāstra (Śrīmadbhāga). <i>śāstra.</i> [Ramanandam]. 'The story that tells everything in the world.' An adaptation of the story of the King Śrīrāma in English. pp. 174. Published by the Sri Rama Vilasam Prakashan, Chinnai, Madras. 1918. [1st May 1918.] 8th. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.</p> <p>[<i>Sri Rama Vilasam Prakashan Series</i>: No. 1.]</p>	<p>N. Venkateswara Prakashan, Madras.</p>	100
3	<p>Śrīmadbhāgavatam Śāstra (Śrīmadbhāga). <i>śāstra.</i> [Ramanandam]. 'The story of the life of Śrīrāma in the world.' An adaptation of the story of the King Śrīrāma in English. pp. 174. Published by the Sri Rama Vilasam Prakashan, Chinnai, Madras. 1918. [1st May 1918.] 8th. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.</p> <p>[<i>Sri Rama Vilasam Prakashan Series</i>: No. 1.]</p>	<p>G. Lakshminarayanaiah, O. Venkateswara Prakashan, Chinnai, Madras.</p>	100
4	<p>Śrīmadbhāgavatam Śāstra (Śrīmadbhāga). <i>śāstra.</i> [Ramanandam]. 'The story of the life of Śrīrāma in the world.' An adaptation of the story of the King Śrīrāma in English. pp. 174. Published by the Sri Rama Vilasam Prakashan, Chinnai, Madras. 1918. [1st May 1918.] 8th. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.</p> <p>[<i>Sri Rama Vilasam Prakashan Series</i>: No. 1.]</p>	<p>S. Ranganathaiah, Chinnai, Madras.</p>	100
5	<p>Śrīmadbhāgavatam Śāstra (Śrīmadbhāga). <i>śāstra.</i> [Ramanandam]. 'The story of the life of Śrīrāma in the world.' An adaptation of the story of the King Śrīrāma in English. pp. 174. Published by the Sri Rama Vilasam Prakashan, Chinnai, Madras. 1918. [1st May 1918.] 8th. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.</p> <p>[<i>Sri Rama Vilasam Prakashan Series</i>: No. 1.]</p>	<p>C. Venkateswara Prakashan, Chinnai, Madras.</p>	100
6	<p>Śrīmadbhāgavatam Śāstra (Śrīmadbhāga). <i>śāstra.</i> [Ramanandam]. 'The story of the life of Śrīrāma in the world.' An adaptation of the story of the King Śrīrāma in English. pp. 174. Published by the Sri Rama Vilasam Prakashan, Chinnai, Madras. 1918. [1st May 1918.] 8th. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.</p> <p>[<i>Sri Rama Vilasam Prakashan Series</i>: No. 1.]</p>	<p>P. Venkateswara Prakashan, Chinnai, Madras.</p>	100
	TELUGU—LANGUAGE.		
1	<p>Śrīmadbhāgavatam Śāstra (Śrīmadbhāga). <i>śāstra.</i> [Ramanandam]. 'The story of the life of Śrīrāma in the world.' An adaptation of the story of the King Śrīrāma in English. pp. 174. Published by the Sri Rama Vilasam Prakashan, Chinnai, Madras. 1918. [1st May 1918.] 8th. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.</p> <p>[<i>Sri Rama Vilasam Prakashan Series</i>: No. 1.]</p>	<p>K. Venkateswara Prakashan, Chinnai, Madras.</p>	100
2	<p>Śrīmadbhāgavatam Śāstra (Śrīmadbhāga). <i>śāstra.</i> [Ramanandam]. 'The story of the life of Śrīrāma in the world.' An adaptation of the story of the King Śrīrāma in English. pp. 174. Published by the Sri Rama Vilasam Prakashan, Chinnai, Madras. 1918. [1st May 1918.] 8th. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.</p> <p>[<i>Sri Rama Vilasam Prakashan Series</i>: No. 1.]</p>	<p>G. Venkateswara Prakashan, Chinnai, Madras.</p>	100
3	<p>Śrīmadbhāgavatam Śāstra (Śrīmadbhāga). <i>śāstra.</i> [Ramanandam]. 'The story of the life of Śrīrāma in the world.' An adaptation of the story of the King Śrīrāma in English. pp. 174. Published by the Sri Rama Vilasam Prakashan, Chinnai, Madras. 1918. [1st May 1918.] 8th. 1st edition. Price, 12 annas.</p> <p>[<i>Sri Rama Vilasam Prakashan Series</i>: No. 1.]</p>	<p>D. Venkateswara Prakashan, Chinnai, Madras.</p>	100

No.	Author and title, brief subject including the name of the book, its contents, price, etc.	Publisher and place of publication.	Number of pages.
	BOOKS—continued.		
	TELUGU—LANGUAGE—continued.		
1	Kandamamla S. S. (Kandamamla S. S.). 'Introduction to the Telugu Language'. A collection of selected Telugu sentences and words, with English translations. Published by the author. 1918. [1st January 1918.] 8°. 1st edition. (7.) Price, 15 annas.	C. Subramaniam, Madras.	300
2	V. S. S. (V. S. S.). 'The Telugu Language—A Grammar'. A grammar of the Telugu language, with English translations. Published by the author. 1918. [1st January 1918.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 15 annas.	C. Subramaniam, Madras.	1,500
	TELUGU—MEDICINE		
3	S. S. S. (S. S. S.). 'The Telugu Language—A Grammar'. A grammar of the Telugu language, with English translations. Published by the author. 1918. [1st January 1918.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 15 annas.	D. V. S. S. S., Madras.	300
	TELUGU—MISCELLANEOUS		
4	A. S. S. (A. S. S.). 'The Telugu Language—A Grammar'. A grammar of the Telugu language, with English translations. Published by the author. 1918. [1st January 1918.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 15 annas.	S. V. S. S., Madras.	300
5	A. S. S. (A. S. S.). 'The Telugu Language—A Grammar'. A grammar of the Telugu language, with English translations. Published by the author. 1918. [1st January 1918.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 15 annas.	M. S. S. S., Madras.	1,500
6	A. S. S. (A. S. S.). 'The Telugu Language—A Grammar'. A grammar of the Telugu language, with English translations. Published by the author. 1918. [1st January 1918.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 15 annas.	V. S. S. S., Madras.	1,500
7	A. S. S. (A. S. S.). 'The Telugu Language—A Grammar'. A grammar of the Telugu language, with English translations. Published by the author. 1918. [1st January 1918.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 15 annas.	D. S. S. S., Madras.	300
8	A. S. S. (A. S. S.). 'The Telugu Language—A Grammar'. A grammar of the Telugu language, with English translations. Published by the author. 1918. [1st January 1918.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 15 annas.	G. S. S. S., Madras.	300
9	A. S. S. (A. S. S.). 'The Telugu Language—A Grammar'. A grammar of the Telugu language, with English translations. Published by the author. 1918. [1st January 1918.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 15 annas.	F. S. S. S., Madras.	300

Serial number	Author and title, full subject including the age of the book, when it was published, number of pages, price and place of publication, and other particulars for sale and sale. (In case of those which are not sold in the ordinary way, such as by mail order, the price in the ordinary way, edition, and year.)	Printer and place of publication	Number of copies
BOOKS—cont.			
TELUGU—MISCELLANEOUS—cont.			
7	(3 a) గోపాలకృష్ణం పోలవరపు పం. DCS 943 Gopalakrishna Polavarapu Panthulu. 'The United Co-operative Conference in the Indian District.' An address on the organization of Co-operative Societies. pp. 18. Published by V. Ramaswami. Annapur. 1918. [25th January 1919.] 8 th edition. Price, 25.	V. Ramaswami, Annapur. 1918. [25th January 1919.] 8 th edition. Price, 25.	250
8	(3 a) గోపాలకృష్ణం పం. [Gopalakrishna Panthulu. Vol. 3, No. 4. 'All about the organization of Societies'—a practical publication.] Edited by T. V. Ramaswami. pp. 8, 45. Published by the author. Annapur. 1918. [10th January 1919.] 4 th edition. Price, 8 annas. (Last issue added in entry No. 14 at page 100 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.)	D. Kishore Rao, Vaid. Press, Annapur.	400
9	Vol. 3, No. 5, pp. 44. 1918. [10th March 1919.] 4 th edition. Price, 8 annas.	Do	500
10	గోపాలకృష్ణం పం. [Gopalakrishna Panthulu. Vol. 3, No. 4. 'All about the organization of Societies'—a practical publication.] Edited by T. V. Ramaswami. pp. 8, 45. Published by the author. Annapur. 1918. [10th January 1919.] 4 th edition. Price, 8 annas.	Do	1,000
11	(3 a) [Joshi. 'The Mechanical Calculation of Wages.' pp. 75, 15. Published by G. Vithaladasa Rao; Gunter. 1918. [10th January 1919.] 4 th edition. Price, Rs. 1-8.	Ch. Panthulu, "Kopala Press," Gunter.	500
12	Krishna Dia, K. V. పోలవరపు పం. [Krishna Dia, K. V. Polavarapu Panthulu. 'New diary writing system in the Hindi-Anglish style.' pp. 24. Published by V. Ramaswami. Annapur. 1918. [10th December 1918.] 1 st edition. Price, 4 annas.	V. Ramaswami, Annapur. 1918. [10th December 1918.] 1 st edition. Price, 4 annas.	1,000
13	గోపాలకృష్ణం పం. [Gopalakrishna Panthulu. 'A study of crime of robbery by playing the dice per annum on the four corners of the Annapur.' pp. 15. Published by T. Ramaswami. Annapur. 1918. [10th March 1919.] 8 th edition. Price, 2 annas.	D. Kishore Rao, Vaid. Press, Annapur.	400
14	Baghavan Kavi. సంగ్రహం. [Baghavan Kavi. 'The making of Lakshmi' a typical composition on the story of the conquest of Lakshmi by Sri Rama.] pp. 24. Published by V. Ramaswami. Annapur. 1918. [10th December 1918.] 8 th edition. Price, 1 anna.	V. Ramaswami, Annapur. 1918. [10th December 1918.] 8 th edition. Price, 1 anna.	1,000
15	గోపాలకృష్ణం పం. [Gopalakrishna Panthulu. 'The story of Lakshmi told in prose' an episode attached to the Annapur.] pp. 22. Published by V. Ramaswami. Annapur. 1918. [10th December 1918.] 8 th edition. Price, Rs. 1-8 per 100 copies.	Do	2,500
16	గోపాలకృష్ణం పం. [Gopalakrishna Panthulu. 'The making of Lakshmi' a typical composition on the story of the conquest of Lakshmi by Sri Rama.] pp. 24. Published by V. Ramaswami. Annapur. 1918. [10th December 1918.] 8 th edition. Price, 1 anna.	M. L. Ramaswami, Annapur. 1918. [10th December 1918.] 8 th edition. Price, 1 anna.	100

[illegible]

Serial number.	Author and title, brief description including the use of the book where the name is known, nature of poems, price and page of published edition. Every book for sale must have the name of the author, title, and price of published edition, and the name of the publisher, and the place of publication.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.
BOOKS—cont.			
TELGU—POETRY—cont.			
140	పాదాంశములు. (Paadānśamulu). "A portion of the flowers (of verse) from Old poetry: a selection." Compiled by Rajavoli Appa Rao, pp. 1,515. Published by C. Vaidyanatha Rao, Nagamamdi. 1917. [1st March 1918.] 8°. 1st edition.	D. Lakshminadham, C. Vaidyanatha Rao and N. Vaidyanatha Rao, Madras. Rajavoli, Nagamamdi.	500
141	కవిత్వము. (Kavitvam). (Kavitvānśamulu). "The essence of the nature of good literature." A collection of poetical selections. [p. 1,136. Published by the Telugu Printing House, Madras. 1918. [1st February 1919.] 8°. 1st edition.	Agarwal, Jagan, Printing Works, Madras.	200
142	వైకుంఠాచార్యులు. (Vaikūṇṭhācāryulu). "The guru of great sayings." pp. 18. Published by M. Rameswara Rao, Madras. [1st January 1919.] 8°. 1st edition.	K. Nageswara Rao, Madras. Madras.	500
143	వైకుంఠాచార్యులు. A. పాదాంశములు. (Vaikūṇṭhācāryulu. A. Paadānśamulu). "A portion of the flowers (of verse) from Old poetry: a selection." Compiled by Rajavoli Appa Rao, pp. 1,515. Published by C. Vaidyanatha Rao, Nagamamdi. 1917. [1st March 1918.] 8°. 1st edition.	D. Lakshminadham, C. Vaidyanatha Rao and N. Vaidyanatha Rao, Madras. Rajavoli, Nagamamdi.	500
TELGU—RELIGION.			
144	మహాభారతము. (Mahābhārata). "Two rhythmic compositions in praise of the hero." pp. 30. Published by V. Rameswara Rao, Madras. [1st January 1919.] 8°. 1st edition.	V. Rameswara Rao, Madras.	1,000
145	మహాభారతము. (Mahābhārata). "Two rhythmic compositions in praise of the hero." pp. 30. Published by V. Rameswara Rao, Madras. [1st January 1919.] 8°. 1st edition.	V. Rameswara Rao, Madras.	1,000
146	మహాభారతము. (Mahābhārata). "Two rhythmic compositions in praise of the hero." pp. 30. Published by V. Rameswara Rao, Madras. [1st January 1919.] 8°. 1st edition.	V. Rameswara Rao, Madras.	1,000
147	మహాభారతము. (Mahābhārata). "Two rhythmic compositions in praise of the hero." pp. 30. Published by V. Rameswara Rao, Madras. [1st January 1919.] 8°. 1st edition.	V. Rameswara Rao, Madras.	1,000
148	మహాభారతము. (Mahābhārata). "Two rhythmic compositions in praise of the hero." pp. 30. Published by V. Rameswara Rao, Madras. [1st January 1919.] 8°. 1st edition.	V. Rameswara Rao, Madras.	1,000
149	మహాభారతము. (Mahābhārata). "Two rhythmic compositions in praise of the hero." pp. 30. Published by V. Rameswara Rao, Madras. [1st January 1919.] 8°. 1st edition.	V. Rameswara Rao, Madras.	1,000
150	మహాభారతము. (Mahābhārata). "Two rhythmic compositions in praise of the hero." pp. 30. Published by V. Rameswara Rao, Madras. [1st January 1919.] 8°. 1st edition.	V. Rameswara Rao, Madras.	1,000

[illegible]

1	2	3	4
Author and title, with subject including the subject of the book, where the book is a part of a series, the name of the series, the name of the publisher, the name of the place, the date of publication, the price, and the name of the library.	Printer and place of printing.	Price in rupees.	
BOOKS—cont.			
TELUGU—MISCELLANEOUS—cont.			
1. సాధారణ జ్ఞానము [Sādhāraṇa Jñānam] 'General knowledge' for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Standards. pp. 128. Published by Mann & Co. Eluru. 1913. [15th January 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Rewritten. Price, 15 annas.	E. Venkatesa Rao, Eluru. From Eluru.	1,000	
4. హిందూ శాస్త్రము [Hindu Śāstram] 'Government Training School. Eluru. Volume No. 2. 'Methods of Instruction' pp. 13. Published by the author. Eluru. 1913. [25th March 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Not for sale.	E. Chalapathi Rao, Madhavaram, Pross, Eluru.	250	
8. — No. 2. [Kishoregariya Notes.] pp. 21. Published by the author. Eluru. 1913. [15th February 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	E. Venkatesa Rao, Eluru. From Eluru.	250	
9. — Nos. 2 and 3 (in one). Methods of Kishoregariya Teaching. pp. 25 and 7 respectively. Published by the author. Eluru. 1913. [15th March 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Free.	Do.	250	
TELUGU—POETRY.			
1. పాఠశాల పాఠములు [Pāṭhaśāla Pāṭhamu] 'A collection from Telugu poets.' Edited by P. Venkateswaraiah, pp. 81. Published by the Krishna Publishing House, Rajahmundry. 1913. [25th December 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, not known.	T. Krishnaswami, Rajahmundry. Krishna Printing Works, Coimbatore.	150	
TELUGU—SCIENCE, NATURAL.			
1. సాధారణ జ్ఞానము [Sādhāraṇa Jñānam] 'General knowledge' for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Standards. pp. 128. Published by the author. Eluru. 1913. [15th January 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Rewritten. Price, 15 annas.	E. Venkatesa Rao, Eluru. From Eluru.	1,000	
MALAYALAM—DRAMA.			
1. సాధారణ జ్ఞానము [Sādhāraṇa Jñānam] 'General knowledge' for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Standards. pp. 128. Published by the author. Eluru. 1913. [15th January 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Rewritten. Price, 15 annas.	P. V. Krishna Rao, Madhavaram, Pross, Eluru.	100	
MALAYALAM—LANGUAGE.			
1. సాధారణ జ్ఞానము [Sādhāraṇa Jñānam] 'General knowledge' for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Standards. pp. 128. Published by the author. Eluru. 1913. [15th January 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Rewritten. Price, 15 annas.	E. Venkatesa Rao, Eluru. From Eluru.	1,000	
MALAYALAM—MISCELLANEOUS.			
1. సాధారణ జ్ఞానము [Sādhāraṇa Jñānam] 'General knowledge' for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Standards. pp. 128. Published by the author. Eluru. 1913. [15th January 1913.] 8°. 1st edition. Rewritten. Price, 15 annas.	Do.	1,000	

No. of book.	Author and title, brief notice including the price of the book when the same is printed, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the publisher, and the date of issue, and date of publication with volume and page.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.
BOOKS—cont.			
MALAYALAM—RELIGION.			
1	<p>മുഹമ്മദീയ ഹിസ്തറിയുടെ അടിസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ. [CHIEF] Hadith Sabahiyare Tharikhulam. 'The north place of the year 1000, Sabahiyare': describes how the north moved from the sweeping effects of a 1000 years. pp. 16. Published by Nizam College, Tellicherry. [10th December 1918.] 10th 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.</p>	Printer, Calicut, Tellicherry.	500
2	<p>മുഹമ്മദീയ ഹിസ്തറിയുടെ അടിസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ. [CHIEF] Hadith Sabahiyare Tharikhulam. 'The north place of the year 1000, Sabahiyare': describes how the north moved from the sweeping effects of a 1000 years. pp. 16. Published by Nizam College, Tellicherry. [10th December 1918.] 10th 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.</p>	G. Vakkala, Bazaar, Calicut.	2,000
3	<p>മുഹമ്മദീയ ഹിസ്തറിയുടെ അടിസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ. [CHIEF] Hadith Sabahiyare Tharikhulam. 'The north place of the year 1000, Sabahiyare': describes how the north moved from the sweeping effects of a 1000 years. pp. 16. Published by Nizam College, Tellicherry. [10th December 1918.] 10th 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.</p>	Printer, Calicut, Tellicherry.	500
4	<p>മുഹമ്മദീയ ഹിസ്തറിയുടെ അടിസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ. [CHIEF] Hadith Sabahiyare Tharikhulam. 'The north place of the year 1000, Sabahiyare': describes how the north moved from the sweeping effects of a 1000 years. pp. 16. Published by Nizam College, Tellicherry. [10th December 1918.] 10th 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.</p>	Karshabhishtara, Uru, Vellur, Calicut.	1,000
5	<p>മുഹമ്മദീയ ഹിസ്തറിയുടെ അടിസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ. [CHIEF] Hadith Sabahiyare Tharikhulam. 'The north place of the year 1000, Sabahiyare': describes how the north moved from the sweeping effects of a 1000 years. pp. 16. Published by Nizam College, Tellicherry. [10th December 1918.] 10th 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.</p>	G. Vakkala, Bazaar, Calicut.	2,000
6	<p>മുഹമ്മദീയ ഹിസ്തറിയുടെ അടിസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ. [CHIEF] Hadith Sabahiyare Tharikhulam. 'The north place of the year 1000, Sabahiyare': describes how the north moved from the sweeping effects of a 1000 years. pp. 16. Published by Nizam College, Tellicherry. [10th December 1918.] 10th 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.</p>	Do.	1,000
7	<p>മുഹമ്മദീയ ഹിസ്തറിയുടെ അടിസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ. [CHIEF] Hadith Sabahiyare Tharikhulam. 'The north place of the year 1000, Sabahiyare': describes how the north moved from the sweeping effects of a 1000 years. pp. 16. Published by Nizam College, Tellicherry. [10th December 1918.] 10th 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.</p>	Do.	1,000
8	<p>മുഹമ്മദീയ ഹിസ്തറിയുടെ അടിസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ. [CHIEF] Hadith Sabahiyare Tharikhulam. 'The north place of the year 1000, Sabahiyare': describes how the north moved from the sweeping effects of a 1000 years. pp. 16. Published by Nizam College, Tellicherry. [10th December 1918.] 10th 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.</p>	Do.	1,000
9	<p>മുഹമ്മദീയ ഹിസ്തറിയുടെ അടിസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ. [CHIEF] Hadith Sabahiyare Tharikhulam. 'The north place of the year 1000, Sabahiyare': describes how the north moved from the sweeping effects of a 1000 years. pp. 16. Published by Nizam College, Tellicherry. [10th December 1918.] 10th 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.</p>	Do.	1,000
10	<p>മുഹമ്മദീയ ഹിസ്തറിയുടെ അടിസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ. [CHIEF] Hadith Sabahiyare Tharikhulam. 'The north place of the year 1000, Sabahiyare': describes how the north moved from the sweeping effects of a 1000 years. pp. 16. Published by Nizam College, Tellicherry. [10th December 1918.] 10th 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.</p>	T. H. Krishna, Madras, Calicut.	1,000
11	<p>മുഹമ്മദീയ ഹിസ്തറിയുടെ അടിസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ. [CHIEF] Hadith Sabahiyare Tharikhulam. 'The north place of the year 1000, Sabahiyare': describes how the north moved from the sweeping effects of a 1000 years. pp. 16. Published by Nizam College, Tellicherry. [10th December 1918.] 10th 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.</p>	F. V. Krishna, Madras, Calicut.	100
12	<p>മുഹമ്മദീയ ഹിസ്തറിയുടെ അടിസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ. [CHIEF] Hadith Sabahiyare Tharikhulam. 'The north place of the year 1000, Sabahiyare': describes how the north moved from the sweeping effects of a 1000 years. pp. 16. Published by Nizam College, Tellicherry. [10th December 1918.] 10th 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.</p>	George, Kavaratti, P. O. K. Press, Madras.	1,000

Serial number	Title and subject matter of the book, a brief description of its nature, or subject of study, date and place of publication, and price in the local currency, and the name of the publisher, or of the printer, and the place of publication, or of the printer, and the price.	Printer and place of printing.	Price in rupees.
BOOKS—contd.			
<i>The following are designed for educational purposes.</i>			
MALAYALAM—MISCELLANEOUS.			
1	Chandrasekhar, K. <i>Chandrasekhar's Malayalam Grammar</i> . (Dharmapalan, Phys. and chemistry for schools.) pp. 24. Published by K. K. Press, Calicut. 1912. [21st January 1912.] 2 nd edition. Price, 8 annas.	P. M. Kalyan Majedath, West Chaul Petta, Calicut.	1,000
2	— "Kishoregiri Physical Science" for the use of schools. pp. 16. Published by Kishore Press, Calicut. 1912. [21st December 1912.] 1 st edition. Price, 2 annas.	G. Vithala Rao, Sanku Press, Calicut.	5,000
MALAYALAM—SCIENCE, MATHEMATICAL.			
1	Chandrasekhar, K. <i>Chandrasekhar's Malayalam Grammar</i> . (Dharmapalan, Phys. and chemistry for schools.) pp. 24. Published by K. K. Press, Calicut. 1912. [21st January 1912.] 2 nd edition. Price, 8 annas.	Do.	1,000
KANARESE—DRAMA.			
1	Chandrasekhar, K. <i>Chandrasekhar's Malayalam Grammar</i> . (Dharmapalan, Phys. and chemistry for schools.) pp. 24. Published by K. K. Press, Calicut. 1912. [21st January 1912.] 2 nd edition. Price, 8 annas.	H. Nityanarayana, Mysore, Mysore Press, Bangalore.	200
2	Chandrasekhar, K. <i>Chandrasekhar's Malayalam Grammar</i> . (Dharmapalan, Phys. and chemistry for schools.) pp. 24. Published by K. K. Press, Calicut. 1912. [21st January 1912.] 2 nd edition. Price, 8 annas.	V. Srinivasan, Mysore, Mysore Press, Bangalore.	500
3	Chandrasekhar, K. <i>Chandrasekhar's Malayalam Grammar</i> . (Dharmapalan, Phys. and chemistry for schools.) pp. 24. Published by K. K. Press, Calicut. 1912. [21st January 1912.] 2 nd edition. Price, 8 annas.	U. Nityanarayana, Mysore, Mysore Press, Bangalore.	200
KANARESE—FICTION.			
1	Chandrasekhar, K. <i>Chandrasekhar's Malayalam Grammar</i> . (Dharmapalan, Phys. and chemistry for schools.) pp. 24. Published by K. K. Press, Calicut. 1912. [21st January 1912.] 2 nd edition. Price, 8 annas.	V. Srinivasan, Mysore, Mysore Press, Bangalore.	1,000
KANARESE—RELIGION.			
1	Chandrasekhar, K. <i>Chandrasekhar's Malayalam Grammar</i> . (Dharmapalan, Phys. and chemistry for schools.) pp. 24. Published by K. K. Press, Calicut. 1912. [21st January 1912.] 2 nd edition. Price, 8 annas.	R. Venkateswara & Co., Mysore Press, Mysore.	2,000
2	Chandrasekhar, K. <i>Chandrasekhar's Malayalam Grammar</i> . (Dharmapalan, Phys. and chemistry for schools.) pp. 24. Published by K. K. Press, Calicut. 1912. [21st January 1912.] 2 nd edition. Price, 8 annas.	P. G. Rao, Mysore, Mysore Press, Bangalore.	1,000

No.	Author and Title, with full description of the work, where the same is not given, and the name of the publisher, and the place of publication, and the date of publication, and the price of the work, and the name of the publisher, and the place of publication, and the date of publication, and the price of the work.	Printer and place of publication.	Number of copies.
BOOKS—cont.			
KANARESE—RELIGION—cont.			
3	Prabhu, F. N. ಶ್ರೀ ಮತ್ಸರ [Padyamathas, Part 3: The Ocean of Vistas: devotional songs in praise of Vistas (Hindu-rites), Visakha of Tirupati, Sriva and Sakti.] pp. 101. Published by the author: Udupi. [25th December 1918] 8 ^{vo} , 1st edition.	F. N. Prabhu, Publisher, Udupi.	1,000
4	ಪದ್ಮನಾಭ ಕೀರ್ತನ [Paradardas Kirthanagale, Part 2: 'The devotional songs of Paradardas'] pp. 112. Published by V. Srivatsa Kirthi: Mangalore. 1918. [25th December 1918] 8 ^{vo} , 2nd edition. Price, 6 annas. [Part 1 noticed in entry No. 2, on page 145 of the Gazette for the quarter ending June 1917.]	V. Srivatsa Kirthi, Mangalore.	1,000
5	Kannu Nambiyar, M. ಶ್ರೀ ಮತ್ಸರ [Matsar Padyamathas, 'The goodness of Matsar'] is the form of a dialogue between a preacher and his disciple. pp. 20. Published by V. Srivatsa Kirthi: Mangalore. 1918. [15th October 1918] 8 ^{vo} , 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	Do.	1,000
6	Srinivasakrishna, R. ಮತ್ಸರ ಮಹಿಮೆ [Matsar mahima: 'The essence of the Matsar faith', a treatise on the devotional philosophy and religion.] pp. 15. Published by P. Ganga Rao: Udupi. 1918. [25th December 1918] 18 ^{vo} , 1st edition. Price, 4 pias.	P. Ganga Rao, Udupi.	1,000
7	ಮತ್ಸರ ಮಹಿಮೆ [Matsar mahima: 'The essence of the Matsar faith', a treatise on the devotional philosophy and religion.] Edited by P. Ganga Rao: Udupi. 1918. [1st March 1919] 18 ^{vo} , 2nd edition. Price, 1 anna.	Do.	1,000
KANARESE—SCIENCE, NATURAL			
8	ಮತ್ಸರ ಮಹಿಮೆ [Matsar mahima: 'The essence of the Matsar faith', a treatise on the devotional philosophy and religion.] Translated by K. Nambiyar Rao: pp. 98. Published by the translator: Mangalore. 1918. [7th February 1919] 8 ^{vo} , 1st edition. (1) Price.	V. Srivatsa Kirthi, Mangalore.	1,000
<i>The following are designed for educational purposes.</i>			
KANARESE—LANGUAGE			
9	(Type) Infant Reader, Part I , pp. 57. Published by V. Lakshmi Rao & Sons: Udupi. 1917. [2nd February 1919] 8 ^{vo} , 2nd edition. Price, 2 annas.	V. Lakshmi Rao & Sons, Udupi.	1,000
10	The Kanarese First Reader , pp. 28. Published by V. Lakshmi Rao & Sons: Udupi. [16th November 1918] 8 ^{vo} , 1st edition. Price, An. 2-6.	Do.	1,000
11	Srinivasakrishna, P. 'Kanarese Kavya Prakash' , pp. 48. Published by S. H. Duttanagar: Gadag. 1918. [10th February 1919] 8 ^{vo} , 1st edition, revised. Price, An. 1-6.	S. H. Duttanagar, Gadag.	1,000
12	Srinivasakrishna, V. 'The New Series of Kanarese Text Books, Part I' : a grammar in Kanarese. pp. 12. Published by the author: Mangalore. [15th March 1919] 8 ^{vo} , 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	V. Srivatsa Kirthi, Mangalore.	1,000
KANARESE—POETRY.			
13	Muthyala Rao, P. 'A Second Book of Kanarese Poetry' : for the use of schools. pp. 84. Published by the East Western Book and Tract Dispensary: Mangalore. 1919. [25th February 1919] 8 ^{vo} , 1st edition, not known. Price, An. 3-3.	East Western Book Dispensary, Mangalore.	1,000

No. of volumes	Author and title, brief subject, full title, name of publisher, number of pages, price and date of publication, date given by catalogue and date of issue of the book from the library, name of collector, name of donor, name of institution, name of place, and price.	Publisher's name and address.	Price in Rs. and paise.
	BOOKS—contd.		
	KANARESE—SCIENCE, MATHEMATICAL.		
1	(Type Third Standard Arithmetic. pp. 60. Published by V. Lakshma Rao & Sons: Mysur. 1918. [1st January 1918.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4-6.	B. Deen Rai, Bhatnagar Gangadhar Mysur, Patan.	3,000
	KONKANI (KANARESE)—DRAMA.		
1	Acsantappa Bhaskar (Wagapappa). <i>काव्य अक्षरमाला</i> . (Hokmanga Chitra Shiksha. 'The Day of the Story of Hokmanga'. or 'the virtues of fortune as the Emperor say') pp. 37. Published by the author: Vasahat 1918. [1915 January 1918.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	F. N. Prabhu, Prabhatkum Patan, Udgir.	1,000
	KONKANI (KANARESE)—RELIGION.		
	Gowdaswami G. C. P. E. J. A. <i>काव्य अक्षरमाला</i> . (Sim Lina Mitha. St. Lawrence, the Martyr: an account of his life and career.) pp. 37. Published by the author: Mangalore [1st December 1918.] 32°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	J. V. Soares, Catholic Press, Mangal- ore.	3,000
	ORISA—DRAMA.		
1	Mukha Jagriti. <i>ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଡ୍ରାମା</i> . (Finithe Nika. 'The Play of Finithe Nika': story of the story of Orissa.) pp. 48. Published by Bhagabat Das: Aska. 1918. [2nd February 1918.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Lakshmi Das, Kashyap / Kashyap Farm, Aska.	1,000
	ORISA—MISCELLANEOUS.		
1	Q. Q. Q. (Patrasika. 'The grief for want of a son' contains the story of a parent who, being childless for a long time, was blessed with two children by the Grace of God.) pp. 38. Published by Kishor Prasad: Aska. [1st March 1918.] 32°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	Do.	100
2	Q. Q. Q. (Rajgana Rakhsya) The Secret of Rajgana's comparison and contrast between the people of Rajgana and of Bengal] pp. 12. Published by Rajgana Rakhsya: Aska. 1918. [1st March 1918.] 32°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-3.	Do.	1,000
	ORISA—RELIGION.		
1	Filmsani Bhai. <i>ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଗୀତା</i> . (St. Rishi Mathura Vihar. 'The Divine Sports of Rishi and Sri Krishna', a collection of devotional songs in Oriya style: set to music.) pp. 85. Published by S. K. Datta: Bhubaneswar. 1918. [1912 September 1918.] 32°. 1st edition. Price 2 annas.	S. K. Datta, Asa Press, Bhubane- swar.	600
2	GOCCHALI. (Dharmamala. 'The Garland of Gems of Hinduism') pp. 14. Published by N. Vidyaratna: Digapahli. [1912 January 1918.] 32°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	N. Vidyaratna, Gopesh Ditta Digapahli.	400
	HINDUSTANI—FICTION.		
1	Mahammad Akbar Rasooli Shah. <i>داستان از پیشانی کوه</i> . (Nasiri Ayaz Nasir Kay Khuda. 'The window of the new Abul Karim': a story describing the troubles caused to himself by the same window.) pp. 8. Published by the author: Matla. [1st December 1918.] 8°. 1st edition, revised. Price, 5 pias.	Mahammad Akbar Rasooli, Matla, Bahawal Press, Matla.	4,000

Serial number	Author and title, brief notice including the name of the book where it is issued, the names of the publishers, the place of publication, the year of publication, the price, and the number of copies printed.	Printer and place of printing	Number of copies
BOOKS—contd.			
HINDUSTANI—RELIGION.—contd.			
5	Maashihul Qur'an barid [Maashihul Qur'an barid—An-Sufuran Sharaf]. "The brilliant light within the script of the Qur'an." A refutation of the arguments of the Abul Majid Sahib Shamsi on some points of religious controversy. Edited by Sayyid Abul Kalam, pp. 8. Published by the editor: Madras. [21st February 1918.] 8°. 120th. 1st edition. Free.	Mohammed Kari and Co., Madras.	500
6	Muhammad Abdul Ghaffar Sahib [Abul Ghaffar Sahib]. "A bright and clear work on the subject of the 'Qur'an'." A refutation of the arguments of the Abul Majid Sahib Shamsi. pp. 24. Published by Muhammad Abdul Ghaffar Sahib: Madras. [4th February 1918.] 8°. 120th. 1st edition. Free.	Mohammed Kari and Co., Madras.	1,000
7	Sayid Shah Abdul Fatah Sahib [Sayid Shah Abdul Fatah Sahib]. "The Commander of the Faithful." A religious treatise, refuting certain arguments of Abul Majid Sahib Shamsi. pp. 24. Published by the author: Madras. [20th November 1918.] 8°. 120th. 1st edition. Free.	Mohammed Kari and Co., Madras.	350
8	Shah Waliullah (Muhammad) and others. "The Islamic Faith." An address by the author to the students of the Islamic University, Madras. pp. 24. Published by Sayyid Ghulam Durrani: Bangalore. [19th February 1918.] 8°. 120th. 1st edition. Free.	Mohammed Abdul Ghaffar Sahib, Madras.	500
TULU (KANARESE)—RELIGION.			
9	(A) Catechism, part, 4 Appendix: Questions to a Protestant who professes his faith and makes his profession of faith. pp. 12. Published by J. H. Sasser: Mangalore. 1918. [19th December 1918.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-0.	J. H. Sasser, Mangalore.	500
GARO—RELIGION			
10	Singha Jim Kristian Ginda Samangan Katarang. The Gospel of Jesus. Translated from English by Ginda Jim Kristian. pp. 24. Published by the Christian Literature Society: Madras. 1918. [21st January 1919.] 8°. 4th edition. (V) Price, 6 annas.	George Kewell, F.P., O.E. Press, Madras.	3,000
ARABIC—RELIGION.			
11	Abul Kader Muzahar. "The Islamic Faith." A treatise on the subject of the 'Qur'an' and the 'Hadith'. pp. 24. Published by K. S. Samsuddin & Co.: Madras. [19th December 1918.] 8°. 120th. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	A. Sasser, Mangalore.	1,000
12	Abul Kader Muzahar. "The Islamic Faith." A treatise on the subject of the 'Qur'an' and the 'Hadith'. pp. 24. Published by K. S. Samsuddin & Co.: Madras. [19th December 1918.] 8°. 120th. 1st edition. Price, 6 pias.	P. Abu Bakr, Madras.	1,000
SAANSKRT (BRASHEA)—BRAHMA.			
13	Brahma Sahit. "The Story of the Great God in the form of a play." pp. 24. Published by the author: Chikmagalur. 1918. [21st January 1919.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	R. N. Samsuddin, Chikmagalur.	300

Serial number	Author and title, brief subject (including the name of the book where the name of the author is not given), and place of publication	Printer and place of publication	Number of copies
	BOOKS—continued.		
	SANSKRIT (SANSKRIT)—RELIGION—cont.		
7	कर्मसूत्रम्. [Dvaitasāstra: 'Treatise on the duties of the householder, monk, and ascetic, according to the teaching of the founder of the Dvaita school, by P. Gura Rao, pp. 10. Published by the editor/ D. G. P. 1918. [19th December 1918.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	P. Gura Rao, Kalyan Press, D. G. P.	500
	SANSKRIT (TELUGU)—RELIGION.		
8	సాక్షాత్కాండము. [Gāyatriśāstra. 'A string of arbutus leaves relating to the Gāyatri śāstra' of the Brahmins of the Andhra Pradesh.] Edited by G. Lakshminarayana Sastry, pp. 10. Published by the editor: Bangalore. 1918. [19th December 1918.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	G. Lakshminarayana Sastry, Andhra Pradesh Press, Bangalore.	500
9	సాక్షాత్కాండము. [Gāyatriśāstra. 'One thousand (gāyatri) names in praise of Sri Lakshminarayana' (Vijaya).] pp. 10. Published by V. Hanumanth Sastry & Sons: Madras. 1918. [19th December 1918.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	V. Hanumanth Sastry & Sons, Tirupur Press, Madras.	500
	SANSKRIT (NAGARI)—RELIGION.		
10	सिद्धिहस्तप्रदीपः. [Śiḍḍhihastapradīpa śāstra. 'The guide of Śiḍḍhihast (Pradīpa) in the Thousand Names.'] pp. 106. Published by V. K. Maheshwari Sastry: Bangalore. [21st February 1918.] 8°. Revised edition. Price, 4 annas.	V. K. Maheshwari Sastry, Sri Vidya Press, Bangalore.	1,000
11	With another collection in praise of the same Śiḍḍhihast. Edited by P. Gura Rao, pp. 14. Published by the editor: D. G. P. 1918. [19th December 1918.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	P. Gura Rao, Kalyan Press, D. G. P.	1,000
	SANSKRIT (TAMIL)—RELIGION.		
12	சாட்சாத்தாண்டம். [Māhātmyasāstra: 'The Garland (of praise) to Lakshmi (Vijaya) a well-known devotional work.'] pp. 17. Published by T. Hanumanth Sastry & Sons: Madras. 1918. [19th December 1918.] 32°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna.	T. Hanumanth Sastry & Sons, Sri Vidya Press, Madras.	500
	SANSKRIT (GRANTHA)—RELIGION.		
13	சாட்சாத்தாண்டம். [Itihāsamāhāsa śāstra. 'The Garland (of praise) to Lakshmi (Vijaya) a well-known devotional work.'] pp. 17. Published by T. Hanumanth Sastry & Sons: Madras. 1918. [19th December 1918.] 32°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	T. Hanumanth Sastry & Sons, Sri Vidya Press, Madras.	500
	SANSKRIT (TELUGU)—RELIGION.		
14	సాక్షాత్కాండము. [Gāyatriśāstra: 'A treatise on the duties of the householder, monk, and ascetic, according to the teaching of the founder of the Dvaita school, by P. Gura Rao, pp. 10. Published by the editor/ D. G. P. 1918. [19th December 1918.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	P. Gura Rao, Kalyan Press, D. G. P.	500
	SANSKRIT (GRANTHA)—RELIGION.		
15	संक्षेपसंग्रहः. [Sāṅkhyaśāstra: 'A treatise on the duties of the householder, monk, and ascetic, according to the teaching of the founder of the Sāṅkhya school, by P. Gura Rao, pp. 10. Published by the editor/ D. G. P. 1918. [19th December 1918.] 16°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	P. Gura Rao, Kalyan Press, D. G. P.	500

No.	Author and title, brief subject (including the name of the book), when published, in what form, number of pages, and full title of the publisher, and price.	Publisher and place of publication.	Number of copies.
	BOOKS—cont.		
	ENGLISH—(TAMIL)—MISCELLANEOUS.		
1	Rules and Regulations of the <i>Nagar Mahajana Sabha</i> , Madras. 2d. ed. Published by M. S. M. Ponnambalam, 30-31, Madras. 1918. [20th December 1918.] 27, 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	S. Rajah, Shanmugam, 30-31, Madras. Price, Madras.	1,000
	ENGLISH—(TAMIL)—RELIGION.		
1	The <i>Sanctus</i> Meeting Almanac for A.D. 1919. pp. 38. Published by the Church of England Mission, Tranquebar. [24th December 1918.] 27. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas.	Payne & Co., Chennai. Price, Madras.	1,000
	<i>The following are designed for educational purposes.</i>		
	ENGLISH—(TELUGU)—LANGUAGE.		
1	New Pocket Dictionary. pp. 1218. Published by G. Kumbhakara, Hyderabad & Secunderabad. 1918. [24th December 1918.] 27. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1-8.	G. Kumbhakara, Hyderabad & Secunderabad. Price, Madras.	5,000
2	Kannanaya, J. V. English Grammar. Composition and Letter-writing on modern lines. pp. 318. Published by the author, Comacode. 1918. [24th January 1918.] 27. 1st edition. Price, 6 annas.	D. Srinivasulu, Comacode. Price, Madras.	1,500
	LATIN—(ENGLISH)—RELIGION.		
1	Cantemus: Constitution of Religious Songs for the Catholic Congregation of Religious. pp. 10. Published by Rev. J. Egan, S.J., Bangalore. [24th January 1918.] 17. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	J. M. Nairn, Calcutta. Price, Madras.	1,200
	<i>The following are designed for educational purposes.</i>		
	TAMIL—(ENGLISH)—LANGUAGE.		
1	School Final Examination 1918. Copies Notes on A. Group Tamil Text with Sanskrit composition and translation Compiled by A. Ganesan. pp. 76. Published by the compiler, Kulpah. 1918. [24th March 1918.] 17. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas.	Sri Sri Sathya, Kulpah. Price, Madras.	500
	TAMIL—(GRANtha)—(GRANtha)—RELIGION.		
1	Anandagiri, P. B. <i>Satyajit</i> manuscript. [Khandagiri, Vadivada. 1st edition of Khandagiri's well known Satyajit. pp. 24. Published by the author, Comacode. 1918. [24th January 1918.] 27. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2-6.	V. S. S. Srinivasulu, Comacode. Price, Madras.	100
	TAMIL (TELUGU)—(GRANtha)—(GRANtha)—RELIGION.		
1	(Sri) Vaidyanatha Grantha Madhyama Sahasri Series, No. 226. [Derived from the collection of certain works on grammar.] pp. 44. Published by the author, Madras. 1918. [24th November 1918.] 27. 1st edition. Price, 11 annas.	C. Srinivasulu, Madras. Price, Madras.	1,100
	[No 226 referred to entry No. 23, at page 204 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]		

Serial number.	Author and title, and subject matter, giving the name of the author, the title of the work, and the place of publication, the date of publication, the number of pages, the price, and the name of the publisher, and the name of the agent.	Price and place of printing.	Number of copies.
BOOKS—cont.			
Bi-Linguals—cont.			
SANSKRIT (TELEGU)—TAMIL—RELIGION—cont.			
8	<i>Upanishads</i> (Sanskrit). (Pundit M. Srinivasan). 'The Upanishads and their position in a chain of books called the Upanishads: forms a portion of the <i>Upanishads</i> series with a Tamil translation.' pp. 88. Published by P. Srinivasan Mudali, Madras. 1918. [10th January 1918.] 8 ^{vo} , 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	V. Viswanath Srinivasan & Co., Tirupur Press, Madras.	1,000
10	<i>Upanishads</i> (Sanskrit). (Srinivasan Srinivasan). 'A commentary on the <i>Upanishads</i> (Sanskrit) series: according to the Sri Pundit.' Edited by T. S. Srinivasan, pp. 24. Published by T. S. Srinivasan, Madras. 1918. [10th December 1918.] 8 ^{vo} , 1st edition. Price, not known.	K. Vasudeva Siva, Tirupur Press, Madras.	500
11	<i>Upanishads</i> (Sanskrit). (Srinivasan Srinivasan). 'The Upanishads and their position in a chain of books called the Upanishads: forms a portion of the <i>Upanishads</i> series with a Tamil translation.' pp. 88. Published by P. Srinivasan Mudali, Madras. 1918. [10th January 1918.] 8 ^{vo} , 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	K. Vasudeva Siva, Tirupur Press, Madras.	500
12	<i>Upanishads</i> (Sanskrit). (Srinivasan Srinivasan). 'The Upanishads and their position in a chain of books called the Upanishads: forms a portion of the <i>Upanishads</i> series with a Tamil translation.' pp. 88. Published by P. Srinivasan Mudali, Madras. 1918. [10th January 1918.] 8 ^{vo} , 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	K. Vasudeva Siva, Tirupur Press, Madras.	500
13	<i>Upanishads</i> (Sanskrit). (Srinivasan Srinivasan). 'The Upanishads and their position in a chain of books called the Upanishads: forms a portion of the <i>Upanishads</i> series with a Tamil translation.' pp. 88. Published by P. Srinivasan Mudali, Madras. 1918. [10th January 1918.] 8 ^{vo} , 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	K. Vasudeva Siva, Tirupur Press, Madras.	500
SANSKRIT (SANTHA)—TAMIL—RELIGION.			
14	<i>Upanishads</i> (Sanskrit). (Srinivasan Srinivasan). 'The Upanishads and their position in a chain of books called the Upanishads: forms a portion of the <i>Upanishads</i> series with a Tamil translation.' pp. 88. Published by P. Srinivasan Mudali, Madras. 1918. [10th January 1918.] 8 ^{vo} , 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	K. Vasudeva Siva, Tirupur Press, Madras.	500
SANSKRIT (TELEGU)—TELEGU—MEDICINE.			
15	<i>Upanishads</i> (Sanskrit). (Srinivasan Srinivasan). 'The Upanishads and their position in a chain of books called the Upanishads: forms a portion of the <i>Upanishads</i> series with a Tamil translation.' pp. 88. Published by P. Srinivasan Mudali, Madras. 1918. [10th January 1918.] 8 ^{vo} , 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	K. Vasudeva Siva, Tirupur Press, Madras.	500
SANSKRIT (TELEGU)—TELEGU—MISCELLANEOUS.			
16	<i>Upanishads</i> (Sanskrit). (Srinivasan Srinivasan). 'The Upanishads and their position in a chain of books called the Upanishads: forms a portion of the <i>Upanishads</i> series with a Tamil translation.' pp. 88. Published by P. Srinivasan Mudali, Madras. 1918. [10th January 1918.] 8 ^{vo} , 1st edition. Price, 5 annas.	K. Vasudeva Siva, Tirupur Press, Madras.	500

Serial number	Author and title, brief notices and notices of the age of the book, and the names of the publishers, printers and editors, and the place of publication.	Illustrations and plates of printing	Number of copies.
	BOOKS—continued.		
	Bi-Linguals—continued.		
	SANSKRIT (TELUGU)—TELUGU—RELIGION—continued.		
1	Vijayaradhika. <i>Upanishadaphanana</i> . 'A (with notes, and a preface) on the Upanishads' (with notes in Telugu) pp. 12, 50. Published by V. Ramaswami Sastri & Son: Madras 1918. [2nd October 1918.] 2 nd ed. 1st edition.	V. Ramaswami Sastri & Son, Madras Press, Madras.	1000
	Price, 2 annas.		
2	———— pp. 11. Published by O. Lakshminarayana Sastri: Madras 1918. [2nd December 1918.] 8 th 1st edition.	O. Lakshminarayana Sastri, A. Sastri & Son, Madras Press, Madras.	500
	Price, 1 anna.		
3	———— pp. 11. Published by O. Lakshminarayana Sastri: Madras 1918. [2nd December 1918.] 8 th 1st edition.	Do.	500
	Price, 2 annas.		
4	———— pp. 11. Published by O. Lakshminarayana Sastri: Madras 1918. [2nd December 1918.] 8 th 1st edition.	Do.	500
	Price, 2 annas.		
5	———— pp. 11. Published by O. Lakshminarayana Sastri: Madras 1918. [2nd December 1918.] 8 th 1st edition.	Do.	500
	Price, 2 annas.		
	SANSKRIT (TELUGU)—TELUGU—SCIENCE, NATURAL.		
1	Jyotirvidya. <i>Upanishadaphanana</i> . 'Upanishadaphanana Vidyayajna' (The Upanishadaphanana or the Science of the Upanishads) an astrological work, with notes in Telugu pp. 38. Published by V. Ramaswami Sastri: Madras 1918. [2nd October 1918.] 2 nd ed. 1st edition.	Do.	500
	Price, 2 annas.		
2	———— pp. 38. Published by V. Ramaswami Sastri: Madras 1918. [2nd October 1918.] 2 nd ed. 1st edition.	Do.	500
	Price, 2 annas.		
3	———— pp. 38. Published by V. Ramaswami Sastri: Madras 1918. [2nd October 1918.] 2 nd ed. 1st edition.	Do.	500
	Price, 2 annas.		
	SANSKRIT (KANNARA)—KANNARA—RELIGION.		
1	———— pp. 38. Published by V. Ramaswami Sastri: Madras 1918. [2nd October 1918.] 2 nd ed. 1st edition.	Do.	500
	Price, 2 annas.		
2	———— pp. 38. Published by V. Ramaswami Sastri: Madras 1918. [2nd October 1918.] 2 nd ed. 1st edition.	Do.	500
	Price, 2 annas.		
	Tri-Lingual.		
	PORTUGUESE—LATIN—ENGLISH—RELIGION.		
1	———— pp. 38. Published by V. Ramaswami Sastri: Madras 1918. [2nd October 1918.] 2 nd ed. 1st edition.	Do.	500
	Price, 2 annas.		
	POLYGLOT—LANGUAGE.		
1	———— pp. 38. Published by V. Ramaswami Sastri: Madras 1918. [2nd October 1918.] 2 nd ed. 1st edition.	Do.	500
	Price, 2 annas.		

Serial Number	Author and title, brief subject including the name of the book where the same has been published, number of pages, illustrations and general publication information, price sent by Air parcel with the catalogue or otherwise, state local delivery conditions of each item, the postage on all publications, and date and place.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.
	PERIODICALS— ENGLISH—ART		
1	(The) Journal of the Photographic Society of India. Vol. 8, Nos 175 and 176, Edited by Capt. Lyde, pp. 45 and 50 respectively. Published by Addison & Co. and Madras Publishing House respectively. Madras. 1912. [1st January and 15th February 1912 respectively.] 4 th . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum.	Addison & Co., Ltd., and W. L. S. G. M. S. Press, Madras.	480 225 each weekly.
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 3, at page 306 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1911.]		
	ENGLISH—LAW.		
1	(The) Bombay Law Reporter. Vol. 20, No 21. Edited by Memorial Publications and Oriental Educational Institutions, pp. 1-121. Published by the editors. Bombay. [23 December 1911.] 8 th . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2	M. K. Srivastava, Aryabhatta, Modern Printing Works, Kurla, B.	7,000 each
2	(The) Criminal Cases of the High Court of Bombay. Vol. 4. General Index. Edited by Memorial Publications and Oriental Educational Institutions pp. 12. Published by the editors. Bombay. 1912. [15th December 1912.] 8 th . 1st edition. Price, 3 annas per annum.		450
3	(The) Criminal Law Reporter. Vol. 8, Nos. 12 and Vol. 8, Nos. 13 & 14 containing printed list of local statutes and reports of the various High Courts. Edited by P. Venkaya Rao, pp. 45 each. Published by the editor. Bangalore. 1912 and 1913. [12th February, 1912 and 5th January, 1913 and 2nd January and 12th March 1913 respectively.] 8 th . 1st edition. Price, 10 annas each.	P. Venkaya Rao, Law Press, Bangalore.	100 each Vol. 8, No. 13 - 250
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 51, at page 331 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1911.]		
4	(The) Hindu Law Journal. Vol. 1 September and October 1912 (in each November and December 1912 in each). A monthly devoted to critical study of Hindu Law in its various aspects. Edited by C. R. Reddikruppa Appa. 7 pp. 64 and 65 respectively. Published by the editors. Madras. 1912. [11th January and 12th March 1912 respectively.] 8 th . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 12 per annum.	G. Ramakrishna Nigrala & Sons, Commercial Press, Madras.	1,000 with illustrations.
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 54, at page 337 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1911.]		
-	(The) Illustrated Criminal Investigation and the Law Digest. Vol. II, Nos 1 to 42 in 4 parts. Edited by E. K. Sudama Ayyar, pp. 98. Published by the editor. Madras. 1912. [11th January 1912.] 8 th . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4 per annum.	M. K. Srivastava, Aryabhatta, Modern Printing Works, Madras.	400
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 55, at page 337 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1911.]		
6	(The) Law Weekly. Vol. 8, Parts 16 to 29 and Supplemental and Vol. 8, Part I no 7 [Vol. 8, Parts 1 and 2 in each] Edited by V. C. Sankaranarayana, pp. 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57 and 58 respectively. Published by the editor. Madras. 1912 and 1913. [Vol. 8, 1st and 2nd November and 17th June 1912 and 19th and 20th January, 5th, 6th and 17th February 1913 respectively.] 8 th . 1st edition. Price, Rs. 8 per annum.	Thompson & Co., Mysore Press, Madras.	Parts 1 to 10 with supplemental 600 each and Vol. 8, Part I 125 1,500 each
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 56, at page 337 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1911.]		

Serial number.	Author and title, contents and binding, the name of the book, edition, the number of pages and tables and price in rupees and paise, the date of publication, the name of the publisher, and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.
PERIODICALS—cont.			
ENGLISH—LAW—world.			
7	(The) <i>Lawyer</i> . Vol. 38, No. 12 and Vol. 39, No. 1. Edited by R. V. Srinivas. pp. 44 and 45 respectively. Published by the Modern Printing Works: Madras. 1918 and 1919. (294 1st December 1918 and 25th January 1919 respectively.) 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4-8 per annum.	M. K. Srinivas Appachari, Modern Printing Works, Madras.	200 each.
[Last issue noticed in entry No. 51, at page 228 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]			
8	(The) <i>Madras Law Journal</i> . Vol. 36, Parts 1 to 52. Edited by H. Srinivas and others. pp. 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49 and 50 respectively. Published by H. Srinivas Appachari: Madras. 1918. [1st, 25th January and 25th Feb. 1918, 1st and 2nd February and 1st, 7th and 15th March 1918 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 12 per annum.	G. Srinivas Appachari & Co., Commercial Press, Madras.	2,170 each.
[Last issue noticed in entry No. 53, at page 228 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]			
9	(The) <i>Madras Law Times</i> . Vol. 24, Nos. 25, 26 to 28 (Nos. 28 and 29 are one) and Vol. 25, Nos. 1 to 15. Edited by T. Srinivas. pp. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39 respectively. Published by the editor: Madras. 1918 and 1919. [25th October, 25th and 26th December 1918, 25th, 26th and 27th January, 7th, 15th and 25th February, 1st, 7th and 15th March 1919 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 12 per annum.	P. R. Srinivas Appachari & Co., Madras.	400 each.
[Last issue noticed in entry No. 53, at page 228 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]			
10	(The) <i>Madras Weekly Notes</i> . Nos. 31 to 49 of 1918 and Nos. 1 to 7 of 1919. (Nos. 31 and 32 of 1918 are one, Nos. 33 to 38 of 1918 are one.) Edited by N. K. Srinivas and others. pp. 20 each except Nos. 31 to 38 and 39. Published by the editor: Madras. 1918 and 1919. [1st, 15th and 25th December, 2nd, 5th and 25th January, 7th, 15th and 25th February, 1st, 7th and 15th March 1919 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 10 per annum.	Nos. 31 to 49 of 1918 and Nos. 1 to 7 of 1919 - The Modern & Co., Madras. Press, Madras and Nos. 3 to 7 of 1919 - M. K. Srinivas Appachari, Modern Printing Works, Madras.	1,900 each.
[Last issue noticed in entry No. 49, at page 228 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]			
11	(The) <i>Yearly Digest of Indian and Select English Cases</i> . November 1918 and January 1919. Edited by N. Srinivas Appachari. pp. 24 and 26 respectively. Published by the editor: Madras. 1918 and 1919. [25th December 1918 and 25th February 1919 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 6 per annum.	G. Srinivas Appachari & Co., Commercial Press, Madras.	1,150 and 1,200 respectively.
[Last issue noticed in entry No. 41, at page 228 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]			
ENGLISH—MEDICINE.			
1	(The) <i>Anthropic</i> . Vol. 38, Nos. 11 and 12 and Vol. 39, No. 1. A monthly medical journal. Edited by T. H. Srinivas. pp. 4 each. Published by G. Srinivas Appachari: Madras. 1918 and 1919. [25th December 1918, 25th January and 25th February 1919 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 4 per annum.	R. Srinivas Appachari & Co., Madras Press, Madras.	240 each.
[Last issue noticed in entry No. 8, at page 228 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]			

Book Number.	Author and Title, including full description of the book, indicating price in rupees, paise and annas, and the name of the publisher, and the place of publication.	Printer and place of printing.	Page No. or Vol. No.
	PERIODICALS—contd.		
	ENGLISH—MEDICINE—contd.		
2	(The) Madras Medical Journal. Vol. 5, No. 2 and Vol. 5, No. 1. Edited by the Secretary of the Madras Medical Association. pp. 32 and 160 respectively. Published by Hoe & Co., Madras. 1915 and 1916. [10th December 1915 and 4th March 1916 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 5 per annum.	Hoe & Co., Presses, Madras.	316 each.
	[Last issue referred to entry No. 2, at page 308 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]		
	ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS.		
1	(The) Anglo-Indian. Vol. 11, No. 10 and Vol. 11, No. 1 and 2. Edited by A. A. Hayles. pp. 15, 16 and 12 respectively. Published by the Anglo-Indian Association, Madras. 1915 and 1916. [31st December 1915, 15th January and 21st February 1916 respectively.] Pictorial, 1st edition. Price, 4 annas each.	W. Loe, Madras Press, Madras.	1,240 each.
	[Last issue referred to entry No. 61, at page 308 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]		
2	(The) Business World. Vol. 1, Nos. 2 and 10. A monthly journal on trade, business, industry and commerce. Edited by K. Kappaswami Aiyangar. pp. 32 each. Published by the editor, Madras. 1915. [31st January and 7th March 1916 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 8 annas each.	G. Himmawati Press, Madras.	300 each.
	[Last issue referred to entry No. 61, at page 308 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]		
3	C.L.S. Indian Bookman. Vol. 15, No. 2. A quarterly issued by the Christian Literature Society, India. Edited by the Secretary, C.L.S. pp. 32. Published by the Christian Literature Society, Madras. 1915. [21st February 1916.] 8°. 1st edition. Price	Joseph Peermans, C.L.S. Press, Madras.	1,650
4	Everyman's Review. Vol. 4, Nos. 1 to 3. The national illustrated monthly. Edited by A. K. Jeyaraja. pp. 70, 70 and 4 respectively. Published by K. A. Hobbie, Madras. 1915. [27th January, 17th February and 4th March 1916 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 3 per annum.	K. A. Hobbie, Kumbakonam Press, Madras.	800 each.
	[Last issue referred to entry No. 43, at page 308 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]		
5	(The) Indian Emigrant. Vol. 5, Nos. 2 and 3 (2 vols.), edited by T. K. Srinivasan. pp. 72. Published by the editor, Madras. 1915. [26th January 1916.] 4°. 1st edition. Price, 4s 3 per annum.	T. K. Srinivasan, Coimbatore Press, Madras.	304
	[Last issue referred to entry No. 45, at page 308 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]		
6	(The) Indian Ladies' Magazine. Vol. 17, Nos. 10 to 18. Edited by Mrs. A. Sanyal. pp. 32, 40 and 32 respectively. Published by the editor, Madras. 1915 and 1916. [10th and 31st January and 28th February 1916 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas each.	Power & Co., Madras.	800 each.
	[Last issue referred to entry No. 46, at page 310 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1915.]		

Serial number.	Title.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.
	<p>Author and title, title of the book, and name of the book, when the name is known, should be given, and the name of the author, when the name is known, should be given, and the name of the publisher, when the name is known, should be given.</p>		
	<p>PERIODICALS—cont.</p> <p>ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS—cont.</p>		
7	<p>(The) Indian Review. Vol. 19, Nos. 11 and 12 and Vol. 19, Nos. 1 and 2. A monthly published devoted to the discussion of all topics of interest. Edited by G. A. Nottan, pp. 14, 15, 16 and 17 respectively. Published by G. A. Nottan & Co. 1 Madras. 1918 and 1919. [19th November, 19th December 1918, 1st January and 21st February 1919 respectively.] 4°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 1 each.</p> <p>[Last issue entered in entry No. 47, at page 213 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]</p>	G. A. Nottan & Co., Madras.	4,000 1,000 4,000 and 4,000 respec- tively.
8	<p>(The) Indian Scout. Vol. 1, Nos. 1 to 4. A monthly magazine for Indian boys and girls. Edited by the Indian Boy Scouts Association, pp. 20, 21, 22 and 23 respectively. Published by G. Subbaya Chetty, Adyar. 1918 and 1919. [19th December 1918, 1st January, 12th February and 21st March 1919 respectively.] 4°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, 2 annas each.</p> <p>[Last issue entered in entry No. 47, at page 213 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]</p>	G. Subbaya Chetty, Adyar.	2,500 each.
9	<p>Indian Temperance News. Vol. 2, Nos. 1 and 2 (in one). Edited by Rev. A. Moffat and Rev. J. Parnham, pp. 20. Published by the Christian Literature Society, Madras. 1918. [17th February 1919.] 4°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 1-4.</p>	Joseph Parnham, C.L.S., Press, Madras.	400
10	<p>(The) Kalpaka. Vol. 19, Nos. 1 to 2. An Indian Periodic Review. Edited by T. S. Rajagopal, pp. 23 each. Published by the editor, Chennai. 1919. [1st January, 1st February and 1st March 1919 respectively.] 4°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 3 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue entered in entry No. 47, at page 213 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]</p>	K. D. Murthy, Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	750 each.
11	<p>(The) Madras Bulletin of Co-operation. Vol. 19, Nos. 5 and 6. Edited by the Joint Secretary, Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Ltd., Madras, pp. 4 each. Published by the editor, Madras. 1919. [10th February and 21st March 1919 respectively.] 4°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 3 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue entered in entry No. 47, at page 213 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]</p>	G. Ramanathan, Nipada & Co., Coimbatore Press, Coimbatore.	500 each.
12	<p>Self-Culture. Vol. 19, Nos. 19 and Vol. 19, No. 2 (in one). A magazine for the self-culture of man. Edited by H. T. Subramaniam, pp. 41. Published by the editor, Kottayam. 1919. [19th February 1919.] 4°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, 4 annas.</p> <p>[Last issue entered in entry No. 47, at page 213 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]</p>	K. T. Subramaniam, Kottayam Press, Kottayam.	500
13	<p>(The) Social Reform Advocate. Vol. 3, Nos. 37 to 39. Edited by G. Ramanathan, pp. 13 each. Published by the editor, Madras. 1917. [19th, 20th and 21st October 1917 respectively.] 4°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 5 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue entered in entry No. 47, at page 213 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]</p>	W. L. King, M.E., Press, Madras.	1,500 each.

Serial number	Author and title, full of subject, in full, in the case of the book, and in the case of the serial, the title, the author, the publisher, the place, the date, and the price.	Editor and place of printing	Number of copies
PERIODICALS—cont.			
ENGLISH—RELIGION—cont.			
6	(The) Catholic Register. Vol. 35, Nos. 1 to 3. Edited by Rev. Fr. A. E. Johnson, pp. 20 each. Published by the editor: Madras. 1918. [1st January, 1st February and 1st March 1919 respectively.] Price, 3 annas each. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 65, at page 517 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]	Rev. Fr. A. E. Johnson, Madras.	100 each.
7	(The) Catholic Watchman. Vol. 31, No. 31 and Vol. 32, Nos. 1 to 12. Edited by Rev. D. Jones, pp. 12 each. Published by the Madras Catholic Society, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000. Price, 2 annas each. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 75, at page 517 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]	Do.	Vol. 31, Nos. 31 to Vol. 32, Nos. 1 to 12—100 each and Vol. 31, Nos. 1 to 12—100 each.
7	Christ Church Parish Magazine, for November and December 1918 respectively. Edited by Rev. F. H. Jones, pp. 24 each. Published by the Methodist Publishing House, Madras. 1918. [26th November and 21st December 1918 respectively.] Free. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 71, at page 517 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]	W. L. King, Madras.	100 each.
8	(The) C.M.S. Messenger, December 1918, No. 438. Special number: Home Movement. Edited by Charles Mearns Society, pp. 21. Published by the editor: Madras. 1918. [26th January 1919.] Free. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 73, at page 517 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]	George Kenneth, R.P.C.K. Press, Madras.	100
9	Essema. Vol. 2, No. 3. A monthly magazine devoted to the Service of God and Man. Edited by G. H. H. Jones, pp. 32. Published by the editor: Canada, January 1919. [1st February 1919.] Free. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 67, at page 517 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]	Ch. E. Jones, Esq., Canada, Free, Canada.	100 each.
10	(The) Fraser Town Book Depot Monthly Bulletin, January and February 1919. Edited by A. McC. Brown, pp. 4 each. Published by the editor: Madras and Singapore. 1919. [1st and 26th February 1919 respectively.] Free. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 74, at page 517 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]	W. Lee, Madras, Fraser, Madras.	1,000 each.
11	(The) Gospel Witness. Vol. 11, Nos. 4 to 6. "Gospel of the Lutheran Movement in India." Edited by Rev. J. A. Jones, pp. 18, 18 and 20 respectively. Published by the A.R.L.M. Conference, Coimbatore. 1918 and 1919. [1st December 1918 2nd January and 26th February 1919 respectively.] Free. [Last issue noticed in entry No. 74, at page 517 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]	G. A. Jones, A.R.L.M. Press, Coimbatore.	250 each.

Serial Number	Author and title, brief abstract, indication of the time of the book otherwise none In the case of papers, published and place of publication, date given under the title with the exception of the case of a paper from the U.S. Patent Office, in which the title of the paper or of the invention, the date, and place.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of pages.
	<p align="center">PERIODICALS—cont.</p> <p align="center">ENGLISH—RELIGION—cont.</p>		
12	<p>(The) Hindu Magazine. Vol. 1, Nos. 1 to 12, Vol. 2, Nos. 1 to 12 and Vol. 3, Nos. 1 to 12. A weekly review of India and of the world problems from the Hindu standpoint. Edited by K. Sundararam Ayyar and T. K. Rameshchandra Ayyar. Pp. 16 each. Published by T. K. Rameshchandra Ayyar : Bangalore. 1911, 1912 and 1913. [12th December, Vol. 2, Nos. 12, and 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922 January, Feb. 1923, 1924 and 1925 February, 7th, 1926, 1927 and 1928 March, 4th, 11th, 1929 and 1930 April, 1st, 8th, 15th, 1931 and 1932 May, 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th June, 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th July, 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th August, 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th September, 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th October, 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th and 1931 November, 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th December, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924 January, 1925, 1926 and 1927 February 1926 respectively.] 8°, 1st edition.</p>	<p>T. K. Rameshchandra Ayyar, Sec. Vaid Vihar Press, Srirangapatna.</p>	<p>Vol. 1, Nos. 1-12, 1200; Vol. 2, Nos. 1-12, 1200; Vol. 3, Nos. 1-12, 1200; Total, 3600.</p>
	<p align="center">Price, Rs. 6 per annum.</p>		
13	<p>(The) Indian Christian. Vol. 2, Nos. 3 to 5. A monthly magazine for the propagation of Christianity. Edited by T. C. B. Jones. Pp. 8 each. Published by the editor: Madras. 1914 and 1915. [17th December 1914, 19th January and 19th February 1915 respectively.] 8°, 1st edition.</p>	<p>W. Lee, Madras Press, Madras.</p>	<p>1,500, 1,500 and 1,500 respectively.</p>
	<p align="center">Price, 6 annas per annum.</p>		
	<p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 12, at page 518 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1914.]</p>		
14	<p>(The) Indian Interpreter. Vol. 12, No. 4. A religious and moral quarterly. Edited by Rev. S. Kannan and Rev. A. Sankaran. Pp. 48. Published by the Christian Literature Society: Madras. 1919. [21st December 1919.] 8°, 1st edition.</p>	<p>George Kannan, S.P.C.K. Press, Madras.</p>	<p>348</p>
	<p align="center">Price, 4 annas.</p>		
	<p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 71, at page 513 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1914.]</p>		
15	<p>(The) Madras Diwan Magazine. Vol. 14, Nos. 1 and 2. Edited by Mrs. Whithead. Pp. 42 and 32 respectively. Published by George Kannan: Madras. 1919. [31st December 1919 and 1st January 1920 respectively.] 8°, 1st edition.</p>	<p>Do.</p>	<p>963 and 472 respectively.</p>
	<p align="center">Price, 4 annas each.</p>		
	<p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 72, at page 513 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1919.]</p>		
22	<p>Madras Young Men Vol. 6, No. 1. Weekly Publication of the Madras Young Men's Christian Association. Edited by the Secretary of the Association. Pp. 6. Published by the General Secretary, T. M. G. A. Madras. [First February 1919.] 8°, 1st edition.</p>	<p>Joseph Patterson, C. L. S. Press, Madras.</p>	<p>936</p>
	<p align="center">Price.</p>		
	<p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 19, at page 78 of the catalogue for the quarter ending March 1919.]</p>		
23	<p>(The) Morning Star. Nos. 44 and 45. Edited by Rev. F. L. Lammie, A.S. Pp. 32 each. Published by Rev. Dr. Joseph. A.S. : Pondicherry. 1916 and 1917. [19th December 1916 and 19th February 1917 respectively.] 8°, 1st edition.</p>	<p>Rev. Dr. Joseph, A.S. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Pondicherry.</p>	<p>2,000 and 2,750 respectively.</p>
	<p align="center">Price, 1 anna each.</p>		
	<p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 73, at page 513 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1914.]</p>		

Serial Number	Author and title, full description including changes of title, body, abstract, notes, &c. (Number of parts, price and place of publication, date given on the title page, &c. If a serial, the number of the issue, the date of issue, the date of publication, the date of the last issue, &c. If a book, the date of publication, the date of the last issue, &c.)	Printer and place of printing	Number of copies
PERIODICALS—cont.			
ENGLISH—RELIGION—cont.			
18	<p>My Kribber. Vol. 3, Nos. 4 to 11. Edited by R. P. Kribber. Madras. Pp. 82 each. Published by the editor. Trichinopoly. 1918. [7th December 1918, 10th January, 17th February and 10th March 1919 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, 2 annas each.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 95, at page 513 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]</p>	<p>Rev. Dr. Joseph, a.s. St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.</p>	<p>1,000 each.</p>
19	<p>(The) National Missionary Intelligence. Vol. 15, Nos. 4 to 12 (Nos. 3 and 5 in 1918, 10 and 11 in 1919). A quarterly record of the work of the National Missionary Society at Madras. Edited by P. O. Philip. Pp. 8, 10 and 8 respectively. Published by the editor: Madras. 1918. [14th November, 1st December 1918 and 22nd January 1919 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, 8 annas per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 95, at page 513 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1918.]</p>	<p>P. O. Philip, National Missionary Society's Press, Madras.</p>	<p>2,400, 1,400 and 2,100 respectively.</p>
20	<p>St. Andrew's Church, Madras, for November and December 1918 respectively. Edited by Rev. D. H. Gillan. 48 annas. Published by the Methodist Publishing House: Madras. [20th November and 1st December 1918 respectively.] 4°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 81, at page 513 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]</p>	<p>W. L. King, St. E. Press, Madras.</p>	<p>500 and 150 respectively.</p>
21	<p>(The) Paraphrast. Vol. 45, Nos. 4 to 6. A magazine of literature, thought, philosophy, art, literature and criticism. Edited by Mrs. Annie Somers. Pp. 118, 126 and 125 respectively. Published by G. Subhaya Chell: Adyar. 1918. [15th December 1918, 15th January and 1st March 1919 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 8 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 95, at page 513 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]</p>	<p>G. Subhaya Chell, Yashoda Press, Adyar.</p>	<p>3,000 each.</p>
22	<p>Therapy in India. Vol. 14, No. 1. "Gleanings of the Indian Periodic." Edited by Z. Sivasubramanian. Pp. 4. Published by G. Subhaya Chell: Adyar. 1918. [15th January 1919.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Free.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 95, at page 514 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]</p>	<p>Do</p>	<p>5,000</p>
23	<p>(The) Velanda Kinar. Vol. 3, Nos. 1 to 3 (Nos. 1 and 2 in 1918). A monthly magazine devoted to the cause of Filadelfia. Edited by Robert Barwick. Pp. 32 and 72 respectively. Published by the Sivasubramanian Mission: Madras. 1918. [10th November 1918 and 10th January 1919 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 2-8 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 95, at page 514 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]</p>	<p>Chambers & Co., Mission Press, Madras.</p>	<p>300 each.</p>
24	<p>(The) Visitor. Vol. 10, Nos. 1 and 2. "Our Church and Home Magazine." Edited by Rev. D. W. Ross de Souza. Pp. 12 and 16 respectively. Published by the Methodist Publishing House: Madras. 1918. [10th November and 10th December 1918 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 2-8 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 95, at page 514 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]</p>	<p>W. L. King, M. E. Press, Madras.</p>	<p>300 each.</p>

Serial number.	Author and title of publication, together with the name of the publisher, and the place of publication, and the date of publication, and the price of the publication, and the name of the publisher, and the place of publication, and the date of publication, and the price of the publication.	Price and place of printing.	Number of copies.
PERIODICALS—cont.			
ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS—cont.			
6	(The) <i>New Student</i> . Vol. 1, Nos. 1 and 2. Edited by K. Selvadurai. pp. 34 and 22 respectively. Published by K. A. Hebbar, Madras. 1918. [14th and 21st February 1918 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	K. A. Hebbar, Madras.	200 and 200 respectively.
9	(The) <i>Northward Observer</i> . Vol. 7, No. 2. A quarterly progress of the United Free Church Mission Girls' Boarding School, Madras. Edited by Miss J. H. Ryan. pp. 36. Published by the editor: Madras. 1918. [10th December 1918.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per annum.	Thompson & Co., Madras.	400
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 36, at page 216 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]		
10	<i>Our Little Paper</i> . Vol. 7, Nos. 3 to 5. Edited by R. P. Kothandaraman. pp. 33, 40 and 30 respectively. Published by the editor: Trichinopoly. 1918 and 1918. [10th December 1918, 15th February and 15th March 1918 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas each.	Messrs. St. Joseph's Industrial School, Trichinopoly.	950 each.
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 37, at page 216 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]		
11	<i>Progress</i> . Vol. 8, Nos. 7 to 9. An illustrated magazine for students. Edited by Ben. A. C. Clayton. pp. 36. Published by the Christian Literature Society, Madras. 1918. [10th December 1918, 10th January and 20th February 1918 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 1 anna each.	Joseph Panicker, O.L.S. Press, Madras.	1,200, 1,700 and 1,700 respectively.
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 38, at page 216 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]		
12	<i>Queen Mary's College Magazine</i> , Madras. Vol. 2, No. 2. Edited by Miss Ellen Gray. pp. 16. Published by W. L. King, Madras. 1918. [10th March 1918.] 8°. 1st edition. Price.	W. L. King, M. R. Press, Madras.	900.
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 39, at page 216 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]		
13	(The) <i>S.P.C. College Magazine</i> . Vol. 8, No. 4. Edited by F. Calverham. pp. 40. Published by the editor: Trichinopoly. 1918. [10th March 1918.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	Jeyan & Co., Trichinopoly.	120
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 40, at page 216 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]		
14	(The) <i>S.P.C. High School Magazine</i> . Vol. 8, Nos. 1 and 2 (2 issues). Edited by S. K. Doraiswami. pp. 48. Published by the editor: Trichinopoly. 1918. [10th January 1918.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 4 annas.	George Kossuth, S.P.C.E. Press, Madras.	400
	[Last issue noticed in entry No. 41, at page 216 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1918.]		
15	(The) <i>Safflower</i> . Nos. 1 to 5 (No. 1, A Year's Record). A magazine of the Women's Christian College, Madras. Edited by Mrs. D. McDougall and Mrs. E. T. Brown. pp. 24, 24, 24, 24 and 16 respectively. Published by the editor: Madras. 1918-1918. [1918-1918, October 1918, April and October 1917, and April 1918 respectively.] 45°. 1st edition. Price.	Joseph Panicker, O.L.S. Press, Madras.	200 each.
	[Last issue (No. 4) noticed in entry No. 42, at page 216 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]		

Serial number.	Author and title, brief subject, including the age of the book where the same indicates a series of issues, publisher and place and year, date & price. (The title must not be used if it is not self-explanatory. Indicate the title and the subject of the book in the margin of each entry, under the title, and price.)	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.
PERIODICALS—contd.			
ENGLISH—MISCELLANEOUS—contd.			
10	<p>Then and Now. Vol. 7, No. 2. The magazine of St. George's European High School, Calcutta. Edited by E. R. Barry, pp. 72. Published by W. L. King. Madras 1918. [4th January 1918.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Price, Rs. 1 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 84, at page 313 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]</p>	W. L. King, M. L. Press, Madras.	250
TAMIL—FICTION.			
1	<p>சென்னை நினைவு. Parts 1, 2 and 3. A periodical publication containing works of fiction issued in parts. Edited by T. Karmasakandaram, T. R. Karmasakandaram and R. S. Pappasani. Madras. pp. 28 each. Published by the Novel Publishing House: Madras. [November and December 1918 and 10th February 1919 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Price, 4 annas each.</p>	K. Sakthigopalan Niyadu, French Press, Madras.	300, 125 and 100 respec- tively.
TAMIL—MEDICINE.			
3	<p>சென்னை மருத்துவம். [சென்னை மருத்துவம்.] Vol. 5, No. 12 and Vol. 6, Nos. 1 and 2 (in one). A monthly medical journal dealing with the <i>lipid</i> and other systems. Edited by M. Chariharan Appayya, pp. 28 each. Published by the editor Madras. 1918. [11th November and 21st December 1918 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Price, Rs. 4 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 4, at page 317 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]</p>	Thompson & Co., Minerva Press, Madras.	375 and 387 respec- tively.
TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS.			
1	<p>சென்னை மருத்துவம். [சென்னை மருத்துவம்.] Vol. 4, Nos. 8 to 9. A weekly journal dealing with miscellaneous subjects. Edited by N. Karmasakandaram, pp. 28 each. Published by the editor: Madras. 1918 and 1919. [16th December 1918, 10th January and 10th February 1919 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Price, Rs. 1 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 49, at page 317 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]</p>	F. R. Kuma Appayya & Co., and N. Karmasakandaram Madras, Madras Bicham Press, Madras.	10,500 each.
2	<p>சென்னை மருத்துவம். [சென்னை மருத்துவம்.] Vol. 1, No. 2. "The Organ of the Students' Social League." Edited by Paul V. Elmer, pp. 21. Published by the editor: Telukutta. 1918. [1st December 1918.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Free.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 68, at page 317 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]</p>	K. D. Muttayya, Palamattath Printing Press, Palamattath.	800
3	<p>சென்னை மருத்துவம். [சென்னை மருத்துவம்.] Vol. 14, Nos. 3 to 5 (Nos. 3 and 4 in one, Nos. 4 and 5 in one). A monthly journal devoted to moral, religious and philosophical subjects. Edited by K. Yakkappa Chetty, pp. 40 each. Published by the editor: Madras. 1918. [10th December 1918 and 2nd January 1919 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Price, Rs. 2 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 83, at page 317 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]</p>	K. Yakkappa Chetty, Sanku- nandam Press, Madras.	450 each.

1	2	3	4
No.	Title and brief description of the work, with the name of the author, publisher, and place of publication, and the price.	Author and place of publication.	Number of copies.
PERIODICALS—cont.			
TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS—cont.			
1	<p>செவ்வார்த் துணிகாமி. [Sēvēvārt tūṇikāmi]. Vol. 18, Nos. 10 to 12. 'The People's Friend.' A monthly magazine devoted to public welfare and popular education. Edited by G. A. Veerapandian. pp. 48 each. Published by G. A. Veerapandian & Co., Madras 1912 and 1913. [25th November 1912 and 25th December 1912 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 4 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 60, at page 427 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1911.]</p>	Thompson & Co., Madras. Press, Madras.	500, 500 and 400 res- pect- ively.
2	<p>செவ்வார்த் துணிகாமி. [Sēvēvārt tūṇikāmi]. Vol. 4, Nos. 12 and 13 and Vol. 5, No. 1. Edited by V. K. Veerapandian Ayyar. pp. 48, 48 and 50 respectively. Published by the editor: Valluvar and V. K. Suresh & Co., Madras. 1912 and 1913. [25th December 1912, 25th January and 25th March 1913 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 3 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 46, at page 318 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1911.]</p>	V. K. Veerapandian Ayyar, Madras, Suresh Press, Madras. and V. K. Suresh & Co., Madras, Tamil Press, Madras.	400, 400 and 500 res- pect- ively.
3	<p>செவ்வார்த் துணிகாமி. [Sēvēvārt tūṇikāmi]. Vol. 6, Nos. 7 and 8 (2c each). A monthly journal devoted to literature, philosophy and religion. Edited by S. M. Valluvar. pp. 50. Published by the editor: Valluvar. 1912. [25th February 1912.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 4 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 62, at page 428 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1911.]</p>	S. M. Valluvar, T. M. Press, Madras.	300
4	<p>செவ்வார்த் துணிகாமி. [Sēvēvārt tūṇikāmi]. Vol. 7, Nos. 7 and 8. A monthly journal devoted to the advancement of the Tamil community. Edited by S. V. P. Srinivasan Naidu. pp. 48 each. Published by the editor: Tirunelveli. 1912. [25th December 1912 and 25th January 1913 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, 4 annas each.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 63, at page 428 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1911.]</p>	V. Srinivasan Naidu, Vellur, Tirunelveli Press, Tirunelveli.	800 each.
5	<p>செவ்வார்த் துணிகாமி. [Sēvēvārt tūṇikāmi]. Vol. 1, Nos. 5 and 6. A monthly literary journal of miscellaneous interests. Edited by S. A. Subbaraya Pillai. pp. 10 each. Published by the editor: Tirunelveli. 1912. [25th November 1912 and 25th February 1913 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 2 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 64, at page 428 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1911.]</p>	Do.	800 each.
6	<p>செவ்வார்த் துணிகாமி. [Sēvēvārt tūṇikāmi]. Vol. 2, Nos. 5 to 7 (Nos. 5 to 7 in one, and Nos. 8 to 12 in one). A monthly journal devoted to general literature and religion. Edited by K. N. Krishnasami. pp. 50, 48 and 40 respectively. Published by the editor: Madras. 1912 and 1913. [25th November 1912, 6th and 25th January 1913, respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 3 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 65, at page 428 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1911.]</p>	Thompson & Co., Madras. Press, Madras.	200 each.
10	<p>செவ்வார்த் துணிகாமி. [Sēvēvārt tūṇikāmi]. Vol. 3, Nos. 2 to 7 (Nos. 3 and 4 in one, Nos. 5 and 6 in one). A monthly journal devoted to religion, philosophy and literary subjects. Edited by T. S. Srinivasan Ayyar. pp. 48, 40 and 32 respectively. Published by the editor: Tirunelveli. 1912 and 1913. [25th April, 25th May and 25th July 1913 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 2 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 66, at page 429 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1911.]</p>	T. S. Srinivasan Ayyar, Tirunelveli, Tamil Press, Tirunelveli.	400 each.

1	2	3	4
1	Author and title, full subject including name of the book, where the same is commonly known, if it is a new publication, the name of the author, and the name of the publisher, and the place of publication, and the date of publication.	Name of the place of publication.	Number of copies.
	PERIODICALS—contd.		
	TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS—contd.		
25	<p>சென்னை செய்தி. [Tamil & English.] Vol. 7, No. 8. A monthly journal dealing with various miscellaneous subjects. Edited by M. Adinarayana Murthy. pp. 32. Published by M. Adinarayana Murthy. Madras. 1918. [1918, December 1918.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, 2 annas.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 24, at page 245 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1918.]</p>	<p>M. Adinarayana Murthy. Press, Madras.</p>	500
29	<p>சென்னை செய்தி. [Tamil & English.] Vol. 11, No. 8 to 7. An illustrated Tamil monthly journal devoted to various subjects. Edited by T. Kuppaswami Aiyar. pp. 42 each. Published by the editor: Madras. 1918 and 1918. [1918, December 1918, 1918, January and 1918, February 1918 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 4 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 71, at page 259 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]</p>	<p>G. P. Ponnappa. Niyedra & Son, Commercial Press, Madras.</p>	1,000 each.
30	<p>சென்னை செய்தி. [Tamil & English.] Vol. 16, No. 8 to 10. A monthly journal devoted to professed work and knowledge. Edited by C. V. Venkatasubramanian. pp. 34, 36 and 38 respectively. Published by the editor: Madras. 1918 and 1918. [1918, December 1918 and 1918, January and 1918, February 1918 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 5 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 73, at page 260 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]</p>	<p>Thampan & Co., Madras Press, Madras.</p>	617, 600 and 600 respectively.
	TAMIL—RELIGIOUS.		
1	<p>சென்னை செய்தி. [Tamil & English.] [Art. Arctigraphy Today.] Vol. 1, No. 1 to 3. Devotion notes on the activity of St. Anthony's Church. Edited by Rev. L. Basha. pp. 18 each. Published by the editor: Madras. 1918. [1918, December 1918, 1st February and 1st March 1918 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, 1 anna each.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 72, at page 261 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]</p>	<p>Rev. Fr. Joseph. St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Kottayam.</p>	200 each.
5	<p>சென்னை செய்தி. [Tamil & English.] Vol. 18, No. 1 to 3. "Tongueless Human Speech." Edited by Rev. J. S. Sankaranarayanan and Rev. M. Paul Arctigraphy. pp. 18, 12 and 18 respectively. Published by the editor: Madras. 1918. [1918, January, 1st February and 1st March 1918 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, 4 annas per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 74, at page 262 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]</p>	<p>D. M. College Press, Madras.</p>	600, 600 and 600 respectively.
2	<p>சென்னை செய்தி. [Tamil & English.] Vol. 4, No. 7 to 10. A monthly Tamil religious journal. Edited by T. Ponnappa. pp. 48 each. Published by T. K. Madhavanarayanan Aiyar, Srirangam. [1918, November, 1918, December 1918, 1918, January and 1918, February 1918 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 2 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 76, at page 263 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]</p>	<p>T. K. Madhavanarayanan Aiyar, Srirangam Press, Srirangam.</p>	500 each.
3	<p>சென்னை செய்தி. [Tamil & English.] Vol. 13, No. 12 to 11. "The Children's Herald." Edited by S. D. Laxman. pp. 4 each. Published by the editor: Madras. 1918. [1918, October, 1918, November and 1918, December 1918 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, 1 pice each.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 78, at page 264 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]</p>	<p>D. Madhavanarayanan Aiyar, Srirangam Press, Srirangam.</p>	5,000 each.
4	<p>சென்னை செய்தி. [Tamil & English.] Vol. 13, No. 12 to 11. "The Children's Herald." Edited by S. D. Laxman. pp. 4 each. Published by the editor: Madras. 1918. [1918, October, 1918, November and 1918, December 1918 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, 1 pice each.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 78, at page 264 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]</p>	<p>D. Madhavanarayanan Aiyar, Srirangam Press, Srirangam.</p>	5,000 each.

[illegible]

Serial number.	Author and title, brief synopsis (including the name of the book where the name of the author is given, the name of the publisher and place of publication, date of publication, and the name of the library where the book is deposited), and a brief description of the book.	Editorial and place of publication.	Number of copies.
PERIODICALS—cont.			
TAMIL—RELIGION—cont.			
10	<p>செந்திமணி [Santi Mani. Vol. 35, Nos. 3 and 4. 'Santi Women's Friend'.] Edited by Miss Grace Stephens. pp. 32 each. Published by the Women's Foreign Missionary Society: Madras, 1918. [21st December 1918 and 19th January 1919 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price Rs 2 and Rs 2-6 respectively.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 51, at page 321 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]</p>	W. L. King, M.E. Press, Madras.	700 each.
11	<p>தமிழ் மிஷனரி இன்டெலிஜன்ஸ். Vol. 18, Nos. 39 to 41. Edited by J. Antholopie. pp. 8 each. Published by the editor: Palamcottah, 1918. [26th October, 20th November and 19th December 1918 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price 3 pice each.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 82, at page 331 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]</p>	D. Mathayya, Sterling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	2,500 each.
12	<p>Monthly Lethard, Nos. 48 and 49. Edited by Miss Fawcett. pp. 4 each. Published by Miss Fawcett: Palamcottah, 1918. [1st January and March 1919 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, not known.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 83, at page 331 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]</p>	K. D. Mathayya, Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	500 each.
13	<p>செந்திமணி [Santi Mani. Vol. 15, Nos. 1 to 3. 'The Good Pastor'.] Edited by Rev. Fr. A. B. John. pp. 80 each. Published by the editor: Madras, 1918. [1st January, 1st February and 1st March 1918 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, 2 annas each.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 84, at page 331 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]</p>	Rev. Fr. A. B. John, Good Pastor Press, Madras.	1,700, 1,700 and 1,730 respectively.
14	<p>செந்திமணி [Santi Mani. Vol. 11, Nos. 1 to 3. 'The Friendly Messenger'.] Edited by Rev. D. M. Dignam. pp. 24 each. Published by Rev. F. A. L. Moore: Palamcottah, 1918. [1st and 20th January and 20th February 1918 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, 10 pice each.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 85, at page 331 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]</p>	K. D. Mathayya, Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	1,000, 800 and 800 respectively.
15	<p>செந்திமணி [Santi Mani. Vol. 4, Nos. 1 and 2. A monthly journal devoted to Science.] Edited by I. Adaria Mahesh. pp. 24 each. Published by the editor: Madras, 1918. [11th January and 20th February 1918 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 1 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 87, at page 331 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]</p>	I. Adaria Mahesh, Vaidika Vidya Press, Madras.	1,000 each.
16	<p>செந்திமணி [Santi Mani. Vol. 32, Nos. 3 and 4. 'The Messenger of Faith'.] Edited by Rev. Scholastica. pp. 4 each. Published by the Christian Literature Society: Madras, 1918. [26th December 1918 and 1st January 1919 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, 1 pice each.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 89, at page 331 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]</p>	George Karasch, S.F.C.M. Press, Madras.	1,700 each.

Serial number	Author and title, brief description including the name of the book, where the same is obtainable, price in local currency, publisher and place of publication, date of issue, and date of publication, circulation, and other particulars.	Printer and place of publication	Number of copies
PERIODICALS.—cont.			
<i>The following are designed for educational purposes.</i>			
TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS.			
1	<p>உதாரணம். [Nalidhiyan. Vol. 3, Nos. 4 to 6. 'The United Teacher.' A Tamil monthly for teachers.] Edited by C. R. Manikavasu Nadai. pp. 24. Published by C. R. Manikavasu Nadai & Sons, Madras. 1918. [10th and 20th December 1918 and 10th March 1919 respectively.] 6th 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 1 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 11, at page 251 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]</p>	C. R. Manikavasu Nadai & Sons, Madras.	300, 300 and 300 respectively.
2	<p>சான்றிதழ். [Panchala. Vol. 8, Nos. 1 and 2. A monthly journal devoted to female education.] Edited by R. T. Natarajan. pp. 32 and 48 respectively. Published by the editor, Madras. [9th January and 24th March 1919 respectively.] 4th 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 2 3 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 15, at page 252 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]</p>	R. T. Natarajan, Appalaige, India Printing Works, Madras.	150 each.
TELUGU—LAW			
1	<p>సంక్షేపము. [Nyayabodhini. Vol. 9, Nos. 1 and 2. A monthly law journal.] Edited by D. Srinivasulu Rao. pp. 80 each. Published by the editor, Madras. 1918. [15th January and 20th February 1919 respectively.] 6th 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 2 per annum.</p>	D. Srinivasulu Rao, Dabhal, Madras Press, Madras.	100 each.
TELUGU—MISCELLANEOUS.			
1	<p>శ్రీరామ పురాణం. [Abhinava Samasthi. Vol. 10, No. 12. A monthly journal devoted to religion and literature.] Edited by J. Rajagopal Rao. pp. 24. Published by the editor, Bangalore. 1918. [10th December 1918.] 6th 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 3 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 20, at page 253 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]</p>	R. Rajagopal Rao, Gandhiji Press, Bangalore.	200.
2	<p>సామంతి. [Samaranti. Vol. 3, Nos. 6 to 8. A monthly journal devoted to the education of Andhra women.] Edited by V. Venkateswaraiah. pp. 24, 48 and 64 respectively. Published by V. V. I. Samantulu Rao, Guntur. 1918 and 1919. [28th November 1918, 10th January and 27th February 1919 respectively.] 6th 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 1-8 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 31, at page 254 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]</p>	V. Venkateswaraiah, Guntur Press, Guntur.	300 each.
3	<p>తెలుగు భాషా విజ్ఞానము. [Andhra Bhasa Vijnanam. Vol. 1, Nos. 1 to 3. The Journal of the Telugu Academy.] Edited by K. Raju Rao. pp. 64, 72 and 72 respectively. Published by the editor, Madras. 1918. [10th November 1918, 24th January and 24th March 1919 respectively.] 6th 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 3 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 35, at page 254 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]</p>	Srinivasulu Rao & Co., Madras.	400 each.
4	<p>సామంతి. [Samaranti. Vol. 3, Nos. 4 to 8 (Nos. 4 and 5 in one). A monthly journal devoted to history, science and miscellaneous topics.] Edited by A. Madhava Rao. pp. 108. [10th December 1918 and 24th January 1919 respectively.] 6th 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 3 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 36, at page 255 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]</p>	P. Srinivasulu Rao, Guntur Press, Guntur.	350 each.

[illegible]

Serial number	Author and title, brief notice (setting up the use of the book, reference to the publisher, name of the publisher, price, etc.) and place of publication, name, address, and price.	Price and place of publication.	Number of copies.
PERIODICALS—cont.			
TELUGU—RELIGIOUS—cont.			
5	తెలుగు క్రైస్తవము. [Telugu Churchman. Vol. 3, No. 3. A quarterly missionary magazine.] Edited by G. David. pp. 22. Published by George Kennath: Madras. 1918. [11th January 1919.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 2 annas.	George Kennath, S.P.C.K. Press, Madras.	400
[Last issue noticed in entry No. 42, at page 228 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]			
10	తెలుగు లోకము. [Telugu Loka. Vol. 2, No. 12, and Vol. 3, Nos. 1 and 2. A monthly journal devoted to Christianity.] Edited by Rev. H. R. Spangler and Rev. I. Conner. pp. 18 each. Published by the A.E.L.M. Conference: Gesta. 1918 [21st December 1918, 21st January and 21st February 1919 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 pice each.	G. A. Spangler, A.E.L.M. Press, Gesta.	800 each.
[Last issue noticed in entry No. 48, at page 269 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]			
41	తెలుగు లోకము పరిశోధన. [Telugu Loka. Substantive. Vol. 18, Nos. 7 to 2.] Edited by Rev. I. Conner. pp. 16 and 18 respectively. Published by the A.E.L.M. Conference: Gesta. 1918. [21st December 1918, 21st January and 21st February 1919 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 pice each.	Do.	1,510, 1,200 and 1,500 respectively.
[Last issue noticed in entry No. 47, at page 237 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]			
13	వేదాంతము. [Vedantam. Vol. 1, Nos. 7 and 8. 'The Morning Star.' A monthly missionary journal.] Edited by Rev. O. E. Parker and Rev. J. Vedantam. pp. 4 each. Published by Methodist Publishing House: Madras. 1918 and 1919. [19th November 1918 and 19th January 1919 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, 3 annas per annum.	W. I. Slap, M. S. Press, Madras.	200 and 400 respectively.
[Last issue noticed in entry No. 49, at page 237 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]			
The following are dropped for editorial purposes.			
TELUGU—MISCELLANEOUS.			
2	ప్రభుత్వము. [Prabhutva Vidya. Vol. 3, Nos. 1 to 3. A monthly journal devoted to educational topics of interest of elementary schools.] Edited by V. Saranya Sastri. pp. 32 each. Published by Ramakrishna Press: Madras. 1918. [21st January, 21st February and 21st March 1918 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	H. Venkatesa Rao, Ramakrishna Press, Madras.	200, 200 and 200 respectively.
[Last issue noticed in entry No. 5, at page 237 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]			
2	ప్రభుత్వము. [Prabhutva Vidya. Vol. 1, No. 12 and Vol. 2, Nos. 1 and 2. An educational monthly journal.] Edited by M. Saranya Sastri. pp. 32 each. Published by R. Saranya Sastri: Gesta. 1918 and 1919. [21st December 1918, 21st January and 21st March 1919 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	M. Saranya Sastri, Gesta.	200 each.
[Last issue noticed in entry No. 5, at page 237 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]			

Serial number	Author and title of the subject, in full, from the title page of the book, when the same is known; number of issues, date of issue and a brief description of the contents, giving as far as possible the title page of the book, when the same is known; and of publication, price, both in the original and in the English.	Printer and place of publication.	Number of copies.
PERIODICALS—cont.			
MALAYALAM—HISTORY.			
1	ചരിത്രസംഗ്രഹം. [Charithrasangraha. Book Nos. 4 and 5 (2 vols.). A quarterly historical journal.] Edited by K. O. Muvattupuzha. 1918. pp. 40 each. Published by P. Appayyan Nayar, Kottakkal. 1918. [13th March 1919.] 8 ^{vo} , 1st edition. Price, 12 annas each.	F. Y. Krippey, Valpar, Calcutta, and Kottakkal.	100
[Last issue noticed in entry No. 2, at page 257 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]			
MALAYALAM—MEDICINE.			
1	വൈദ്യസംഗ്രഹം. [Vaidyasangraha. Vol. II, Nos. 4 to 8. A monthly medical journal.] Edited by P. S. Varma. pp. 24 each. Published by P. Appayyan Nayar, Kottakkal. 1918 and 1919. [14th December 1918, 2nd January, 16th February and 19th March 1919 respectively.] 8 ^{vo} , 1st edition. Price, 5 annas each.	Do.	400 each.
[Last issue noticed in entry No. 4, at page 259 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]			
MALAYALAM—MISCELLANEOUS.			
1	മുഖ്യ. [Mukhya. Vol. II, Nos. 7 to 10. An organ of the Malabar land.] Edited by K. O. Muvattupuzha. 1918. pp. 40 each. Published by P. Appayyan Nayar, Kottakkal. [14th December 1918, 2nd January, 16th and 19th March 1919 respectively.] 8 ^{vo} , 1st edition. Price, 5 annas each.	Do.	800 each.
[Last issue noticed in entry No. 29, at page 258 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]			
2	ചന്ദ്രിക. [Chandrika. Vol. II, Nos. 3 to 4. A monthly journal devoted to literature.] Edited by P. Y. Krippey. pp. 12 each. Published by P. Appayyan Nayar, Kottakkal. 1918 and 1919. [16th December 1918, 16th January and 1st March 1919 respectively.] 8 ^{vo} , 1st edition. Price, 3 annas each.	Do.	400 each.
[Last issue noticed in entry No. 56, at page 258 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]			
3	കൃഷി, വ്യാപാരം. [Krisi, Vyapara. Vol. II, Nos. 3 to 4. A monthly magazine dealing with economic, agricultural and industrial subjects.] Edited by K. O. Muvattupuzha. 1918. pp. 24 each. Published by P. Appayyan Nayar, Kottakkal. [14th December 1918, 16th January, 16th February and 1st March 1919 respectively.] 8 ^{vo} , 1st edition. Price, 5 annas each.	Do.	120, 200, 150 and 200 respectively.
[Last issue noticed in entry No. 22, at page 258 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]			
4	മിത്രം. [Mitram. Vol. I, Nos. 1 to 2. A monthly journal devoted to news of interest of the Malay.] Edited by O. Krippey. pp. 48, 64 and 48 respectively. Published by the editor, Calicut. 1918. [16th January, 16th February and 1st March 1919 respectively.] 8 ^{vo} , 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.	O. Krippey, Mithal, Printing Works, Calicut.	800, 810 and 820 respectively.
[Last issue noticed in entry No. 25, at page 258 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1918.]			

[illegible]

[illegible]

Serial number.	Author and Title. New factories listed on the map of the book where the same factories, in order of date of establishment, are given in full, showing their growth in the early years of the history of the industry.	Printer and place of printing.	Size and price of volume.
PERIODICALS—contd.			
SANSKRIT (NAGARĪ)—MISCELLANEOUS.			
1	<p>संस्कृत [Sanskrit]. Vol. 21, No. 8. A monthly journal devoted to Sanskrit literature. Edited by S. Kripamukhya, pp. 21. Published by P. K. Ghoshal, Calcutta. [1914 December 1915.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 5 per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 2, at page 210 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1914.]</p>	T. K. Bhattacharya, Agartala, Tripura, and P. K. Ghoshal, Calcutta.	100
2	<p>संस्कृत [Sanskrit]. Dhanurmasa. 'The Month of December.' A monthly literary and historical journal. Edited by S. K. Ghoshal, pp. 21. Published by the editor, Calcutta. [1914 March 1915.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 2 per annum.</p>	Dr. S. K. Ghoshal, Calcutta.	80
Bi-Linguals.			
ENGLISH—LATIN—RELIGION.			
1	<p>(The) Trumpet Call. Vol. 12, Nos. 10 to 12 (1914) and Vol. 12, Nos. 1 and 2. Organ of the Apostolic Union of India. Edited by Rev. Fr. A. J. ... pp. 24, 26 and 28 respectively. Published by the editor, Bangalore. [1914 December 1915, 1st February and 28th March 1915 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 2-3 each.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 2, at page 210 of the catalogue for the quarter ending September 1914.]</p> <p>The following are designed for educational purposes.</p>	J. M. Searcy, Calcutta.	100 each
ENGLISH—TAMIL—MISCELLANEOUS.			
1	<p>(The) High School Herald. Vol. 2, Nos. 10 to 12. 'C.M.S. High School monthly paper.' Edited by M. D. Theobald, pp. 8 each. Published by the editor, Palamcottah 1913 and 1914. [1914 December 1915, 1st and 28th February 1916 respectively.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, Rs. 2-3 each.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 2, at page 210 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1914.]</p>	K. D. Theobald, Palamcottah.	140, 100, 100
2	<p>Tabula of Animal Life. Vol. 19, No. 1. A quarterly advocate of humanity for schools and families. Edited by P. K. Ghoshal, pp. 12. Published by the editor, Calcutta. [1914 February 1915.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, 5 annas per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 2, at page 210 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1914.]</p> <p>The following is designed for educational purposes.</p>	George K. Ghoshal, Calcutta.	400
ENGLISH—TELUGU—MISCELLANEOUS.			
1	<p>Tabula of Animal Life. Vol. 17, No. 1. A quarterly advocate of humanity for schools and families. Edited by P. K. Ghoshal, pp. 12. Published by the editor, Calcutta. [1914 January 1915.] 8°. 1st edition.</p> <p>Price, 5 annas per annum.</p> <p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 2, at page 210 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1914.]</p>	Do.	200

1	2	3	4
	<p>A list of titles, brief notices, including the price of the books, which the new editions, reprints of books, etc. are made and a list of the new editions of books, etc. are made and a list of the new editions of books, etc. are made.</p>	<p>Price of the books of the new editions.</p>	<p>Number of the new editions.</p>
	<p>PERIODICALS—contd.</p>		
	<p>Bi-Linguals—contd.</p>		
	<p>TAMIL-ENGLISH—RELIGION.</p>		
1	<p>Good News. [Barnabhai]. Vol. 2, Nos. 2 to 11. [Good News]. pp. 12, 10, 8 and 4 respectively. Published by the American Advent Mission, Valacheri. 1914 and 1915. [11th December 1914, 10th January, 9th February and 8th March 1915 respectively.] 4". 1st edition. Price, 1 anna each.</p>	<p>Miss J. M. Sander, American Advent Mission Press, Valacheri.</p>	<p>50, 20, 10 and 5 respectively.</p>
	<p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 7, at page 231 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1913.]</p>		
2	<p>Good Saturday. [Vidhyar Vidya]. Nos. 302 to 184. [The Good Saturday's Magazine]. 1. Edited by G. K. Pillai and R. N. Naran. pp. 16 each. Published by the Christian Literature Society, Madras. 1915. [1st December 1915, 1st January and 11th February 1916 respectively.] 8". 1st edition. Price, 5 pice each.</p>	<p>Joseph Pannicker, C.L.S. Press, Madras.</p>	<p>200, 150 and 140 respectively.</p>
	<p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 3, at page 231 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1913.]</p>		
	<p>TELUGU-SANSKRIT (TELUGU)—RELIGION.</p>		
1	<p>Chakra & Sri. [Dirajabandha]. Vol. 3, Nos. 12 to 12. [A monthly organ of theosophy]. pp. 32 each. Published by S. Narsimhaiah, p.m. Chittoor. 1915. [1st January, 12th February and 14th March 1916 respectively.] 8". 1st edition. Price, Rs. 1 per annum.</p>	<p>M. Bhaskaradri, Vinnasa Chakra Press, Chittoor.</p>	<p>1,450 each.</p>
	<p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 4, at page 232 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1913.]</p>		
	<p>MALAYALAM-ENGLISH—RELIGION.</p>		
1	<p>Good News. [Kishan Tanti]. Vol. 7, Nos. 12 and 12. Nos. 1 and 2. [Young Men of Malabar]. Edited by J. M. Tanti. pp. 16 each. Published by the editor, Nertam. 1915 and 1916. [11th December 1915, 6th and 20th February 1916 respectively.] 8". 1st edition. Price, 5 annas per annum.</p>	<p>Rev. J. Esher, Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.</p>	<p>400 each.</p>
	<p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 2, at page 232 of the catalogue for the quarter ending December 1913.]</p>		
	<p>POLYGLOT—RELIGION.</p>		
1	<p>Good News. [Kishan Tanti]. Vol. 1, Nos. 4 to 7 (Nos. 4 and 5 is one and Nos. 6 and 7 is two). [The Master of the story of the Good News]. A monthly periodical. Edited by P. Sathakumara Swam. pp. 20 and 25 respectively. Published by the editor, Chittoor. 1915. [1st and 7th 1915 respectively.] 8". 1st edition. Price, Rs. 2 per annum.</p>	<p>P. Sathakumara Swam, Chittoor Press, Chittoor.</p>	<p>300 each.</p>
	<p>[Last issue noticed in entry No. 1, at page 232 of the catalogue for the quarter ending March 1915.]</p>		

Office of the Registrar of Banks,
Wellington, 3rd May 1918.

A. D. PRASADARATHA,
Secretary of Books



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 22.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 3, 1919.

[Price, 4 pds.]

LIST OF TEACHERS WHOSE CERTIFICATES WERE COMPLETED BY THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, FOURTH CIRCLE, DURING THE YEAR 1918, UNDER RULE 145 OF THE MADRAS EDUCATIONAL RULES.

Serial number.	Name of candidate.	Sex	Grade	Institution to which attached.	Year of passing the preliminary examination.	Class of completed certificate.	Teacher's certificate number.	Date on which the certificate was completed.
SECONDARY GRADE.								
791	Subramanyam Sastri, C. R.	Male.	Secondary.	Government Secondary Training School, Chelva.	1918	First.	14578	19th July.
792	Venkatesa Ayyar, K. R.	Do.	Do.	Government Secondary Training School, Chelva.	1918	Second.	15112	25th January.
793	Thiruvengal Perumal Nayar	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15117	18th February.
794	Arumalla Mahalingam Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15120	Do.
795	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15121	19th February.
796	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15122	19th February.
797	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15123	19th February.
798	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15124	19th February.
799	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15125	19th February.
800	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15126	19th February.
801	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15127	19th February.
802	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15128	19th February.
803	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15129	19th February.
804	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15130	19th February.
805	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15131	19th February.
806	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15132	19th February.
807	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15133	19th February.
808	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15134	19th February.
809	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15135	19th February.
810	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15136	19th February.
811	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15137	19th February.
812	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15138	19th February.
813	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15139	19th February.
814	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15140	19th February.
815	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15141	19th February.
816	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15142	19th February.
817	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15143	19th February.
818	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15144	19th February.
819	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15145	19th February.
820	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15146	19th February.
821	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15147	19th February.
822	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15148	19th February.
823	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15149	19th February.
824	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15150	19th February.
825	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15151	19th February.
826	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15152	19th February.
827	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15153	19th February.
828	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15154	19th February.
829	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15155	19th February.
830	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15156	19th February.
831	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15157	19th February.
832	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15158	19th February.
833	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15159	19th February.
834	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15160	19th February.
835	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15161	19th February.
836	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15162	19th February.
837	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15163	19th February.
838	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15164	19th February.
839	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15165	19th February.
840	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15166	19th February.
841	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15167	19th February.
842	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15168	19th February.
843	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15169	19th February.
844	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15170	19th February.
845	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15171	19th February.
846	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15172	19th February.
847	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15173	19th February.
848	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15174	19th February.
849	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15175	19th February.
850	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15176	19th February.
851	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15177	19th February.
852	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15178	19th February.
853	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15179	19th February.
854	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15180	19th February.
855	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15181	19th February.
856	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15182	19th February.
857	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15183	19th February.
858	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15184	19th February.
859	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15185	19th February.
860	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15186	19th February.
861	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15187	19th February.
862	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15188	19th February.
863	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15189	19th February.
864	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15190	19th February.
865	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15191	19th February.
866	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15192	19th February.
867	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15193	19th February.
868	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15194	19th February.
869	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15195	19th February.
870	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15196	19th February.
871	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15197	19th February.
872	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15198	19th February.
873	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15199	19th February.
874	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15200	19th February.
875	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15201	19th February.
876	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15202	19th February.
877	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15203	19th February.
878	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15204	19th February.
879	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15205	19th February.
880	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15206	19th February.
881	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15207	19th February.
882	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15208	19th February.
883	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15209	19th February.
884	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15210	19th February.
885	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15211	19th February.
886	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15212	19th February.
887	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15213	19th February.
888	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15214	19th February.
889	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15215	19th February.
890	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15216	19th February.
891	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15217	19th February.
892	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15218	19th February.
893	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15219	19th February.
894	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15220	19th February.
895	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15221	19th February.
896	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15222	19th February.
897	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15223	19th February.
898	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15224	19th February.
899	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15225	19th February.
900	Arumalla Sastri	Do.	Do.	Do.	1918	Do.	15226	19th February.

Serial number	Name of candidate	Sex	Grade	Institution in which trained	Year of passing the Preliminary Examination	Class of certificate	Teacher's serial number	Date in which the certificate was completed
---------------	-------------------	-----	-------	------------------------------	---	----------------------	-------------------------	---

SECONDARY GRADE—cont.

910	John Henry, E. F.	Male	Secondary	Government Training School, Calicut	1914	Second	10149	1914 Nov.
911	Kannanankutty Pappan	Female	Do.	Do.	1914	Do.	10150	Do.
912	Chandrasekhar Pappan	Do.	Do.	Do.	1915	Do.	10151	1st December
913	K. P. Pappan	Do.	Do.	Do.	1915	Do.	10152	Do.
914	K. P. Pappan	Do.	Do.	Do.	1915	Do.	10153	Do.
915	K. P. Pappan	Do.	Do.	Do.	1915	Do.	10154	Do.
916	K. P. Pappan	Do.	Do.	Do.	1915	Do.	10155	Do.
917	K. P. Pappan	Do.	Do.	Do.	1915	Do.	10156	Do.
918	K. P. Pappan	Do.	Do.	Do.	1915	Do.	10157	Do.
919	K. P. Pappan	Do.	Do.	Do.	1915	Do.	10158	Do.
920	K. P. Pappan	Do.	Do.	Do.	1915	Do.	10159	Do.
921	K. P. Pappan	Do.	Do.	Do.	1915	Do.	10160	Do.
922	K. P. Pappan	Do.	Do.	Do.	1915	Do.	10161	Do.
923	K. P. Pappan	Do.	Do.	Do.	1915	Do.	10162	Do.
924	K. P. Pappan	Do.	Do.	Do.	1915	Do.	10163	Do.
925	K. P. Pappan	Do.	Do.	Do.	1915	Do.	10164	Do.
926	K. P. Pappan	Do.	Do.	Do.	1915	Do.	10165	Do.
927	K. P. Pappan	Do.	Do.	Do.	1915	Do.	10166	Do.
928	K. P. Pappan	Do.	Do.	Do.	1915	Do.	10167	Do.
929	K. P. Pappan	Do.	Do.	Do.	1915	Do.	10168	Do.
930	K. P. Pappan	Do.	Do.	Do.	1915	Do.	10169	Do.

ELEMENTARY (JUNIOR GRADE)

931	David, E.	Male	Elementary (Junior)	E.M. Training School, Calicut	1911	First	7899	1st August
932	Arjun, K.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August
933	Arjun, K.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August

ELEMENTARY (LOWER GRADE)

934	David, E.	Male	Elementary (Lower)	Government Training School, Calicut	1911	First	7899	1st August
935	Arjun, K.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August
936	Arjun, K.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August
937	Arjun, K.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August
938	Arjun, K.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August
939	Arjun, K.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August
940	Arjun, K.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August
941	Arjun, K.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August
942	Arjun, K.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August
943	Arjun, K.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August
944	Arjun, K.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August
945	Arjun, K.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August
946	Arjun, K.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August
947	Arjun, K.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August
948	Arjun, K.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August
949	Arjun, K.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August
950	Arjun, K.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August
951	Arjun, K.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August
952	Arjun, K.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August
953	Arjun, K.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August
954	Arjun, K.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August
955	Arjun, K.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August
956	Arjun, K.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August
957	Arjun, K.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August
958	Arjun, K.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August
959	Arjun, K.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August
960	Arjun, K.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August

LIST OF TEACHERS WHOSE CERTIFICATES WERE COMPLETED BY THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, NINTH CIRCLE, DURING THE YEAR 1915, UNDER RULE 14 OF THE MADRAS EDUCATIONAL RULES.

Serial number	Name of candidate	Sex	Grade	Institution in which trained	Year of passing the Preliminary Examination	Class of certificate	Teacher's serial number	Date in which the certificate was completed
---------------	-------------------	-----	-------	------------------------------	---	----------------------	-------------------------	---

SECONDARY GRADE

961	R. S. S. S.	Male	Secondary	Government Secondary Training School, Bangalore	1911	Second	7899	1st August
962	R. S. S. S.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August
963	R. S. S. S.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August
964	R. S. S. S.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August
965	R. S. S. S.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August
966	R. S. S. S.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August
967	R. S. S. S.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August
968	R. S. S. S.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August
969	R. S. S. S.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August
970	R. S. S. S.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August
971	R. S. S. S.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August
972	R. S. S. S.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August
973	R. S. S. S.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August
974	R. S. S. S.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August
975	R. S. S. S.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August
976	R. S. S. S.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August
977	R. S. S. S.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August
978	R. S. S. S.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August
979	R. S. S. S.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August
980	R. S. S. S.	Male	Do.	Do.	1911	Do.	7899	1st August

Serial number.	Name of candidate.	Sex.	Grade.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the English examination.	Class of completed studies.	Number of students.	Date on which the studies were completed.
SECONDARY GRADE.								
809	Orlando Pearson ..	Male.	Secretary.	Government Secondary Training School, Mangalore.	1912	Second.	36593	1913
810	H. Madhavachari ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	First.	36541	Do
811	P. Ram Narayana Rao ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Second.	36542	1913
812	M. Ramachandra Rao ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	36543	1913
813	S. Prayaga Rao ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	36544	1913
814	G. Venkayya Prasad ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Second.	36545	1913
815	M. Venkayya Rao ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	36546	1913
816	A. Theja Rao ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	36547	1913
817	K. A. Venkayya ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	First.	36548	1913
818	P. Narayana Rao ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	36549	1913
819	M. P. Raju ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Second.	36550	1913
820	L. Narayana Rao ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	36551	1913
821	K. Narayana Rao ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	36552	1913
ELEMENTARY GRADE.								
822	Shankara Sharma ..	Male.	Secretary.	St. Ann's Training School, Mangalore.	1912	Second.	4102	1913
823	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4103	Do.
824	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4104	Do.
825	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4105	Do.
826	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4106	Do.
827	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4107	Do.
828	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4108	Do.
829	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4109	Do.
830	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4110	Do.
831	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4111	Do.
832	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4112	Do.
833	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4113	Do.
834	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4114	Do.
835	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4115	Do.
836	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4116	Do.
837	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4117	Do.
838	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4118	Do.
839	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4119	Do.
840	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4120	Do.
841	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4121	Do.
842	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4122	Do.
843	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4123	Do.
844	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4124	Do.
845	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4125	Do.
846	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4126	Do.
847	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4127	Do.
848	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4128	Do.
849	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4129	Do.
850	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4130	Do.
851	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4131	Do.
852	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4132	Do.
853	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4133	Do.
854	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4134	Do.
855	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4135	Do.
856	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4136	Do.
857	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4137	Do.
858	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4138	Do.
859	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4139	Do.
860	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4140	Do.
861	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4141	Do.
862	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4142	Do.
863	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4143	Do.
864	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4144	Do.
865	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4145	Do.
866	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4146	Do.
867	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4147	Do.
868	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4148	Do.
869	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4149	Do.
870	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4150	Do.
871	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4151	Do.
872	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4152	Do.
873	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4153	Do.
874	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4154	Do.
875	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4155	Do.
876	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4156	Do.
877	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4157	Do.
878	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4158	Do.
879	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4159	Do.
880	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4160	Do.
881	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4161	Do.
882	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4162	Do.
883	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4163	Do.
884	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4164	Do.
885	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4165	Do.
886	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4166	Do.
887	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4167	Do.
888	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4168	Do.
889	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4169	Do.
890	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4170	Do.
891	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4171	Do.
892	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4172	Do.
893	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4173	Do.
894	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4174	Do.
895	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4175	Do.
896	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4176	Do.
897	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4177	Do.
898	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4178	Do.
899	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4179	Do.
900	Anna Sanyal ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1912	Do.	4180	Do.

PORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE SUPPLEMENT

[June 2, 1919.]

Serial number.	Name of candidate.	Sex.	Grade.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary Examination.	Class of assigned portfolio.	Teacher's certificate number.	Date on which the portfolio was completed.
ELEMENTARY GRADE—cont.								
891	David Anthony Brown	Male	Elementary	Government Training School, Mangrove.	1917	Second	1919	20. December.
892	Vandana ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1919	Do.	1919	Do.
893	M. Venkata Reddy ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1919	Do.	1919	Do.
894	M. Sita Bai ..	Female	Do.	M.S. Education Training School, Mangrove.	1919	Do.	1919	Do.
895	M. Chennappa ..	Male	Do.	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Mangrove.	1919	First	1919	Do.
896	H. Ramaswamy ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1919	Do.	1919	Do.
897	M. Venkatasubramanian ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1919	Do.	1919	Do.
898	M. Subramanyam Reddy ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1919	Do.	1919	Do.
899	H. Venkatasubramanian ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1919	Do.	1919	Do.

J. R. McVILLY,
Inspector of Elementary and Training Schools.

Malacca, 2nd May 1919.

ELEMENTARY DEGREE...

RESEARCHER'S NAME AND NAME OF CULTIVAR—(10)

Latin name	Common name	Latin name	Common name
2116. <i>A. S. ...</i>	...	2176. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2117. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2177. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2118. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2178. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2119. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2179. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2120. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2180. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2121. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2181. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2122. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2182. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2123. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2183. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2124. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2184. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2125. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2185. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2126. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2186. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2127. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2187. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2128. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2188. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2129. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2189. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2130. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2190. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2131. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2191. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2132. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2192. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2133. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2193. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2134. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2194. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2135. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2195. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2136. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2196. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2137. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2197. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2138. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2198. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2139. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2199. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2140. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2200. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2141. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2201. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2142. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2202. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2143. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2203. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2144. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2204. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2145. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2205. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2146. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2206. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2147. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2207. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2148. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2208. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2149. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2209. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2150. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2210. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2151. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2211. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2152. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2212. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2153. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2213. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2154. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2214. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2155. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2215. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2156. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2216. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2157. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2217. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2158. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2218. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2159. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2219. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2160. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2220. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2161. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2221. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2162. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2222. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2163. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2223. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2164. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2224. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2165. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2225. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2166. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2226. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2167. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2227. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2168. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2228. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2169. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2229. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2170. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2230. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2171. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2231. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2172. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2232. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2173. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2233. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2174. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2234. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2175. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2235. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2176. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2236. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2177. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2237. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2178. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2238. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2179. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2239. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2180. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2240. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2181. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2241. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2182. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2242. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2183. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2243. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2184. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2244. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2185. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2245. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2186. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2246. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2187. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2247. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2188. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2248. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2189. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2249. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2190. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2250. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2191. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2251. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2192. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2252. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2193. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2253. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2194. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2254. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2195. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2255. <i>A. ...</i>	...
2196. <i>A. ...</i>	...	2256. <i>A. ...</i>	

ELEMENTARY GRADE—cont.

PATTERNS OF USE AND RISK OF CARBONATE

[illegible]

ENTREPRENEURSHIP & REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

[illegible]

INTERPOLATE GRADIENTS

[illegible]

Chief of the Census, for Genl. Examination,
Washington, 21st May 1899.

D. A. HUBBARD,
Author

Leave.—Mr. W. H. Woodhouse Ashburn, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Forests, is granted privilege leave for one month from 15th May 1919.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue—Forests),
Madras, 14th May 1919.

M. R. PATE,
Secretary.

RAIL, ARMS AND CANNON DEPARTMENT.

Privilege.—(1) M.R. R. Kanchiam Valappil Kurian Nayar Arampal, Inspector, on return from leave, to the Pakhal circle, viz M.R. P. Panchal Khatkh Khannani Manco, Assistant Inspector, returned from leave charge.

(2) Mr. Charles Spittler, Inspector, on return from leave, to the Madanapalle circle, viz M.R. P. Palanur Arayala Palanodi, Assistant Inspector, returned from leave charge.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 14th May 1919.

E. GRAHAM,
Secretary.

FOREST.

Leave.—M.R. P. Y. Jagannathan Pillai, Deputy Ranger, first grade, and acting Ranger, sixth grade, in charge of Bellary range, Bellary district, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the date of relief by K. Parathibanna Rao as ordered in Service Order No. 71 of 1919, dated 10th May 1919.

Madras, 15th May 1919.

H. F. A. WOOD,
Acting Commissioner of Forests, Central Circle.

Leave.—Under article 138 of the Civil Service Regulations, B. Gulum Bostagic Sahib, Ranger, sixth grade, Extraordinary, is granted leave as notified certificate for three months with effect from 17th April 1919.

Wahala, 14th May 1919.

Transfer.—M.R. P. Y. Vaidyanathan Ayyar Arampal, Probationary Extra Assistant Commissioner of Forests, Kurnool Sub, is transferred to Kurnool West to do duty under the District Forest Officer, to join on expiry of the privilege leave granted to him as B. P. Forest No. 191, East, dated 10th May 1919.

Wahala, 17th May 1919.

P. COX,
Commissioner of Forests, Northern Circle.

Transfers and Reversions.—On the return of Mr. G. H. Aala, Ranger, 5th grade, from military duty on 10th May 1919, the following arrangements are ordered:—

(1) M.R. P. K. Jayaraman, Deputy Ranger, first grade, to continue as Ranger, sixth grade, act. pro. viz. R. S. S. Raju Sahib retired.

(2) B. E. Bharaman, Deputy Ranger, first grade, and acting Ranger, sixth grade, to be temporary Ranger, sixth grade, viz Mr. D. N. Sathiyar appointed as Instructor, Government Training School.

(3) Mr. H. F. Loh, Deputy Manager, second grade, and temporary Ranger, sixth grade, to revert as Deputy Ranger, second grade, but to continue to be in charge of Pappintheppudi range.

Bales, 20th May 1919.

A. B. JACKSON,
Acting Commissioner of Forests, Southern Circle.

Leave.—In representation of this office S.O. No. 46 of 1917, dated 11th March 1919, K. Kumbayya Sahib, Ranger, 5th grade, North Malabar division, is granted extended leave for one year (including leave for three months and furlough for one month) from 23rd November 1919.

Calicut, 21st May 1919.

Transfer.—M.R. P. P. Geyinda Manco, Probationary Extra Assistant Commissioner, South Malabar, is transferred to North Malabar, to do duty under the Working Plans Officer, North Malabar.

Calicut, 20th May 1919.

H. TIERMAN,
Acting Commissioner of Forests, Western Circle.

FOREST WORKS.

Transfer.—M.R. P. K. Subrahmaniam, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 45, from the Technicality Section, VI Circle, to the I Circle. This transfer done with it service to be paid.

Osmanabad, 20th May 1919.

M.R. P. H. A. Jagannathan Chari, Officer, first grade, from the Mysore Reserved Project Division, V Circle, to the I Circle. To proceed expeditiously.

Continuation of Transfer.—The transfer of M.R. P. Thambayya, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 80, from the Chingleput division, V circle, to the I circle, notified in the notification published in Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 20th May 1918, is hereby cancelled.

Promotions.

(With effect from 15th April 1919 vide M.R. P. Mahalingam Ayyar Senior Ayyar, Rajapetnam Ayyar, Oversee, first grade, on leave on medical certificate.)

M.R. P. Thajira Muttuswami Pillai Sathasubapathi Pillai, from Oversee, second grade, permanent, to Oversee, first grade, temporary rank.

(With effect from 14th April 1918 vide Rangaswami J. Reddy, Oversee, first grade, resigned.)

M.R. P. A. Marimuthal Pillai, from Oversee, first grade, provisionally permanent, to Oversee, first grade, permanent.

M.R. P. C. S. Narayana Ayyar, from Oversee, first grade, temporary rank, to Oversee, first grade, provisionally permanent.

M.R. P. T. Venkateswaraiah Pantulu, from Oversee, second grade, permanent, to Oversee, first grade, temporary rank.

M.R. P. G. S. Rangaswami Nayudu, from Oversee, second grade, provisionally permanent, to Oversee, second grade, permanent.

M.R. P. S. Muthukrishna Ayyar, from Oversee, second grade, temporary rank, to Oversee, second grade, provisionally permanent.

M.R. P. C. E. Siva Rao, from Oversee, third grade, provisionally permanent and second grade, temporary rank, to Oversee, third grade, permanent and Oversee, second grade, temporary rank.

(With effect from 15th April 1918, to fill an existing vacancy.)

M.R. P. N. Krishnasami Ayyangar, from Oversee, second grade, permanent, to Oversee, first grade, temporary rank.

Unchanged, 25th May 1919

W. J. J. BOWLEY,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (General and Irrigation).

Leave.—M.R. P. J. Narendran Bar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 80 per month, Trichopoly division, is granted, under article 285 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for two months from the 15th June 1919 or date of relief.

Trichopoly, 25th May 1919.

W. G. MOLESWORTH,
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.

Leave.—Under article 285, Civil Service Regulations, M.R. K. Eizer, temporary Upper Subordinate, Chingleput division, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from 15th May 1918.

Bellary, 25th May 1919.

Leave.—Under article 285, Civil Service Regulations, M.R. P. S. Subramanyam Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 80, Chingleput division, is granted privilege leave for three months from 15th May 1919 or date of relief.

Bellary, 25th May 1919.

L. D. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.

Resignation.—M.R. P. K. Venkataswami Ayya Arunag, Supervisor, second grade and temporary Sub-Engineer, posted to this circle in Chief Engineer's Notification No. 138-D, dated 25th May 1918, is reported to the Nageswaram sub-division of the Vengal division.

M.R. P. H. M. Krishnaswami Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 80, posted to this circle in Chief Engineer's Notification No. 143-D, dated 25th May 1918, is reported to the North Arcot division.

Madras, 25th May 1919.

A. T. RAMALINGA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, VIII Circle.

AGRICULTURE.

Leave.—M.R. P. Y. Ramachandran Rao, Assistant in Entomology, is granted privilege leave for two months from or after 15th May 1919.

Madras, 25th May 1919.

Promotions.—The following promotions of the Agricultural subordinates in the Upper Division are notified with effect from 1st May 1919:—

I. M.R. P. K. T. Alva, Agricultural Demonstrator, from third grade to the second grade.

M.R. P. K. Venkataswami Naidu, Farm Manager, from fourth grade to the third grade.

II. M.R. P. K. Raghava Achari, Teaching Assistant, from 5th grade to fourth grade.

M.R. P. K. Gopalakrishna Nayudu, Teaching Assistant, from 5th grade to fourth grade.

M.R. P. T. Subramanyam Rao, Farm Manager, from 5th grade to fourth grade.

M.R. P. M. K. Nankya, Farm Manager, from 5th grade to fourth grade.

M.R. P. U. V. Subbiah, Agricultural Demonstrator, from 5th grade to fourth grade.

M.R. P. T. Raghava Achari, Agricultural Demonstrator, from 5th grade to fourth grade.

M.R. P. A. Chinnaiyandi Pillai, Agricultural Demonstrator, from 5th grade to fourth grade.

M.R. P. S. Narayana Pillai, Agricultural Demonstrator, from 5th grade to fourth grade.

M.R. P. M. V. Raghavulu Nayudu, Farm Manager, from 5th grade to fourth grade.

M.R. P. T. S. Narayanaswami, Assistant Agricultural Demonstrator, from Lower Division to Upper Division, fourth grade.

- III. H. R. By. T. A. Keshava Ayyar, Assistant Agricultural Demonstrator, from Lower Division to Upper Division, 17th grade.
 M. R. By. D. Pandakale Rao, Assistant Farm Manager, from Lower Division to Upper Division, 18th grade.
 M. R. By. V. Ratnayya Rao, Assistant Farm Manager, from Lower Division to Upper Division, 18th grade.
 M. R. By. Nagappa G. Mah. Assistant Farm Manager, from Lower Division to Upper Division, 17th grade.
 M. R. By. S. Panamburthappa, Assistant Farm Manager, from Lower Division to Upper Division, 18th grade.
 M. R. By. A. Gajalabharadhy, Assistant Farm Manager, from Lower Division to Upper Division, 18th grade.
 M. R. By. A. Geyana Sagar, Assistant Farm Manager, from Lower Division to Upper Division, 18th grade.
 M. R. By. S. Ramappa Achari, Sub-Assistant Government Economic Entomologist, from Lower Division to Upper Division, 10th grade.

4. The following officers of the Lower Division, fourth grade, will be considered to be in the grade and with effect from the dates noted against them:—

- M. R. By. L. S. Salama Ayyar, 4th grade, Lower Division, from 1st April 1919.
 M. R. By. T. N. Vasudhara Rao, 4th grade, Lower Division, from 1st April 1919.
 M. R. By. N. Srinivasaraya Nayudu, 4th grade, Lower Division, from 1st April 1919.

J. CECIL WOOD,
Acting Director of Agriculture.

Madras, 22nd May 1919.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Extension of Leave—The combined privilege leave and furlough for two years from 1st May 1917 to 30th April 1919 granted to M. R. By. N. Subrahmanya Ayyar in this office (S.O. No. 49, dated 10th May 1918, is extended on medical certificate by furlough for fourteen days under articles 263 (1) and 508 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Madras, 27th May 1919.

Appointment—M. R. By. N. H. Sridharan, acting Wearing Assistant, to be Wearing Assistant on Rs. 125 per mensem with effect from 24th May 1919, subject to the condition that he produces health and age certificate.

R. W. DAVIES,
Acting Director of Education.

Madras, 28th May 1919.

MEDICAL.

Appointments—M. R. By. K. Nataraja, M.A., B.S., appointed as a temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon in the department on Rs. 120 per mensem plus allowances attached to the appointment, to be placed at the disposal of the President, District Board, North Arcot, for the charge of Sanku Patal Hospital, & c.

M. R. By. C. Govinda Menon, M.A., B.S., appointed as a temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon in the department on Rs. 120 per mensem plus allowances attached to the appointment, to be placed at the disposal of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Madras, to fill a vacancy.

Madras, 27th May 1919.

Leave—Civil Assistant Surgeon C. H. Philip, M.A., B.S., Assistant to Surgeon, Third District, Madras, is granted privilege leave for two months from or after the 1st June 1919.

Appointment—Civil Assistant Surgeon Raju Chelvan Ramesh, M.A., B.S., Assistant to Surgeon, Second District, Madras, is appointed to act as Assistant to Surgeon, Third District, Madras, in addition to his own duties during the absence of Civil Assistant Surgeon C. H. Philip on privilege leave.

(By order)

A. C. INGRAM, Major, I.M.S.,
Principal Assistant to the Surgeon General.

Madras, 29th May 1919.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

The following printed specifications of applications for patents, which have been accepted under section 6 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act of 1911, have been published and may be inspected free of charge at the Madras Patent Office, Egmore. Copies of these specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Connel Street, Colombo, at the price of eight annas per copy.

Quantity of cotton pressed in the pressing factories and of unpressed cotton received at spinning mills in the Madras Presidency during the week ending 17th May 1910.

Category of action	In previous year				In current year				Director's estimate of the number of children who will be helped
	Number of children helped in May 1988	Number of children helped in 2nd February 1989	Deposited and in the 2nd February 1989	Total number of children helped in the 2nd February 1989	Number of children helped in the 2nd February 1989	Number of children helped in the 2nd February 1989	Deposited and in the 2nd February 1989	Total number of children helped in the 2nd February 1989	
Transfers	8,519	93,938	1,144	27,641	6,176	18,831	786	17,078	132,885
Adoptions	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Children	9,519	94,938	2,144	28,641	7,176	19,831	1,786	18,078	133,885
Children who were not helped	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Children	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	10,519	95,938	3,144	29,641	8,176	20,831	2,786	19,078	134,885

Madras, 22nd May 1916.

B. CHIL. WOOD,
Acting Director of Agriculture

UNCLAIMED SUMS

It is hereby notified that the value of Rs. 5 is being the value of the assessed persons recovered from Nathuwan Dharma Sahib, settlement of tamada work, residing in Perampal, is being repaid for a long time in Bangalore Range Office, South Circular district. If the amount is not cleared within three months from the date of issue of this order, the amount will be forfeited to Government.

“ಕೂಲಿ-ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರನ್ನು ಕೇವಲ ರೇಷನ್ ಕಾರ್ಡ್‌ಗಳ ಮೇಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರೇಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು
ಮಾಡಲು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಲ್ಲದೆ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕೂಲಿ (3-5) ಅಥವಾ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕಾರ್ಡ್
(150 ರೂ. 200) ಕೊಡುವುದೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇಂತಹ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಯು ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಕೂಲಿ
ಕಾರರ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮಾನ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಸಮಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾಜದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಮೇಲೆ
ಪ್ರಭಾವವು.”

DeSapio Collection's Office,
2nd May 1976

J. A. MASTRE,
District Forest Officer, Santa Cruz, California

TRANSLATE TEXT

Scoria is broadly given, under section 2 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1920, that the antiquarian interest is stated to have been found on the 19th July 1908 in W.P. No 475 of Kodakurpet village, W. Co. taluk, belonging to one Golla Subbaya alias Sengappa. Venkateswara Swayam by one Gudim Nabada while digging earth on behalf of Venkateswara Swayam.

Details of the bird.	Weight.	Estimated value.
(1) One gilt cock with two black and hatched gold beads on the throat of collar.	Two and three-quarter ounces and three gulguzgas.	Rs. 78
(2) A gold bangle double sized with two green and one red stone.	Two and quarter ranaabul and two gulguzgas with two carats.	65

All persons claiming the said treasure or any portion thereof are requested to appear in person or by a duly authorized agent before the Collector of Customs at his office in Mexico on the 1st August 1916 in view of their claims being increased into and disposed of according to law.

Rabson Collector's Office
51st December 1916S. M. V. EUSMAN,
Senior Lecturer

Nelson's barely given notice section 8 of the Indian Transfers Trusts Act VI of 1878, that on the 13th January 1915, Arala Subbaraya, who was ploughing the field of one Ghoban Thamma Naidu at Gungyandi, found a broken metal ball which was raised by the plough from the soil. Jayid Muhammad Naidu who followed him, during the field, found the following other metal balls:

- (1) Nine thick copper plates with inscriptions, suspended from three stout metal rings (three plates to each ring).

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any portion thereof are requested to appear in person or by a duly authorized agent before the Collector of Customs at his office in Mexico on Monday, the 18th October 1910 in order that their claims may be reviewed into and record of same be taken.

Nelsons Collector's Club
Ends February 1919.

14. O. SWAMIKANATH,

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Return showing the Deaths and Diseases registered in the Municipality of the Bazaar, Panamint containing 20,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Detached Municipality for the week ending 20th May 1918.

T. Municipality.	Population according to the Census of 1911	DEATHS.									DISEASES.														
		Cause.					Total.				Cause.					Total.									
		Cholera.	Enteric.	Infantile.	Other.	Quint.	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera.	Enteric.	Infantile.	Other.	Quint.	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera.	Enteric.	Infantile.	Other.	Quint.	M.	F.	Total.
Madras	224,129	0	70	1	..	30	39	23	0	67	0	..	69	60	09	..	..	10	0	1	0	42	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	125,112	0	42	10	3	39	50	60	3	40	11	4	51	27	29	..	..	..	4	4	2	40	..	..	..
Calicut	75,117	0	10	21	1	37	32	65	1	30	30	1	31	67	02	0	..	0	0	0	..	10	..	..	..
Kumbakonam	61,547	..	27	1	..	34	54	29	1	16	3	..	7	11	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..
Benares	60,541	..	23	1	..	34	39	70	1	37	6	..	43	50	04	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
Wagga-wagga	60,185	..	13	..	..	0	0	21	0	30	6	..	36	50	09	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
Salon	58,143	..	17	..	..	0	0	16	..	30	3	..	7	18	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
Cuttack	56,574	5	49	1	..	54	25	47	..	51	3	..	6	19	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
Comacina	54,100	3	22	1	..	26	15	23	1	41	3	..	39	69	64	1	12	..	10	0	4	..	5	..	..
Changanassery	53,584	..	39	0	..	30	11	01	..	60	..	..	56	20	49	15	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yadga	49,540	5	21	0	..	27	17	74	..	37	0	..	14	12	20	0	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rayachoti	48,517	..	25	..	..	26	10	28	..	39	..	..	10	9	19	..	1	..	10	3	..	..	..	..	..
Kanagapur	46,515	0	13	1	..	7	10	25	7	21	5	..	7	13	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chandigarh	41,807	5	30	1	..	34	39	64	1	32	..	..	16	0	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palanpur	41,608	5	20	0	..	25	17	30	..	17	5	..	10	0	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Patnabati	41,505	..	30	4	..	34	19	30	..	12	2	..	0	7	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palghat	41,329	..	20	4	..	24	11	23	3	10	0	..	13	10	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baran	40,522	..	4	0	..	0	4	24	2	15	0	..	14	0	05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vijayapur	41,410	..	5	0	..	0	0	31	..	0	..	..	0	3	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khem	40,284	..	17	0	..	17	0	22	..	0	..	..	10	0	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manikpur	40,125	1	20	0	..	21	24	26	1	14	0	..	10	0	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taluk	40,091	0	31	..	..	31	0	35	1	35	0	..	35	0	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vijaynagar	37,530	..	18	..	..	0	0	16	..	10	0	..	13	4	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salga	37,244	..	14	1	..	15	10	00	0	23	3	..	27	14	60	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salga	35,214	1	27	0	..	28	10	36	2	20	..	..	11	17	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baran	35,067	0	10	0	..	10	0	19	..	21	0	..	10	13	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adal	31,608	..	0	..	..	0	0	3	..	0	..	..	0	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baranpur	30,406	..	7	..	..	0	0	3	..	0	..	..	0	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salga	29,250	..	0	10	..	10	11	10	0	10	..	..	10	14	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salga	28,000	..	20	..	..	20	20	30	..	0	..	..	0	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Comacina	27,551	4	0	..	..	0	0	37	..	14	4	..	0	0	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salga	27,221	..	3	..	..	3	0	7	1	30	..	..	0	0	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salga	26,510	..	0	..	..	0	0	0	..	7	2	..	0	0	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salga	25,074	2	12	0	..	14	10	10	1	10	1	..	0	7	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salga	24,000	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	3	4	3	0	7	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,074,110	60	462	101	4	446	617	613	61	714	132	10	1,074	1,074	1,074	1,074	1,074	1,074	1,074	1,074	1,074	1,074	1,074	1,074	1,074

Madras, 20th May 1918.

S. ANNAMIAI RAO,
Sanitary Commissioner for the District of Madras.

Form A, 1918.

Form A, 1918.

1918

BARBICAC showing PLASMA VITRIFIED AND DRYING IN WASH INFECTED PLANT IN THE MIDDLE. FRYING DAY
for week ending 30th May 1959 as compared with two previous weeks.

[illegible]

Madras, 19th May 1919.

T. H. MOORE, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Asst. Insp., Coy. of the 1st of Mysore.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS

INVOLVING OF POWERS

Under section 28 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1933, as amended by section 2 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1954, and Section 20 of the District Courts Act, 1957 (IV of 1957), the Bench Courts are placed under the M.R.B. Financially Autonomous Ayer Madhavappa Ayer Aravindam, in the Tiruvannamalai District, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the total of more cognizable by verb women among with the local limits of his jurisdiction up to the amount of Rs. 200.

3. The power given by this confession are personal and will be exercised by the District Magistrate only so long as he continues to be District Magistrate of the said court.

2. This notification will have effect from the date of its publication in the *For St. George's Gazette*.

High Court, Madras,
12th Mar 1818.

¹ Under section 188 (2) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decree-in-Liaison Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that on a confirmed order of appeal, it shall be in force as if it were a decree of the High Court.

Dr. K. K. Panchabhai, Vankarwadi Arora Nagar, District Muzaffarabad, Jammu and Kashmir.

High Court, Madras.
29th May 1909.

G. S. WHITE,
Deputy Registrar, Argentine Side

NOTIFICATIONS

The Executive the Governor in Council having sanctioned the establishment of an Additional Temporary District Magistrate's Court for the Bannock District, the High Court hereby directs, under authority of an Act of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1915, as amended by the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1917, that the said Court shall be opened on the 20th June 1919 and shall hold its sittings at Almoor, and shall be held at The Court of the Additional District Magistrate of Meerut.

The Court shall have total jurisdiction throughout the Mississippi marshes, but shall take cognizance only of such suits and applications as may, by general or special order of the District Judge of Hattiesburg, be transferred to it from time to time.

2. The High Court hereby directs that, as long as the seat of the Court shall be held at Mandalay, the Court of the District Magistrate of Mandalay shall be styled "The Court of the Principal District Magistrate of Mandalay."

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 3 of 1913 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MURDER, ANCHAMUTTAH.

Saddalakrishna Padmanabha, son of Sublakrishna Padmanabha, residing
at Ravanamandira, Anchamuttham taluk Petitioner.
Ravanamandira Padma and 12 others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 5 of section 18 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has applied to the Court, to be declared an insolvent and that the applications are posted to 20th July 1913.

Anchamuttham, 20th May 1913.

T. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
District Sheriff.

IN THE COURT OF THE TEMPORARY DISTRICT MURDER, KANAKASABASTRA.

No. 3 of 1913.

Adapa Bhagavanta of Vottemalli Petitioner (Debtor).
Mangala Ramana and seven others Creditors-petitioners (Creditors).

No. 1 of 1913.

Loka Subramanya of Vottemalli Petitioner (Debtor).
Mangamurti Rama Krishna Rao and others Creditors-petitioners (Creditors).

No. 2 of 1913.

Katti Venkanna of Ramamurthy Petitioner (Debtor).
Tadi Rajeswaram and others Creditors-petitioners (Creditors).

No. 3 of 1913.

Handa Subbarajaprasanna of Sandipalli Petitioner (Debtor).
Chandra Acharya and others Creditors-petitioners (Creditors).

No. 12 of 1913.

Vengaluri Ramesha of Ravuram hamlet of Anaparthi Petitioner (Debtor).
Kandam Ramesha and others Creditors-petitioners (Creditors).

No. 5 of 1913.

Narala Subbala of Chelluru Petitioner (Debtor).
Kondipati Jaganna and others Creditors-petitioners (Creditors).

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioners were adjudged as insolvents. Further proceedings will be taken by the Official Receiver, Bangalore, at Rajakrishna, to whom the papers will be sent.

IN THE COURT OF THE TEMPORARY DISTRICT MURDER, RAMMOHURATHA.

No. 2 of 1913.

Kondeti Venkateswara Petitioner (Debtor).
Palaiahanna Lakshminarayana and six others Creditors-petitioners (Creditors).

No. 7 of 1913.

Arisetti Venkanna of Ippanapalli Petitioner (Debtor).
Beda Ramayya Rao and three others Creditors-petitioners (Creditors).

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioners have applied to this Court to declare them as insolvents and that the applications are posted to 20th June 1913 for hearing.

Ramamohurathu, 20th May 1913.

M. MANJUNATHA RAO,
District Sheriff.No. 3 of 1909 (No. 51 of 1908 as the title of the District Sheriff's Court, Channarayana)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, CHANNARAYANA.

Kuppaswamy Gangaiah Petitioner (Debtor).
Kannanappa Gouda, etc. Creditors-petitioners (Creditors).

Notice is hereby given that by an order of this Court, dated 20th April 1912, the above-named petitioner was adjudged as an insolvent. Creditors of the above-named insolvent should prove their debts on or before 1st August 1913 by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Indian Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 124 of 1912 (No. 11 of 1912 as the title of the Sub-Court, Channarayana)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, CHANNARAYANA.

Kappaswami Koteswaram Petitioner (Debtor).
Devanappa Venkateswaram, etc. Creditors-petitioners (Creditors).

Notice is hereby given that by an order of this Court, dated 1st May 1912, the above-named petitioner was adjudged as an insolvent. Creditors of the above-named insolvent should prove their debts on or before 1st August 1913 by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Indian Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Channarayana, 20th May 1913.

A. KANAKASABASTRA,
Official Receiver.

No. 70 of 1912 in the CASE of the OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TRICHINOPOLY.

Mulla Tetamawai Nupady and another Petitioner.
 Mahalingaswamy Chetti and another Counter-petitioner.

All persons alleging themselves to be the creditors of the abovesaid petitioner are required to tender proof of their claim on or before 12th August 1912. If they fail to do so, a final dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

No. 100 of 1912 in the CASE of the OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TRICHINOPOLY.

K. R. Neengana Appay, and of Rangay Appay, Big Bazar street,
 Trichinopoly Petitioner.
 Manikam Chetti and others Counter-petitioner.

Notice is hereby given that the abovesaid petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 3rd May 1912, and his further examination takes place on 6th July 1912. All his creditors are required to tender their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1905.

No. 10 of 1912 in the CASE of the OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TRICHINOPOLY.

Shanki Bhekan Sahib, son of Shanki Adas Sahib, Singaperumpet,
 Trichinopoly Fort Petitioner.
 Mohakshi Ammal Counter-petitioner.

Notice is hereby given that the abovesaid petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 3rd May 1912 and his further examination takes place on 4th August 1912. All his creditors are required to tender their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1905.

T. S. PALANISWAMI PILLAI,

Trichinopoly, 29th May 1912.

Official Receiver.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 31st MAY 1912.

Liabilities.	Rs.	A.	P.	Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	25,00,000	0	0	Government securities	1,11,10,000	7	0
Reserve Fund	8,10,000	0	0	Other authorised investments	4,74,840	0	0
Public Deposits	1,16,11,000	16	0	Loans on Government and other securities	1,10,00,000	0	0
Bank Office .. Rs. 11,00,000	11	0	0	Advance of funds on Government and other authorised securities	2,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits	1,16,11,000	16	0	Bills discounted and purchased	71,00,000	0	0
Exchange	1,16,11,000	16	0	Advances with other banks	17,00,000	0	0
Other Deposits of Bank Office and	1,16,11,000	16	0	Others	8,20,000	0	0
Reserve	1,16,11,000	16	0	Dead stock	10,00,000	0	0
Bank Paid Rs. 2,00,000	2	0	0	Swaps	5,00,000	0	0
Reserves	1,16,11,000	16	0	Balance	9,40,00,000	11	0
				Gold and Diamond	9,40,00,000	11	0
				and Securities	9,40,00,000	11	0
Total ..	25,00,000	0	0	Total ..	25,00,000	0	0

* Includes 2 1/2 Lakhs on Rs. 1,00,000.

(By order of the Directors)

B. H. E. RICHARDSON,
Chief Accountant.N. M. MURRAY,
Joint Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans—7 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liquidation payable on 6-6-12.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 3rd June 1912.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

It is hereby notified that a sum of Rs. 20 deposited by one G. F. Saha, Appay, South Parade Market street, Madras, for prosecution of case and recovery for recovering 4 1/2 diameter pipe against one Mr. Saha, who had been ordered to recover the same from the person of the party having failed to execute the stamped agreement required under S.O. No. 4312, dated 2nd November 1912. A further sum of Rs. 50 contributed by him in forwarding in the amount of this division and if it is not claimed within three months from the date of this notice it will also be credited to Revenue.

Madras, 12th May 1912.

A. W. ROBERTS,

Executive Engineer, Madras Division.

Notice is hereby given that Rs. 52-4-0 (amount of four lakhs for wages of street) due to S. Desam and C. Desam is owing to the amount of this notice. From March 1910 and that the party or his legal representative concerned should appear in person to receive payment of the same due within one month from the date of publication, failing which the amount will be paid to Government.

M. O'BRIEN,
Executive Engineer, Pimpri Division.

21st May 1910.

Notice is hereby given that a sum of Rs. 5-2-0 was assessed against Pottappa Chelliah of Yerram, on his estate No. 2087 and 2088 issued at Yerram, and that the amount will be refunded to him on production of the above mentioned certificate from the village official that he is Pottappa Chelliah of Yerram, within a month from the date of receipt of this notice failing which the amount will be paid to Government.

L. VENKATACHESHA AYYAR,
Off. Assistant Engineer.

Doordahwa, 21st May 1910.

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned names are outstanding for over three months in this Division as assessors of unpaid wages and that the parties concerned may appear before the concerned authorities within one month from the date of this notification failing which the amount will be credited to Government.

Names of assessors.	Amount.	Names of assessors.	Amount.	Names of assessors.	Amount.
1. Maheswari ..	1 5 0	42. Suresh ..	1 5 0	80. Suresh ..	1 5 0
2. Suresh ..	1 5 0	43. Suresh ..	1 5 0	81. Suresh ..	1 5 0
3. Suresh ..	1 5 0	44. Suresh ..	1 5 0	82. Suresh ..	1 5 0
4. Suresh ..	1 5 0	45. Suresh ..	1 5 0	83. Suresh ..	1 5 0
5. Suresh ..	1 5 0	46. Suresh ..	1 5 0	84. Suresh ..	1 5 0
6. Suresh ..	1 5 0	47. Suresh ..	1 5 0	85. Suresh ..	1 5 0
7. Suresh ..	1 5 0	48. Suresh ..	1 5 0	86. Suresh ..	1 5 0
8. Suresh ..	1 5 0	49. Suresh ..	1 5 0	87. Suresh ..	1 5 0
9. Suresh ..	1 5 0	50. Suresh ..	1 5 0	88. Suresh ..	1 5 0
10. Suresh ..	1 5 0	51. Suresh ..	1 5 0	89. Suresh ..	1 5 0
11. Suresh ..	1 5 0	52. Suresh ..	1 5 0	90. Suresh ..	1 5 0
12. Suresh ..	1 5 0	53. Suresh ..	1 5 0	91. Suresh ..	1 5 0
13. Suresh ..	1 5 0	54. Suresh ..	1 5 0	92. Suresh ..	1 5 0
14. Suresh ..	1 5 0	55. Suresh ..	1 5 0	93. Suresh ..	1 5 0
15. Suresh ..	1 5 0	56. Suresh ..	1 5 0	94. Suresh ..	1 5 0
16. Suresh ..	1 5 0	57. Suresh ..	1 5 0	95. Suresh ..	1 5 0
17. Suresh ..	1 5 0	58. Suresh ..	1 5 0	96. Suresh ..	1 5 0
18. Suresh ..	1 5 0	59. Suresh ..	1 5 0	97. Suresh ..	1 5 0
19. Suresh ..	1 5 0	60. Suresh ..	1 5 0	98. Suresh ..	1 5 0
20. Suresh ..	1 5 0	61. Suresh ..	1 5 0	99. Suresh ..	1 5 0
21. Suresh ..	1 5 0	62. Suresh ..	1 5 0	100. Suresh ..	1 5 0
22. Suresh ..	1 5 0	63. Suresh ..	1 5 0		
23. Suresh ..	1 5 0	64. Suresh ..	1 5 0		
24. Suresh ..	1 5 0	65. Suresh ..	1 5 0		
25. Suresh ..	1 5 0	66. Suresh ..	1 5 0		
26. Suresh ..	1 5 0	67. Suresh ..	1 5 0		
27. Suresh ..	1 5 0	68. Suresh ..	1 5 0		
28. Suresh ..	1 5 0	69. Suresh ..	1 5 0		
29. Suresh ..	1 5 0	70. Suresh ..	1 5 0		
30. Suresh ..	1 5 0	71. Suresh ..	1 5 0		
31. Suresh ..	1 5 0	72. Suresh ..	1 5 0		
32. Suresh ..	1 5 0	73. Suresh ..	1 5 0		
33. Suresh ..	1 5 0	74. Suresh ..	1 5 0		
34. Suresh ..	1 5 0	75. Suresh ..	1 5 0		
35. Suresh ..	1 5 0	76. Suresh ..	1 5 0		
36. Suresh ..	1 5 0	77. Suresh ..	1 5 0		
37. Suresh ..	1 5 0	78. Suresh ..	1 5 0		
38. Suresh ..	1 5 0	79. Suresh ..	1 5 0		
39. Suresh ..	1 5 0	80. Suresh ..	1 5 0		
40. Suresh ..	1 5 0	81. Suresh ..	1 5 0		
41. Suresh ..	1 5 0	82. Suresh ..	1 5 0		
42. Suresh ..	1 5 0	83. Suresh ..	1 5 0		
43. Suresh ..	1 5 0	84. Suresh ..	1 5 0		
44. Suresh ..	1 5 0	85. Suresh ..	1 5 0		
45. Suresh ..	1 5 0	86. Suresh ..	1 5 0		
46. Suresh ..	1 5 0	87. Suresh ..	1 5 0		
47. Suresh ..	1 5 0	88. Suresh ..	1 5 0		
48. Suresh ..	1 5 0	89. Suresh ..	1 5 0		
49. Suresh ..	1 5 0	90. Suresh ..	1 5 0		
50. Suresh ..	1 5 0	91. Suresh ..	1 5 0		
51. Suresh ..	1 5 0	92. Suresh ..	1 5 0		
52. Suresh ..	1 5 0	93. Suresh ..	1 5 0		
53. Suresh ..	1 5 0	94. Suresh ..	1 5 0		
54. Suresh ..	1 5 0	95. Suresh ..	1 5 0		
55. Suresh ..	1 5 0	96. Suresh ..	1 5 0		
56. Suresh ..	1 5 0	97. Suresh ..	1 5 0		
57. Suresh ..	1 5 0	98. Suresh ..	1 5 0		
58. Suresh ..	1 5 0	99. Suresh ..	1 5 0		
59. Suresh ..	1 5 0	100. Suresh ..	1 5 0		

M. SWAMINATHA AYYAR,
Executive Engineer, Teluk Pagar Division.

Yagodi, 20th May 1910.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

Heavy Drains Notice.

No. 10.—In virtue of the power delegated to him in Government Notifications Nos. 455 dated 12th July 1899, and 135, dated 20th March 1910, and in exercise of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenues, with the previous approval of Government, hereby publishes under sections 6, 7, 10 to 15, 24 and 29 of the Madras Abkari Act (I of 1885) as subsequently amended the following rules for the cultivation of the heavy plant (Gossam or Jowar) and the manufacture, storage, sale, import, export, possession and transport of heavy drags. These rules supersede all existing rules on the subject.

1. In these rules unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) "Heavy" means the dried leaves of the heavy plant whether male or female and whether cultivated or uncultivated.

(2) "Chama" means the portion further formed on the flowering tops of cultivated female heavy plants when collected separately.

(3) "Contract supplier" means a person who has been licensed to cultivate the heavy plant and to possess and sell the produce at the nearest godown at a fixed contract rate.

(4) "Drag" means the dried flowering tops of cultivated female heavy plants which have become dried with roots in consequence of having been unable to set seeds freely.

(5) "Heavy drags" means any intoxicating drink or substance prepared from any part of the heavy plant and includes gossam, chama, drag and every preparation and substance of the same.

(5) "Licensed dealer" means any person who has obtained from the Collector a license for the wholesale trade of hemp drugs in licensed stores.

(7) "Licensed vendor" means a person who has obtained from the Collector a license for the retail trade of hemp drugs.

(8) "Stockholder" means any person who holds a license for the possession and sale of hemp drugs in a public storehouse and includes also a cultivator who holds a cultivating license.

II. The cultivation of the hemp plant is prohibited except under a license. Licenses will be granted for cultivation only in such parts of the Bopatia taluk of the Gajapati district and of the Palar taluk of the Mach Beros district and in such other localities as may from time to time be fixed by the Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue.

III. A public storehouse will be provided in the neighbourhood of each area in which cultivation of the hemp plant is carried on for the deposit of the hemp drugs produced therein and will be in charge of an officer of the Salt, Alkali and Customs Department.

IV. The license to cultivate will on application be issued by the officer in charge of the storehouse and will be in force for one full year only. No fee will be charged on the application or on the issue. Where a license is issued for supply on contract it will cover the cultivation of groves and compounds of hemp drugs in the full year for which it is granted and the sale of the produce until the 31st March following the end of that year.

V. The officer in charge of the cultivation will grant permission to harvest. The permission granted may apply either to the whole or to a definite portion of the area cultivated by the licensee.

VI. The harvested plants must be transported under permit issued by the sub-inspector in charge of the block to the manufacturing yard where the stems will be stripped and the flowering tops pressed into cake.

VII. During the harvesting of the crop and the preparation of hemp drugs therefrom the licensed cultivator must work under the general superintendence of the officer in charge of cultivation or of the manufacturing yard or the one may be and his subordinates shall comply with all orders given by such officer for the purpose of safeguarding the revenue.

VIII. All hemp drugs manufactured must be transported from the manufacturing yard to the storehouse under cover of permits issued by the officer in charge of the yard.

IX. On the arrival of the drugs at the storehouse, the officer in charge will at once cause them to be weighed and stored in the order of receipt and in such manner as the Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue, may from time to time direct and will grant a receipt for them.

X. Any stockholder other than a contract supplier may, with the prior permission of the officer in charge of the storehouse, transfer all or a portion of his stock of hemp drugs to any other licensed stockholder whilst they are in the storehouse. A notice of the proposed transfer must be delivered in writing to the officer in charge of the storehouse who, unless he sees reason to refuse sanction, will sanction it and record the fact in his books.

XI. The officer in charge of the storehouse will grant stockholders, contract suppliers and interested purchasers all reasonable facilities for inspecting the hemp drugs and transacting their business. He will also allow the owners reasonable opportunities for taking such measures as may be necessary for keeping their stocks in good condition but will permit any manipulation of them for the purpose of making other preparations.

XII. The Assistant Commissioner of the subdivision in which the storehouse is situated will take stock of the hemp drugs in the storehouse at such intervals, not being greater than three months, and in such manner as the Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue, may from time to time direct. He will be empowered at the time of such stock-taking to destroy any hemp drugs that have been in stock for more than two years or that may be declared by the Board or by the Government to be unfit for use.

XIII. All goods deposited in a storehouse shall be at the risk of the owners. XIV. Unless the Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue, with the previous sanction of Government shall direct otherwise, duty shall be levied on all hemp drugs removed from a storehouse at such rates as may from time to time be fixed by Government.

XV. Hemp drugs may be sold from the storehouse to licensed dealers, licensed vendors, agents of British Indian and French Settlements or to other persons specially authorized by the Board at a price not exceeding the maximum price which may be fixed by the Board of Revenue from time to time or at the contract rate in the case of contract suppliers.

XVI. No quantity of hemp drugs less than five sars of any one kind shall be removed from the storehouse at one time. During the month of March, however, orders from bonded vendors for quantities of less than five sars may be complied with.

XVII. The Government do not guarantee the supply of hemp drugs of any particular sort.

XVIII. A licensed dealer or licensed vendor desiring to procure hemp drugs from a stockholder other than a contract supplier must first pay duty at the prescribed rate from the treasury in the block in which his shop or depot is situated. The treasury officer will, after ascertaining himself that the applicant is a licensed dealer or a licensed vendor or the one may be, grant him a receipt and send a letter of advice to the officer in charge of the storehouse intimating the payment of duty. The licensed dealer or vendor will make his own arrangements for the purchase of the required drugs from the stockholder. The stockholder will present the receipt to the officer in charge of the storehouse and apply for delivery of the drugs to the purchaser. The officer in charge of the storehouse will after comparing the treasury receipt with the letter of advice expedite the delivery.

XIX. A licensed dealer or vendor desiring to procure bang drags from a contract supplier must pay both the duty and the cost price of the drag into the treasury of the taluk in which his depot or shop is situated. The treasury officer will grant a receipt for the amount received and send a letter of advice instructing the payment of duty and cost price to the storehouse officer and to the Collector of Ganjam. The licensed dealer or vendor will not be allowed to make private arrangements with any of the contractors for the auction of the drags to be used but will forward his receipt to the storehouse officer, who, after comparing it with the letter of advice, will issue the passes from the stocks in the order in which they have been stored.

XX. Unless the Board of Revenue order otherwise, the bang drags purchased shall be weighed first alone and a second time after packing. Each package shall be carefully sealed by the storehouse charge of the storehouse so that it cannot be opened without injury to the seal and it shall also be marked so that it can be easily identified.

XXI. A licensed dealer may sell any quantity of bang drags not less than five talas of bangs and not twenty talas of bangs to any other licensed dealer or to any licensed vendor.

XXII. A licensed vendor may sell bang drags to any person in any quantity not exceeding the limits fixed for possession without a license and to any other licensed vendor within the district in any quantity not being less than five talas of bangs or twenty talas of bangs.

XXIII. No license for sale will be issued to persons interested in the cultivation of the bang plant.

XXIV. Any person may have in his possession in the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Pimpri, and Chikmagalur any quantity up to such limits as exceeding ten talas of bangs and forty talas of bangs as the Board may from time to time prescribe and elsewhere any quantity not exceeding five talas of bangs and twenty talas of bangs.

XXV. The possession of preparations or admixtures containing more than the above quantities is strictly prohibited.

XXVI. A Collector may, with the prior sanction of the Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue, grant special permits to any person to possess more than the prescribed quantity of bang drags.

XXVII. The transport of bang drags in quantities above the limits of private possession is permitted under the following conditions:—

(1) Bang drags transported from a storehouse must be covered by a permit issued by the officer in charge of the storehouse. The permit shall allow a reasonable but not excessive time for the transportation to reach its destination. The officer issuing the permit will send a copy of the permit to the Inspector of the circle wherein the depot or shop is situated and to the sub-inspector of the range concerned. The latter officer will without unnecessary delay proceed to verify the consignment.

(2) The permit shall accompany the consignment while in transit and shall be produced for inspection on the demand of any British, Land Revenue or Police officer. On arrival at its destination the consignment must be kept with such sobriety until verified by the sub-inspector of the range in which the depot or shop is situated. The latter if he finds cause for suspicion will detain the consignment and report the matter without delay to the Inspector for orders. If not, he will verify the quantity of drags entered in the permit, enter the quantity received with his own hand in the several books maintained in the depot or shop and affix his signature thereto and return the copy of the permit he received with a certificate of verification on the back to the storehouse officer who issued it.

(3) No consignment of bang drags may be opened by a licensed dealer or licensed vendor unless and until it has been verified and passed in the manner prescribed in the last preceding rule.

(4) Transport from a wholesale depot must be covered by a permit granted by the licensed dealer from whom the bang drags are purchased. A duplicate of the permit shall in each case be sent by him to the Inspector of the circle in which his depot is situated for transmittal to the transporter of the drags to which the consignment is sent.

(5) Transport of drags from one licensed vendor to another must be covered by a permit granted by a talukdar or deputy talukdar in independent drags.

XXVIII. The import of bang drags is prohibited except under the special sanction of the Government in Council or the Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue, Madras.

XXIX. Bang drags may be exported to Coorg under passes granted by the Commissioner of Coorg, and, with the special permission of the Board of Revenue to be obtained in each case, to the Native States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin and Hyderabad under passes granted by the Residents in those States, to Soudar and Pudukkottai under passes granted by the Political officers accredited to those States respectively and to any of the French Settlements in the Presidency of Madras under passes granted by the Political Agent for each settlement.

XXX. Licensed dealers and licensed vendors shall maintain accurate of their purchases and sales, shall file the permits for the bang drags received and shall produce the same for the inspection of any officer of the British and Land Revenue departments not below the rank of sub-inspector and revenue inspector respectively when called upon to do so.

XXXI. Contract suppliers, stockholders, licensed dealers and vendors shall maintain such accounts as the Collector may direct.

XXXII. The Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue, will issue such subsidiary instructions as may be necessary for the carrying out of these rules.

XXXIII. The applications, licenses, permits, accounts, etc., referred to in these rules must be in such form as may be prescribed from time to time by the Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue.

XXXIV. Whenever, being a contract supplier, stockholder, licensed dealer or vendor, contravenes any of these rules or dispenses the restrictions imposed by any departmental officer for the purpose of exporting out these rules shall be liable at the discretion of the Collector to a penalty not exceeding the sum of Rs. 200 for every such offence. The imposition of a fine under the last preceding clause shall not be held to bar the prosecution of such a person for any offence which he may have committed against the provisions of the Indian Alkali Act I of 1880 or any other law for the time being in force.

XXXV. Nothing herein contained shall affect any rules or notifications at present in force so far as they are not inconsistent with the rules now published.

FORM.

Form H.D. 1.

License to cultivate the hemp plant (Cannabis Sativa or Indica) during the first year

No. _____, one of _____ resident in _____, is hereby licensed to cultivate the hemp plant (Cannabis Sativa or Indica) in an area of _____ acres, more or less, situated in the village of _____ in the taluk of _____ in the district of _____ and to prepare hemp drugs from the crop subject to the following conditions:—

1. The license shall be issued by the hemp drugs rules contained in Board's Notification No. _____ published on page _____ at the Port St. George Gazette dated _____ Part I, and by any additional general or special rules which may from time to time be prescribed to regulate the cultivation of the hemp plant and the manufacture, storage and removal of hemp drugs from the storehouse, and by the general conditions governing all licenses and special licenses and the special conditions applicable to specific licenses published in Board's Notification No. _____ or for or in such as the rules and conditions may be applicable.

2. The licensee shall at demand produce this license for inspection by any Land Revenue officer or by the rank of village headman or amotdar, or by any Assistant officer or by above the rank of sub-inspector and by any other officer specially empowered in this behalf by the Collector and shall deliver it to the officer in charge of the Government storehouse on date of expiry—viz., 30th June.

3. The area to be cultivated under this license shall not be exceeded nor shall any part of it be left uncultivated except with the permission of the Commissioner.

4. The licensee shall adopt such methods of cultivation and manufacture as the Commissioner may prescribe from time to time.

5. The licensee shall not prevent any Assistant or Revenue officer from entering his fields, or his manufacturing yards in order to survey them, to inspect the crop or to ascertain the quality of the plants or for any other purpose connected with the cultivation of the hemp plant or the manufacture of hemp drugs therefrom.

6. The licensee shall not sell or transfer in any way any hemp plants before harvesting or any part of the produce of the plants before it has been deposited in the storehouse.

7. The licensee shall cut the crop only with the permission of the officer in charge of the cultivation. The harvested plants must be tied in bundles of 100 each and must be transported to the manufacturing yard under permits issued by the sub-inspector in charge of the block.

8. All plants sown in the process of cultivation or of harvesting and not used for the preparation of hemp drugs shall be destroyed under the supervision of the officer in charge of cultivation or of the manufacturing yard in the case may be or under his orders by the block sub-inspector.

9. The crop shall, as soon as it is received in the manufacturing yard, be stored with the least possible delay at such place and in such a way as may be ordered from time to time by the Commissioner. If any of the crops or hemp manufactured is, in the opinion of the Assistant Commissioner, of inferior quality, it may be destroyed by him at any time up to three months after its delivery into store.

10. All manufactured ganja or bang shall be transported to the storehouse as far as possible granted by the officer in charge of the manufacturing yard and shall be stored in the order of receipt and in such manner as may be directed by the officer in charge of the storehouse.

11. The licensee shall not have any sort of interest in any shop or depot for the sale of ganja, bang and other hemp-derived drugs prepared from hemp.

12. The licensee shall not have more than two baskets open for sale at any one time. If having already two open baskets he wishes to open an additional basket or baskets for sale, he must apply in writing to the storehouse officer, stating that the stock remaining in his present basket or baskets is not fit for use and that it may be destroyed by the Assistant Commissioner.

13. So long as the licensee has stock in hand he shall be bound to supply ganja to licensed dealers and licensed vendors in the Presidency and to Agents of Native States and Princes, Peshawars and other persons specially authorized by the Board on payment, or equivalent of the value thereof at a rate not exceeding Rs. 1-5-0 per mow of 50 lbs. or such other maximum price as may be fixed by the Commissioner from time to time. Baskets for hemp drugs received by the licensee in accordance with the rules shall be supplied with in the order of their receipt and with all reasonable despatch. The licensee shall appoint a duly empowered agent at the storehouse to act for him when he is absent. Should he fail to do so, or should no interest be received on the licensee when both the licensee and his agent are absent, the Storehouse officer may issue hemp drugs on his behalf at the licensee's risk and expense.

14. If the licensee or his agent makes any of the violations of this license or disobeys any instructions issued by an officer of the Salt, Akbari and Customs Department in the furtherance of the cultivation of the hemp plant and the manufacture, storage and sale of the drugs, he shall be liable, at the discretion of the Collector, to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 500 for every such wilful act or omission. The imposition of a fine under the last preceding clause shall not be held to bar the prosecution of the licensee for any offence which he may have committed against the provisions of the Madras Act I of 1885 or any other law for the time being in force.

Form H.B. 2.

License for contract supply of hemp drugs.

- No. _____
- _____ of _____ resident in _____ is hereby licensed to cultivate the hemp plant in _____ acres _____ in the village of _____ in the _____ District and to prepare hemp drugs from the crop at the manufacturing yard _____ and to store the same at the Government storehouse at _____ during the season of _____ and to dispose of the same at the Government storehouse at _____ subject to the following conditions:—
1. The licensee shall be bound by the hemp drugs rules contained in Board's Notification No. _____ of the Port St. George Gazette, dated _____, Part I, and by any additional general or special rules which may from time to time be prescribed to regulate the cultivation of the hemp plant and the manufacture, storage and removal of hemp drugs from the storehouse and by the special conditions governing all Akbari and opium licenses and the special conditions applicable to gunjashamsa-licensed in Board's Notification No. _____ so far as is such that the rules and conditions may be applicable.
 2. The licensee shall, on demand, produce his license for inspection by any Land Revenue officer or above the rank of village headman or assistant, by any Akbari officer of or above the rank of sub-inspector and by any other officers specially empowered in this behalf by the Collector and shall deliver it to the officer in charge of the Government storehouse at _____.
 3. If the licensee does not himself conduct any of the operations under this license, he shall appoint a duly empowered agent for whose actions he shall be responsible as if they were his own. All such appointments shall be subject to the approval of the Assistant Commissioner of the subdivision who shall also have authority to require any such agent who is incompetent or otherwise unsatisfactory to be removed and replaced by a suitable person.
 4. The area to be cultivated under this license shall not be executed nor shall any part of it be cultivated except with the permission of the Commissioner.
 5. The licensee shall adopt such methods of cultivation and of manufacture as the Commissioner may prescribe from time to time.
 6. The licensee shall not permit any Akbari or Revenue officer from entering his fields or his manufacturing yards in order to survey them, to inspect the crop or to ascertain the quality of the plant or for any other purpose connected with the activities of the hemp plant or the manufacture of hemp drugs therefrom.
 7. The licensee shall provide space for patrolling round the area cultivated and shall construct watchtowers and beat-bells for the patrolling duty in such places and of such dimensions as may be indicated to him by the Inspector, Salt, Akbari and Customs Department.
 8. The licensee shall not sell or transfer in any way any part of his crop.
 9. The licensee shall cut the crop only with the permission of the officer in charge of the cultivation. The harvested plants must be tied in bundles of 100 each and must be transported to the manufacturing yard under permits issued by the sub-inspector in charge of the block.
 10. All plants growing in the process of cultivation or of harvesting and not used for the preparation of hemp drugs shall be destroyed under the supervision of the officer in charge of the cultivation or of the manufacturing yard in the case may be or under his orders by the block sub-inspectors.
 11. The plants shall be sown as they are required in the manufacturing yard be sown with the least possible delay at such hours and in such a way as may be ordered from time to time by the Commissioner. If any of the grain or hemp manufactured is, in the opinion of the Assistant Commissioner, of inferior quality, it may be destroyed by him at any time up to three months after manufacture takes place.
 12. All manufactured gunj or hemp shall be transported to the storehouse under permits granted by the officer in charge of the manufacturing yard and shall be stored in the order of receipt and in such manner as may be directed by the officer in charge of the storehouse.
 13. The licensee shall not have any sort of interest in any shop or depot for the sale of gunj, hemp or other intoxicating drugs prepared from hemp.
 14. The licensee will not be permitted to enter into arrangements with intending purchasers for the sale of his drugs; but the same will be made by the storehouse officer from the stocks in the storehouse in the order in which they have been stored at St. _____ per acre of _____

gauche and per acre of hemp. The licensee or his duly empowered agent shall make and pack the drugs for use under the orders of the officer in charge of the Government storehouse, billing which issues will be made by the storehouse officer at the licensee's risk and expense.

15. If the Commissioner think fit he may issue to French Settlements, Native States and to others any gauge or stamp for the time being in the storehouse and take over the stocks of any licensee for the purpose at the rate specified above.

16. At the end of each month, the rent price due to the licensee will be refunded to him on application by the Collector of Guizhou.

17. On the expiry of the contract, the licensee shall be entitled to receive payment at his contract rate for the balance of his stock at the storehouse from such of the following licensees as the Commissioner may determine.

18. If the licensee or his agent contravenes any of the conditions of this license or disobeys any instructions issued by an officer of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department in the matter of the cultivation of hemp plant and the manufacture, storage and sale of the drugs, he shall be liable, at the discretion of the Collector, to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 100 for every such willful act or omission. The imposition of a fine under the last preceding clause shall not be held to bar the prosecution of the licensee for any offence which he may have committed against the provisions of the Madras Act I of 1886 or any other law for the time being in force.

Form H D. 2.
Fiber register.

License number.	Harvey number and area.	Area harvested.	Number of bundles of plant harvested and sent to the port.	Number and date of the permit for transport of the hemp plant to the port.	Remarks.

Form H D. 4.

Counterfoil.

No. _____
Name of cultivator.
Number of license.
Field number.
Number of bundles of plants to be transported.
Period of currency of permit.

No. _____

Form for transport of the hemp crop from the field to the place of manufacture at
Holder of cultivation license No. _____ is hereby permitted to transport _____ bundles of the hemp crop in field No. _____ of village to _____. The permit is current for _____ hours, must always be carried with the consignment and must be delivered to the officer supervising manufacture at _____ before _____
sub-inspector in charge of the block of cultivation.

Form H D. 5.

Register showing the operations in the manufacturing yard No. _____

Name of the licensee.

Month and date.	Number and date of the permit under which the hemp plants were sent.	Storage of bundles of plant material in the manufacturing yard.	Weight of goods when passing.	Date when sent to the port.	Quantity sent to store.				By date transmitted (Mafan) to the Government of India (a) and (b).	Number and date of the permit under which the hemp was sent to the storehouse.	Remarks.
					Date.	Net weight.	Net weight.	Net weight.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)

Counterfoil.

No. Name of addressee.
Number of license.
Field number.

Actual quantity of goods.
City of { Ussja.
Shang.
Period of currency of permit.

Form H.D. 5.

No. Permit for transport of goods from the manufacturing
plant of to the warehouse of
Holder of cultivation license No. is hereby permitted to
transport goods from the manufacturing plant of
to the warehouse at The permit is correct
for goods, must always be carried with the assignment
and must be delivered to the officer in charge of the warehouse at before

Officer in charge of the manufacturing operation at
Date

REVERSE.

Details of packages

Distinguishing marks.	Weight.		
	NET.	GROSS.	TOTAL.

Officer supervising the manufacturing yard at
Date

Received into the warehouse the quantity mentioned above
Initials of Warehouse officer.

Form H.D. 7.

No. _____

On this day _____ holder of ^{license} ~~license~~ No. _____ for sale of bang drugs at _____ village _____ taking has this day paid the sum of Rs. _____ being the duty and out price of bangs into the Public Treasury at _____ and that he is entitled to issue of the same from the Government storehouse at _____ in accordance with the rules prescribed in Board's Notification No. _____ dated _____

Duty _____

Out price _____

Date _____

Signature _____

Stamp _____

Tracing Officer.

To _____

The Officer in charge of the Government storehouse at _____

Intend to per H.D. 4, No. _____

Initials of the Storehouse officer.

Form H.D. 8.

To _____

The Officer in charge of the Government storehouse at _____

Sir,

I beg to give you notice that I have sold to _____ license of ^{drug} ~~drug~~ No. _____ at _____ months _____ value of bangs and _____ months _____ value of bangs, for the purchase of which he has obtained the treasury receipt, dated _____ No. _____ from the Treasury officer of _____, and I hereby request you to be good enough to transfer the same to his account in your books or deliver to him the same from my stock in the Government storehouse granting him a permit at the same time for the transport of the drug.

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Signature _____

Dated _____

Intend to per H.D. 9, No. _____

Transferred to the account of _____

Initials of the Storehouse officer.

Form H.D. 9.

^{Form} ~~Form~~ for the transport of bang drugs.

1. No. _____ ^{Consecutive} ~~Consecutive~~ number of the storehouse.

2. Particulars of packages—

(1) No.

(2) Kind.

(3) Marks and seals.

(4) Contents whether ^{pure} ~~pure~~ bang.

(5) Weight of contents.

(6) Gross weight.

3. Name of ^{person} ~~person~~ keeper permitted hereby to transport.

4. ^{Route} ~~Route~~ to which the transport is to be made.

5. Quantity of bang drugs to be transported ^{pure} ~~pure~~ bang.

6. Number of days for which the permit is current.

7. Route by which the package or packages are to be transported.

* * *

N.B.—The permit must always be carried with the accompanying and must be produced to the Sub-Inspector of the Salt, Mineral and Chinese Department of the range before and shall be filed in the depot or shop after execution.

Officer in charge of the storehouse at _____

Copy to the Sub-Inspector,

Copy to the Inspector,

Range,

Circle.

Page H.D. 16.

Register showing the disposal of M.D. 7; Analysis from Treasury Officer for payment of duty and grant of receipt and M.D. 8; Notice of the sale of hemp drugs by auction in the discharge of the duties of the said Officer.

[illegible]

Page H.D. 14

² Regular viewing the storage and patterns of gases and things at the closest.

[illegible]

It is also important to note that the results of this study should be well taken

Forest III D. 18.

Register of names of people

Index year number.	Index number and year.	H. L. F. number number for index.	H. L. F. number	Lamp price per unit.	Quantity sold.		Number of units.	Total gross value.	Total net value.
					Domestic.	Foreign.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
				100	100	100	100	100	100

Form H.D. 13.
Abstract stock account of goods and barge.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Date.	Stock number.	Balance in hand				Received.				Disposed within 60				Disposed within 60				Totals of the foregoing column.	Remarks.
		On hand.		On hand.		On hand.		On hand.		On hand.		On hand.		On hand.					
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)		

Note - A series of pages should be allotted for each stock and form a total of all the books put together.

Form H.D. 14.
Statement showing the results of stock-taking in the Government storeroom at
(Date of stock-taking—)

for the quarter ending 19
]

Kind of stock-taking being	In bond on date of stock-taking.	Actual on hand on date of stock-taking.	Total in hand and received.	Received during the quarter.	Difference between account (10) and (11).	Total of wastage acted by the storeroom officer in column (1) or (11) of H.D. 13, credited to the storeroom officer's ledger.				Percentage of wastage shown in column (10) and (11) on the 60-day certificate shown in column (15).	Results of stock-taking by Assistant Commissioner.				Disposition of the storeroom officer's inventory certificate in accordance with (1) or (2) of H.D. 13.	Remarks.	
						Wastage.	Balance reported to the storeroom officer's ledger.	Percentage of wastage shown in column (10) and (11) on the 60-day certificate shown in column (15).			Based on certificate of the storeroom officer's ledger in accordance with (1) or (2) of H.D. 13.	Actual certificate submitted by the storeroom officer in accordance with (1) or (2) of H.D. 13.	Based on certificate of the storeroom officer's ledger in accordance with (1) or (2) of H.D. 13.	Percentage of wastage shown in column (10) and (11) on the 60-day certificate shown in column (15).			
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	

Office of the Assistant Commissioner of the
Salt, Alcohol and Customs Department,
Washington.

Assistant Commissioner.

Form H.D. 13.

Form H.D. 14.

1057

Form H.D. 15.

Wholesale license for the storage and sale of hemp drugs in the public storeroom at

No. _____, son of _____ resident in _____, is hereby
authorized by the officer in charge of the Government storeroom at _____
store hemp drugs and sell them wholesale at the storeroom in the town of _____
in the district of _____ during the term of one year from 1st April 19 _____ to
31st March 19 _____, both days inclusive, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The license shall be bound by the hemp drugs rules contained in Board's Notification No. _____ published on pages _____ of the Port St. George Gazette, dated _____ Part I, and by any additional general or special rules which may from time to time be prescribed to regulate the storage and removal of hemp drugs from the storeroom and by the general conditions governing all retail and open licenses and the special conditions applicable to grant licenses published in Board's Notification No. _____, so far as in such case the rules or conditions may be applicable.

(2) The licensee shall not have in the storeroom any hemp drugs other than those manufactured by him under a license in Form H.D. 1 or purchased by him from a stockholder with the prior permission of the officer in charge of the storeroom.

(3) The licensee shall comply with all instructions issued by the officer in charge of the storeroom for the storage and the preservation of the hemp drugs.

(4) The licensee shall not have any interest in any shop for the retail sale of intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant.

(5) The licensee shall not have more than two lockets open for sale at any one time. If having already two lockets open he wishes to open an additional basket or lockets for sale, he must apply in writing to the storeroom officer, stating that the stock remaining in his remaining basket or lockets is not fit for issue and that it may be destroyed by the Assistant Commissioner.

(6) So long as the licensee has stock in hand, he shall be bound to supply goods to licensed dealers and licensed vendors in the Presidency and to Agents of Native States and Princes and to other persons specially authorized by the Board on payment in legal tender of the value thereof at a rate not exceeding Rs. 1-5-0 per set of 80 units of each other medicinal piece as may be fixed by the Commissioner from time to time. Indeeds for hemp drugs received by the licensee in accordance with the rules shall be supplied with in the order of their receipt and with all reasonable dispatch. The licensee shall appoint a duly empowered agent at the storeroom to act for him when he is absent. Should he fail to do so, or should no indent be received on the license when both the licensee and his agent are absent, the Storeroom officer may issue hemp drugs on his behalf at the licensee's risk and expense.

(7) If the licensee or his agent contravenes any of the conditions of this license or disobeys any instructions issued by an officer of the Salt, Akkaid and Customs Department in the matter of the storage and sale of the drugs, he shall be liable, at the discretion of the Collector, to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 200 for every such offence or omission. The imposition of a fine under the last preceding clause shall not be held to bar the prosecution of the licensee for any offence which he may have committed against the provisions of the Madras Act I of 1908 or any other law for the time being in force.

Form H.D. 16.

No.

Wholesale license granted to licensed dealers for the sale of ganja, bang and other intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant.

I, _____, Collector of the
district, under the provisions of Madras Act I of 1886 hereby license you,
son of _____ residing at _____

to establish a depot at _____, in the
town of _____, for the wholesale sale of ganja,
bang and other intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant to licensed dealers in intem-
perating drugs and licensed vendors from the 1st day of April 19 _____ to the 31st day of
March 19 _____, subject to the following conditions and stipulations to be observed by you, the
said _____

General conditions applicable to all
allied and opium licenses. } As in the Board's general sale notice.
Conditions applicable to ganja licenses.

Dated this _____ day of 19 _____

Schedule showing the boundaries of the depot.

Street and door number or other particulars.	Bounded on the				Remarks.
	North by	East by	South by	West by	

For Master Clerk.

For Master Clerk.

Collector.

Form H.D. 17.

No.

License granted to shopkeeper for the sale of ganja, bang and other intoxicating
drugs prepared from the hemp plant.

I, _____, Collector of the
district, under the provisions of Madras Act I of 1886 hereby license you,
son of _____ residing at _____

to establish a shop at _____, in the
town of _____, and sell ganja, bang and other
intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant from the 1st day of April 19 _____ to
the 31st day of March 19 _____, subject to the following conditions and stipulations to be
observed by you, the said _____

General conditions applicable to all
allied and opium licenses. } As in the Board's general sale notice.
Conditions applicable to ganja licenses.

Schedule showing the boundaries of the shop.

Street and door number or other particulars.	Bounded on the				Remarks.
	North by	East by	South by	West by	

For Master Clerk.

For Master Clerk.

Collector.

Form H D. 15.

Counterfoil.

No. _____

Period for the transport of hemp drugs from the
wholesale depot at _____ to the
depot at _____ in the district of _____

Increase of hemp drugs
depot No. _____ at _____ is permitted to transport
the undersigned hemp drugs to his depot by the
following route:—

Particulars of packages.

Number.	Dist.	Route and mode of transport.	Weight of contents.	Gross weight.	Remarks.
			lb.	oz.	

The permit is current for _____ days.

Initials of { Wholesale Depot Licensee No. _____
Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar.

Date 19 _____

Original.

No. _____

Period for the transport of hemp drugs from the
wholesale depot at _____ to the
depot at _____ in the district of _____

Increase of hemp drugs
depot No. _____ at _____ is permitted to transport
the undersigned hemp drugs to his depot by the
following route:—

Particulars of packages.

Number.	Dist.	Route and mode of transport.	Weight of contents.	Gross weight.	Remarks.
			lb.	oz.	

The permit is current for _____ days,
must always be carried with the assignment and
must be filed in the depot.

Signature of { Wholesale Depot Licensee No. _____
Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar.

Date 19 _____

Duplicate.

No. _____

Period for the transport of hemp drugs from the
wholesale depot at _____ to the
depot at _____ in the district of _____

Increase of hemp drugs
depot No. _____ at _____ is permitted to transport
the undersigned hemp drugs to his depot by the
following route:—

Particulars of packages.

Number.	Dist.	Route and mode of transport.	Weight of contents.	Gross weight.	Remarks.
			lb.	oz.	

The permit is current for _____ days,
must always be carried with the assignment and
must be filed in the depot.

Signature of { Wholesale Depot Licensee No. _____
Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar.

Date 19 _____

To the Inspector of Salt, Alkali and Customs
Department, _____ Circle.

1-11

Form H.D. 29.

Account of goods, things and other interesting objects prepared from the things placed received into and sold in the ^{territorial depot} _{of}

Receipts.										Disbursements.																					
(1) Month and date.		(2) In kind.		(3) Value.		(4) Quantity received.		(5) Quantity made over.		(6) Month and date of receipt.		(7) To whom issued.		(8) Quantity sold to persons.		(9) Quantity retained for purposes.		(10) Quantity issued, by the commission of land agents.		(11) Total quantity issued.		(12) Balance and date of payment.		(13) Debits.		(14) Balance.		(15) Selling price per acre of land.		(16) Remarks.	

Form H.D. 29.

Register showing the receipt and issue of goods and things in the ^{depot} _{No.} ^{at} ^{in the} ^{of the} ^{district.}

(1) Month.	Opening balance.				Receipts.				Total.		Disbursements in disbursements.				Closing balance.				Average retail selling price.		Remarks.
	(2) Date.		(3) Name.		Quantity.		(6) Name.	(7) Quantity.	(8) Date.	(9) Name.	Quantity.		Closing balance.		Average retail selling price.						
											(10) Date.	(11) Name.									
(12) Date.	(13) Name.	(14) Quantity.	(15) Name.	(16) Quantity.	(17) Date.	(18) Name.	(19) Quantity.	(20) Date.	(21) Name.	(22) Quantity.	(23) Name.	(24) Quantity.	(25) Date.	(26) Name.	(27) Quantity.	(28) Date.	(29) Name.	(30) Quantity.	(31) Date.	(32) Name.	(33) Quantity.

Note.—If it is a case of the goods, the items in columns (1) and (2) will be omitted. When the goods are sold, the items in columns (1) and (2) will be omitted. When the goods are sold, the items in columns (1) and (2) will be omitted.

Form H.D. 29.

Form H.D. 29.

Form H.D. 29.

DELEGATION OF POWERS.

No. 11.—In virtue of the powers delegated to him under clause III of Government Notification No. 485, dated 10th July 1914, and in pursuance of clause II of Notification No. 11, dated 20th April 1914, the Commissioner of Salt, Alkali and Saperata Revenue hereby directs that the Collectors of Coimbatore and South Arcot may delegate to the Revenue Officers at Veluppalam and Satturam, respectively, their powers under section 12 of the Alkali Act to issue licences for the cultivation of the kump plant (*Cassia Bastora* or *Indigo*).

Board of Revenue (Saperata Revenue),
Madras, 13th May 1915.

E. GRAHAM,
Secretary.

In exercise of the powers delegated under section 4 (f) of the Malabar Survey and Enclosure Act 1897, the Board of Revenue hereby appoints the kind surveys employed for the survey of the geographical subdivisions among out of the various of shengals in the "injungle" taluka of the Talpore district to be a survey officer under the Act.

Board of Revenue (Talpore District, etc.),
13th May 1915.

P. SAKATANA MENON,
Secretary.

ERRATUM.

The following alterations of the notification, dated the 26th February 1914, regarding the Conduct of Business by the Board of Revenue, published on pages 493-501, Part II. Part St. George Gazette, dated the 27th March 1914, will be notified:—

- (1) For "Funds" in heading "B" read "Income-tax".
 - (2) Delete item "22—Water-rate appeals and suits relating to" under heading "A—Land Revenue Department" and transfer the remaining items under that heading.
 - (3) Item "13—Water-rate appeals and suits relating to" below the items enumerated in "Injungle" under heading "C—Settlement Department" and transfer the remaining items under that heading.
 - (4) Delete item "4—Income-tax and Saperata" under "D—Saperata Revenue Department" and transfer the remaining items under that head.
- Note.—The above alterations in the Conduct of Business by the Board will take effect from 1st June 1915.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 14th May 1915.

H. R. PATE,
Secretary.

JANMAM REGISTRATIONS.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1908, it is notified hereby that an inquiry into the janmam title to S. No. 7 of domain No. 573, Kankulam, in the Wadakkankal taluk, Malabar district, which was treated as unregistered and measured at the time of settlement, a portion of which is now found to be occupied, will be held by the Malabar Divisional Officer in order that the same of the land may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the said Divisional Officer in person or by duly authorized agent under section 5 of the above Act on or before the 4th September 1914 to have their names registered as such.

Malabar Collector's Office,
22nd May 1914.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act III of 1908, it is notified hereby that an inquiry into the janmam title to S. No. 273 to 8 of domain No. 248 Sakayam of Ponnani taluk which was treated as unregistered and measured at the time of settlement has a portion of which is now found to be occupied will be held by the Palghat Divisional Officer in order that the same of the land may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer in person or by duly authorized agent, under section 5 of the above Act on or before the 4th September 1914 to have their names registered as such.

Malabar Collector's Office,
28th May 1915.

J. F. HALL,
Deputy Collector.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

No. 14 of 1915.

INDIA—WEST COAST—ARABIAN SEA.
CAPTAIN R. R. R. R.

With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 8 dated 5th March 1915, regarding the Channarayana anchorage, mariners are hereby informed that the concluding paragraph of the above notice beginning with "The buoy will be removed . . ." should be deleted as it has been now decided not to remove the buoy.

No. 18 of 1919.

INDIA-WEST COAST-GALATI,

TAKATI TONY.

It is hereby notified for the information of mariners that the small spherical buoy marking the pinnacle rock off Takati has been removed on the 13th May 1919 for overhaul and will be replaced about the 1st October 1919 when the working season again commences.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
22nd May 1919.

L. B. CLARKE,
For Presidency Port Officer.

No. 19 of 1919.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
27th May 1919.

L. B. CLARKE,
For Presidency Port Officer.

Master R.S. "Luna" reports that the two shoals in Lat. 10-00 N., Long. 82-54 E. and Lat. 10-15 N., Long. 82-53 E. are covering islands about 30 feet high with water breaking all round them and discoloured water well to the E.W. of both islands.

The island farther North is in two parts and seems to be washing away.

Bombay, 21st May 1919.

E. J. O. HORDEN, Captain, R.N.,
Principal Port Officer, Bombay, Bombay.

STATUS OF VESSELS arrived at and departed from the Port of Madras from the 12th to the 21st May 1919.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Arrived or passed.	Vessel's name.	Tonnage.	Country.	Where from.	Within how long.	Notes on cargo.
1919.							
May 21	Arrived.	R.S. "Humbly" ..	1,861	S. W. France.	Bombay.	..	No. 1 and 11.
" 21	Do.	R.S. "Estimote" ..	1,861	S. W. J. France.	Bombay.	..	South (grey and No. 8)
" 21	Do.	R.S. "Humbly" ..	1,861	S. W. J. France.	Bombay.	..	South (grey and No. 8)
" 21	Do.	R.S. "Humbly" ..	1,861	S. W. J. France.	Bombay.	..	South (grey and No. 8)
" 21	Do.	R.S. "Humbly" ..	1,861	S. W. J. France.	Bombay.	..	South (grey and No. 8)
" 21	Do.	R.S. "Humbly" ..	1,861	S. W. J. France.	Bombay.	..	South (grey and No. 8)
" 21	Do.	R.S. "Humbly" ..	1,861	S. W. J. France.	Bombay.	..	South (grey and No. 8)
" 21	Do.	R.S. "Humbly" ..	1,861	S. W. J. France.	Bombay.	..	South (grey and No. 8)
" 21	Do.	R.S. "Humbly" ..	1,861	S. W. J. France.	Bombay.	..	South (grey and No. 8)
" 21	Do.	R.S. "Humbly" ..	1,861	S. W. J. France.	Bombay.	..	South (grey and No. 8)

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Arrived or passed.	Vessel's name.	Tonnage.	Country.	Where from.	Within how long.	Notes on cargo.
1919.							
May 21	Arrived.	R.S. "Humbly" ..	1,861	S. W. France.	Bombay.	..	No. 1 and 11.
" 21	Do.	R.S. "Estimote" ..	1,861	S. W. J. France.	Bombay.	..	South (grey and No. 8)
" 21	Do.	R.S. "Humbly" ..	1,861	S. W. J. France.	Bombay.	..	South (grey and No. 8)
" 21	Do.	R.S. "Humbly" ..	1,861	S. W. J. France.	Bombay.	..	South (grey and No. 8)
" 21	Do.	R.S. "Humbly" ..	1,861	S. W. J. France.	Bombay.	..	South (grey and No. 8)
" 21	Do.	R.S. "Humbly" ..	1,861	S. W. J. France.	Bombay.	..	South (grey and No. 8)
" 21	Do.	R.S. "Humbly" ..	1,861	S. W. J. France.	Bombay.	..	South (grey and No. 8)
" 21	Do.	R.S. "Humbly" ..	1,861	S. W. J. France.	Bombay.	..	South (grey and No. 8)
" 21	Do.	R.S. "Humbly" ..	1,861	S. W. J. France.	Bombay.	..	South (grey and No. 8)
" 21	Do.	R.S. "Humbly" ..	1,861	S. W. J. France.	Bombay.	..	South (grey and No. 8)

S = British.

* The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th, as far as right hand side of notes.

R = Russian.

Harbour Office, Madras,
2nd June 1919.

W. F. E. HODGKIN, Commandant, R.N.,
Deputy Commissioner of the Port,
and Receiver of Wrecks for the Port of Madras.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

The following extract of a notification from the *Comptroller of India*, dated Calcutta, the 17th May 1918, is republished:—

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(Post Office.)

India, 16th May 1918.

No. 261 & 262.—The following promotions and appointments in the grades of Superintendents of Post Offices are made:—

(1) From the 1st April 1918, viz., Mr. D. J. C. Sykes, Superintendent, R.H.S., second grade, resigned:—

Mr. B. D. Nash, to be promoted to the second grade.

G. H. CLARKE,

Executive General of Posts and Telegraphs.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a deserter or absconder from the 1st Durham Light Infantry, dated at Lucknow the 26th day of April 1918.

Member, rank and name, 11379, Pte. (Sapper) W. G. Rylance (age, 36 years 7 months; height 5 feet 4½ inches; colour of complexion, Irish; hair, brown; eyes, grey; teeth, clean (lower); date of enlistment, 15th September 1911; place of enlistment, Cumberland; parish and county in which born, Parsonhoth; date of desertion or absence, Lucknow Detachment, Baradwa (place of desertion or absence, Lucknow); marks, none on the left knee; was attached to No. 40 Divisional Signal Company, Lahore; was recaptured on 15th May 1918, and escaped from Main Guard House, Fort William, on the night of 15th May. Under eight years' service.

D. ROURE, Capt.,
Service Quarter Master.

Report of a deserter or absconder without leave from the Signal Service Depot, dated at Poona, the 24th day of May 1918.

Member, rank and name, 23545, Driver Lewis, Claude Edward; Age, 35 years 11 months 14 days; height, about 6 feet; colour of complexion, fair; trade, agricultural labourer; date of enlistment, 15th June 1913; date of desertion or absence, 14th May 1918; place of desertion or absence, Warrawa Barracks, Poona; marks, large flat back when walking and looks at the ground, seems to have a weak intellect; under 4 years' service.

(Singular).
See Commandant, Signal Service Depot.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF SHEEPSKINS.

Notices to tenderers that sealed tenders will be received up to 2 o'clock on Friday, the 12th June 1918, by the Inspector-General, Government Press, Milk Buildings, Madras, for the supply of undersheeped sheepskins. Tenderers must be accompanied with sample and a deposit of Rs. 50, which will be returned if the tender is not accepted. The sheepskins accepted should, in all respects, be equal to the sample accepted. One thousand of such to be delivered within seven days and the remainder within fourteen days from the date of acceptance of tender. The successful tenderer must deposit at once 10 per cent of the amount of his tender. The deposit will be forfeited in case of failure to supply sheepskins of the correct size and quality within the time mentioned above. The depositors will receive no benefit the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders and to subdivide the quantity from two or more tenders without assigning any reason for doing so.

Sheepskins, special set, not less than 26" x 21"	..	..	2,000
Do. special set, not less than 27" x 19"	..	..	1,000
Do. full set, not less than 28" x 18"	..	..	2,000

Government Press, Milk Buildings,
Madras, 29th May 1918.

B. L. GILBERT,
Army Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR LOADING, SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT OF GOVERNMENT STORES AT MADRAS.

Sealed tenders will be received up to 12 noon on Saturday the 14th June 1918 by the Executive Post Office, Madras, for carrying out the work of loading, shipping and transport of Government stores for a period of two years from the 14th July 1918.

1. Tenderers should be represented by tenders for carrying out the work of loading, shipping and transport of Government stores at Madras.

2. The tenderer should specify the lowest rates at which he is prepared to undertake the various parts of the work, as set forth in the schedule appended hereto.

3. Each tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 either in cash or Indian War Loan Order or similar money. The deposit will be returned to the tenderers whose tenders are not accepted.

4. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

5. Within fifteen days from the date on which the acceptance of his tender is notified, the successful tenderer will be required to deposit a sum of Rs. 5,000 in Fiduciary Notes of the stock of the India War Loan with the Presidency Port Officer which will be held as security deposit for the due fulfilment of the contract. In case of failure to do this or in case of his withdrawal of his tender after submission the initial deposit of Rs. 400 will be liable to forfeiture and his tender will be cancelled.

6. The successful tenderer will be required to execute as or before the 14th July 1913 an agreement binding himself for the proper carrying out of the work.

7. Copies of the form of agreement may be seen at the Office of the Presidency Port Officer Madras, where further information in regard to the contract may also be obtained.

RATES FOR LANDING, STORING AND TRANSPORT ON GOVERNMENT STORES AT MADRAS.
SCHEME I.—Landing and Shipping.

Rate per ton of 2,240 lbs. or 10 cwt.
Rs. A. P.

- (1) Landing and Shipping charges (both sides)
If Stores landed or shipped by vessels on or from the
quays direct will be paid for Rs. 18 two per ton
provided no special charge is levied for such
goods by the Trust.

- (2) Portage
N.B.—While the Madras Port Trust themselves handle
any of the stores no charge for portage will be
allowed to the contractor in respect of such
stores.

SCHEME II.—Storage.

- (3) (a) Conveying from the Port Trust sheds to the godowns of
the Agent for Government Commissions.
(b) Conveying from the Gunny Iron Yard and Combustibles
shed to the godowns of the Agent for Government
Commissions.

Rate per ton of 2,240 lbs. or 10 cwt.
per side
Rs. A. P.

- (4) Conveying from the Port Trust premises to the godowns of
the Agent for Government Commissions to any place—
(i) within the Madras municipal limits
(ii) to any place outside the municipal limits as far as
Pondicherry

N.B.—Delivery to be made as per the rate on invoice and
5%

SCHEME III.—Warehousing.

Rate per ton of 2,240 lbs. or 10 cwt.
Rs. A. P.

- (5) Loading packages from carts or lorries into railway wag-
gons—
(a) for packages weighing more than 16 cwt. each or
measuring more than 1 ton each
(b) for packages of less weight or measurement

Rate per cent.
Day. Night.
Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.

- (6) Cattle charges for working carts or hand lorries inclusive of dispen-
sants and boat hire for the cattle

Rate per ton of 2,240 lbs.
Rs. A. P.

- (7) Charges for weighing whenever required

Rate per each lot.
Rs. A. P.

- (8) Charges for marking addresses on packages or marking them
with marks (names to be not less than 2 inches long) as
may be required

G. H. HENLEY, Secretary, P.M.,
Presidency Port Office.

Madras, 29th May 1913.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Two plots of the building situated on the site required for Ten Lacs Auctioneer's Commission will be sold by public auction at 8 p.m. on Monday, June 10th 1913, by the Subdivisional Officer, Chingleput, subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) Persons wishing to bid must deposit Rs. 10 before they are allowed to bid.
(2) The highest bidder will be the purchaser subject to the Executive Engineer's approval of the sale.
(3) Half the amount of the sale amount must be paid immediately after the sale is knocked down to the highest bidder and the other half after the approval of the Executive Engineer is communicated. The amount deposited will be refunded if the sale is not approved by the Executive Engineer.

U. S.

(4) In the event of the deposit of half the amount of the sale not being paid, the materials will be sold again, the original purchaser being responsible for the loss by the resale.

(5) The deposit of all successful bidders will be returned at the conclusion of the sale.

(6) The materials should be removed within one month of the date of commencement of the Executive Engineer's approval, and the removal should commence only after the sale amount is paid in full.

(7) The walls should be demolished to ground level and all rubbish removed from the site for the performance of which a deposit of Rs. 25 should be paid. This amount will be returned when the contractor having which the contract will be done at the cost of the purchaser and the amount recovered from his deposit.

Madras, 22nd May 1919.

K. J. KRISHNAYYA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

SALE OF ORYZZA CHANK SHELLS.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned chank shells, the whole of which are the produce of the Orissa chank beds and now in stock at Talacoris, viz. —

							Chanks.
Full-sized	..	..	..	..	..	..	81,875
Under-sized	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,364
Washed	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,053

These shells have been sold at Bhatnagar, Thacker Tera, Palana, and Lalmonai, in the Island of Orissa.

Tenders must be at the rate per 1,000 for full-sized shells and at a separate rate per 1,000 for under-sized and washed.

5. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees three hundred (Rs. 300) and will be returned up to 15 o'clock on the 28th June 1919.

6. Tenders (which must be sealed) must be addressed to the Marine Accounts Department of Fisheries, Travancore, who will open and return them to the Director of Fisheries, Madras, who reserves to himself the right to reject any or all without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. Prior to the date mentioned for the sale, tenders will be given to the intending purchasers to inspect the shells in the godown and their attention is particularly called to this.

8. No re-weighing or reclassification of the shells will be permitted and each lot must be accepted as it lies in the godown. No complaint of shortage will be entertained, the purchaser accepting the figures as given when the allowance will be made for the under-sized, washed or defective shells wherever they may be found in. The purchaser of the shells shall be at the sole risk of the purchaser and the Government accept no responsibility as regards the failure of any of the shells to come up to the specification. Tenderers must state that they understand and accept these conditions.

9. In the case of the party whose tender may be accepted, the deposit accompanying the tender will be retained for the due fulfilment of the contract and will be returned only when the contract is completed satisfactorily.

10. The full value of the shells purchased shall be remitted into Government Treasury within one week of the date of the tender of the acceptance of the tender.

11. If the successful tenderer fails to pay the full value of the shells within the prescribed period of seven days, the shells will be sold at his risk and expense, and his deposit shall also be forfeited.

12. The shells, as paid for, are to be removed from the godown within fifteen days of the payment made in respect thereof. The shells godown may be occupied free of rent for the first fifteen days, one rupee (Rs. 1) per day will be charged for the second fifteen days and rupees two (Rs. 2) per day for any further period afterwards.

13. Further information will be supplied upon application to the undersigned.

Talacoris, 22nd May 1919.

F. H. AILAN,
Marine Accounts, Fisheries Department.

TENDERS FOR LAWTON'S STRAIGHT CUT IMPROVEMENTS.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 12 noon, 21st June 1919, for Lawton's Straight Cut Improvements, Chingleput Division—G.O. No. 239-L, dated 12th July 1917.

5. Tenders should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Venkat Division, Tanjore, and should be accompanied by "Tender for Lawton's Straight Cut".

6. Each tender should be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 500 in cash or security note which will be returned to the tenderer whose tenders are not accepted.

7. The Executive Engineer will reserve to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

8. The successful tenderer will also be required to sign an agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfilment of the contract.

9. Failure to comply with condition 6 above will entail forfeiture of the earnest money.

10. The contract must not be altered.

11. Other conditions of contract and the contract documents may be seen at any time between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. in the Executive Engineer's office, Venkat Division, Tanjore, from which black copies of tender may also be obtained.

Summary.

(a) The quantities here given are those upon which the approximate estimated cost of the work is based, but they are subject to alterations, omissions, deductions or additions as evidenced in the schedule of the contract and do not necessarily show the actual quantity of work to be done.

- UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS. *Evolution Studies*. No. I. The documentation made by C. P. Venkataswami Aiyar, M.A., B.L., 1918. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As 3 (4 p.); No. II. The processes and practical terminology of the first period in Evolution by K. V. Subbiah, M.A., B.L., 1919. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As 3 (1 p.).
- MONTHLY LIST OF CIVIL SANTIONS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, mounted up to 31 May 1919. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As 2 (1 p.).
- VILLAGE VOTERS' MANUAL. Current up to August 1918. English, 1919 Edition. Royal 8vo. Bound. As 10 (5 p.).
- GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS. *MINOR RULES*, 1918. English. Foolcap folio. Paper cover. As 3 (1 p.).
- BRASSY HANDBOOK. Supplementary list of corrections. As 1 (2 p.).
- LOCAL FEES CODE (Second Edition Revised). Fifteenth list of corrections. As 2-2 (2 p.).
- LIST OF REVENUE OFFICERS AND OFFICERS. Addenda and Corrections No. II, dated 31st December 1918. As 1-1 (2 p.).
- MADRAS FARMING CODE. Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh list of corrections. Each. Five 2 (2 p.).
- GRASS-FEEDING CODE. Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth list of corrections. Each. Five 2 (2 p.).
- NOTES ON THE STATISTICS OF THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT UNDER MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1918. Foolcap folio, paper cover. As 3 (2 p.).
- PEWEE BUDGET ACCOUNTING. Period up to 31st March 1919. Foolcap folio. As 2-2 (2 p.).
- SPECIAL TRAIL BUDGETING. Revised up to 31st March 1919. Foolcap folio. As 2-2 (2 p.).
- MADRAS GOVERNMENT TO CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATIONS. Addenda and Corrections No. IV. As 1 (2 p.); V and VI. Each. Five 2 (2 p.).
- STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE LICENCE ASSIGNED FOR 1919. Foolcap folio. Paper cover. As 2 (2 p.).
- INDIA ACT I of 1919. Local Authorities, Princes and Chieftains. Foolcap folio. Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam and Hindustani. Each. Five 2 (2 p.). Royal 8vo. English As 1-3 (2 p.).
- INDIA ACT II of 1919. Indian Paper Currency (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Hindustani and Oriya. Each. Five 2 (2 p.). Royal 8vo. English. As 1-3 (2 p.).
- INDIA ACT III of 1919. Money (Bills) (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam and Hindustani. Each. Five 2 (2 p.). Royal 8vo. English. As 1-4 (2 p.).
- INDIA ACT IV of 1919. Indian Income-tax (Amendment). Foolcap folio. Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Hindustani and Oriya. Each. Five 2 (2 p.). Royal 8vo. English. As 1-3 (2 p.).
- INDIA ACT V of 1919. Termination of the present war (Definition). Foolcap folio. English and Hindustani. Each. Five 2 (2 p.).
- INDIA ACT VI of 1919. Indian Oaths (Amendment). Foolcap folio. English, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Hindustani. Each. Five 2 (2 p.).
- INDIA ACT VII of 1919. Indian Debenture, Free (Amendment). Foolcap folio. English, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Hindustani. Each. Five 2 (2 p.).
- INDIA ACT VIII of 1919. Negotiable Instruments (Amendment). Foolcap folio. English, Tamil and Telugu. Each. Five 2 (2 p.).
- INDIA ACT X of 1919. Income Taxes duty. Foolcap folio. English. Five 2 (2 p.).
- INDIA ACT XI of 1919. Amendment and Supplementary Clauses. Foolcap folio. English. Five 2 (2 p.).
- MADRAS ACT II of 1919. Madras Port Trust Amendment. Foolcap folio. Royal 8vo. English. As 1-3 (2 p.).
- MADRAS ACT III of 1919. Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases. Foolcap folio. English. Five 2 (2 p.). Hindustani. Five 2 (2 p.).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NEW LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

[A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.]

LEGISLATION AND CHINA RELATIONS IN THE WAR. SEVEN PARTS (continued up to 18th May 1919). Royal 8vo. Bound. Rs. 1 (2 p.).

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WAR COMMISSIONS HELD AT DELHI, 17th to 20th APRIL 1918. Foolcap 4 to 5 Parts. As 4 (2 p.).

VACANCIES.

APPLICANTS are invited from holders of Secondary School Leaving Certificate who have passed type-writing elementary grade for the post of a clerk in No. 26 in this office. The vacancy is for 6 months at present but likely to become permanent.

Interested candidates have prospect of higher promotion in this office. A knowledge of Telugu is not essential but those who have it will be preferred.

G. L. SASATANA PRASAD,
Assistant Officer

Kooper, 18th May 1919.

Applicants are invited from candidates below 25 years of age who have passed the Matriculation at Secondary School-leaving Certificate and who also hold pass certificate in the Government Typewriting Examination, Advanced or Intermediate grade for the post of Typist of the rank of a monthly pay of Rs. 25-1-50 in the case of Intermediate and Rs. 22 in the case of Advanced rank.

The following particulars must be given :-

(1) Name and family name; (2) caste or religion; (3) education; (4) age; (5) relatives in the public service; (6) particulars of landed property; (7) past and present occupations; (8) examination passed, with reference to practice papers and (9) copies of testimonials, if any.

ANANTA NARAYANA ATTANAR,
Subordinate Judge.

Cochin, 10th May 1912.

Applications are invited for the posts of Work Agents on Rs. 50 and Rs. 60 per mensem in the finance arm of the Cochin District. Men with experience in arduous work will be preferred. They should be provided for a Sub-Inspector's place under the Public Service notification or have completed the course for the Upper and Lower Subordinate class of pay assigned Engineering School or College.

M. R. KHAROTAT,
Superintending Engineer, I Class.

Vinayapattam, 16th May 1912.

Applications are invited from candidates possessing the general educational qualifications prescribed under the Public Service Notification for entry into the public service for the post of a Typewriting Clerk on Rs. 75 per mensem in the office of the Assistant Engineer of Co-operative Societies, Government section, Arunachalam. Preference will be given to men familiar with several languages in Telugu. Applicants should state their age, educational qualifications and the period of service past or, if any.

2. The vacancy is an exempt temporary but there is every chance of its continuance indefinitely. Full pay is available. If the candidate is qualified, he has very fair chances of promotion as Inspector of Co-operative Societies at a salary of Rs. 200-2-48.

3. Copies of testimonials, if any, should accompany the applications.

T. SRINIVASA RAU,
Assistant Engineer.

Chittoor, 16th May 1912.

Notations in the enclosed list of applicants for employment are made in the Revenue Department are now open in the following offices in the Tanjore Division and the officers shown in column 1 will interview all applicants for the same at 5 p.m. on 1st July in their respective offices. The applications of candidates who do not turn up will be disregarded.

(Approximate number of candidates to be selected)

(1) Collector's Office	10	(A) Divisional Office, Tanjore	10
(2) Treasury Deputy Collector's Office	10	(B) Do.	10
(3) Divisional Office, Nagapattinam	10	(C) Do.	10
(4) Do.	10	(D) Do.	10

1. Applicants should put in their written applications before the 15th June 1912. None but those who possess a completed secondary school-leaving certificate or its equivalent or other higher educational qualification need apply. Applicants should be on looking in the following form :-

- (1) Full name and address of the applicant.
- (2) Father's name.
- (3) Nationality or caste.
- (4) Date of birth.
- (5) Institutions where educated.
- (6) Examinations passed including special ones.
- (7) Date of passing such examinations.
- (8) Marks in School Final Public Examination.
- (9) Place and number in form in Group subjects.
- (10) Present and past employment with dates of appointment to and of relief from the posts previously held.
- (11) Names of relatives in public service, if any (degrees of relationship should be stated close with names entered in this column, also the appointments held by them and the districts and stations where they are employed).

2. Candidates who were selected last year but have not yet been appointed in any setting appointment must apply again this year, if they wish to continue on the list for 1912-23.

3. Candidates who have school-leaving certificates should send in their certificates along with their applications.

4. Candidates who are now doing work also put in their applications through the head of the office who will forward it to the officer addressed with his report about the capacity and conduct of the applicant.

5. Application forms can be had from the Treasury Deputy Collector and the Divisional Offices.

G. R. RASHTAIA SAKHARAYAR,
Treasury Deputy Collector.

Tanjore, 20th May 1912.

Wages: Remuneration on electrical engineer, pay Rs. 225-12-00; he should have completed a course of a recognised institution and then have had at least five years practical experience in general installation and maintenance work. Applicants in their own handwriting and before June 2nd should state age, qualifications and full details of career.

F.W.D., Chappak, Madras,
22nd May 1922.

R. J. P. GREENWOOD,
Electrical Engineer in Government.

Wanted a qualified respondent for the Local Fund Engineering at Nagapattinam. Pay Rs. 15 to start with. Apply sharp to the President, Technical Board, Tiruvelur, Chingleput District.

Tiruvelur, 22nd May 1922.

P. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
President.

Applicants are invited from duly qualified candidates for the post of a clerk on Rs. 25-1-00 in the office of the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle. The post is with pro tem. at present but with prospect of confirmation. Graduates will be preferred.

Applicants should reach the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, not later than the 26th June 1922.

Wahai, 24th May 1922.

B. COX,
Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

Applicants are invited from candidates who have passed the Secretary School-leaving Certificate Examination for the post of a temporary clerk in this division on Rs. 20. Preference will be given to applications from local candidates and those whose vernacular is Telugu.

Cuddapah, 25th May 1922.

V. T. SUBBAYYA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Cuddapah Division.

Applicants are invited for posts of clerks on Rs. 22 and Rs. 26 in the District Forest Office, Anaparthi, from passed candidates who know how to read and write Telugu. Applicants holding Secretary School-leaving Certificate should state the number of marks they obtained at the public examination.

Anaparthi, 26th May 1922.

L. S. JAMES,
District Forest Officer.

Wanted a duly qualified Engine-driver for the Pudukottai power-works. Pay Rs. 90. Apply sharp to the President, Technical Board, Tiruvelur (Chingleput District).

Tiruvelur, 26th May 1922.

P. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
President, Tech. Board.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

On or after the 24th July, I intend moving the High Court to seek me as a Vakil thereof.
Mylapore, 24th May 1922.

R. KRISHNAM

On or after the 28th July, I intend moving the High Court to seek me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 26th May 1922.

S. RAMANUJACHARI

On or after 28th July 1922, I intend moving the High Court to seek me as a Vakil thereof.
Vizianagaram, 2nd May 1922.

P. ADINARAYANA MAO.

On or after 28th July 1922, I intend moving the High Court to seek me as a Vakil thereof.
Mylapore, 12th May 1922.

PAPPU SATTANARAYANA.

On or after the 28th July 1922, I intend moving the High Court to seek me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 24th May 1922.

T. P. KALYANARAMAN.

On or after the 28th July 1922, I intend moving the High Court to seek me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 24th May 1922.

N. RAJAGOPALAN.

On or after the 28th July 1922, I intend moving the High Court to seek me as a Vakil thereof.
Tamilpattinam, 24th May 1922.

P. S. RAMASWAMI.

On or after the 28th July 1922, I intend moving the High Court to seek me as a Vakil thereof.
Sullapet, 26th May 1922.

D. ADINARAYANASWAMY.

ESTATE OF MISS HELEN MARGARET DAVES (DECEASED).

The Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering, from the 29th May 1919, the estate of Miss Helen Margaret Daves deceased, late of Palamcottah, under the provisions of section 32 of the Administrator-General's Act, 1904, without any grant of administration and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next of kin, legatee or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 27th July 1919 after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognise in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

Madras, 29th May 1919.

D. E. GODFREY,
Administrator-General of Madras.

ESTATE OF H. G. K. WAITE (DECEASED).

The Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering from the 15th May 1919 the estate of H. G. K. Waite, deceased, late Assistant Quartermaster, Bolt, Akbari and Customs Department, Madras sub-division, under letters of Administration granted to him on the 26th April 1918 by the High Court of Madras and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next of kin, legatee or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 27th July 1919 after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognise in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

Madras, 26th May 1919.

D. E. GODFREY,
Administrator-General of Madras.

INSOLVENCY PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that Venkataswami Appaiah, clerk merchant, Thirupathiarn, Thirupathi taluk, has applied on 17th May 1919 on the file of the District Judge, Thirupathi, to be declared an insolvent and that his petition for adjudication is posted to the 18th July 1919 for disposal.

Thirupathi, 20th May 1919.

K. ATTANAVANI ATTANAVAR,
Clerk.

BANK OF MADRAS.

The following changes in the Bank's staff are hereby notified:—
Mr. K. M. Murthy, late acting Secretary and Treasurer, vice Mr. Richard Hunter, granted leave.

Mr. W. Lamb, to be acting Deputy Secretary and Treasurer, vice Mr. K. M. Murthy.

(By order of the Directors)

Madras, 30th May 1919.

M. M. MURRAY,
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY RECORDS.

2019	Day.	Temperature and wind to 8 P.	THERMOMETER.				Maximum wind force in miles.	Direction of wind.	WIND.			Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky.	Height of clouds.	General state of sky.
			Observed daily means.						Direction of wind.	Daily velocity.					
			Temp.	Wind.	Hum.	Min.									
20th Nov.	..	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0
21st Nov.	..	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0
22nd Nov.	..	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0
23rd Nov.	..	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0
24th Nov.	..	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0
25th Nov.	..	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0
26th Nov.	..	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0
27th Nov.	..	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0
28th Nov.	..	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0
29th Nov.	..	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0
30th Nov.	..	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0
1st Dec.	..	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0

The Standard Barometer and Thermometer are read at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The station of the barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the rain-gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current week—beginning from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 2.25 inches, the average due for the same period being 4.24 inches.

Madras Observatory, 2nd June 1919.

S. SOLOMON PILLAI,
Off. Deputy Director.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 22.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 3, 1919.

[Part II, 4 p.m.]

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING
8th MAY 1919.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANTAM.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Transplantation of sugarcane proceeding in parts. Standing crops poor to fair. Harvested gingelly, ragi, sorghum, poor to fair. Pasture sufficient in six taluks. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available except in two taluks. Grain-stocks sufficient in three taluks. Prospects fair to good, but dark.

VERAGAPATAM.

Water-supply insufficient in thirteen taluks. Sowing of gingelly and ragi commencing, proceeding or concluding; of groundnut and sugarcane commencing or proceeding; of rice proceeding or concluding. Agricultural operations backward when compared with those of a normal year. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested ragi, sorghum, fair. Pasture sufficient. Fodder available except in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks quite inadequate. Prospects gloomy.

SODAPATI.

Water-supply insufficient in three taluks and one division. Groundnut till late stage almost finished. Sowing of dry crops, and preparing seed beds in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested gingelly, cotton, fair; ragi, fair to normal. Pasture sufficient except in five taluks and one division. Fodder available except in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle indifferent. Employment generally available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects slightly improved.

KISTNA.

Water-supply insufficient. Kistna 500 feet below normal. Mowing, sowing of gingelly and cotton and raising seed beds in progress. Standing crops poor to fair. Harvested ragi, cotton normal. Pasture generally scarce. Fodder available except in parts of uplands. Condition of cattle good. Employment available except in uplands. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects poor in uplands.

CHINTUR.

Water-supply not reported. Mowing of fields, preparing seed beds and translocation of seedling crops and paddy under way in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton, cotton fair. Pasture scarce except in parts of four taluks. Fodder available except in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good, but foot-and-mouth disease prevalent in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in parts of three taluks. Prospects disappointing.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply insufficient. Tenukshadi 50 feet below normal. Sorghum scarce average. Groundnut till late stage almost finished. Sowing of dry crops, and preparing seed beds in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton, cotton fair. Pasture generally good, but widespread prevalent in parts of two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

RANAHAVALLI.

Water-supply sufficient. Agricultural operations all. Standing crops all. Pasture all. Fodder scarce. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BELLARY.

Water-supply insufficient in five taluks. Ploughing, sowing of cotton, gingelly and cotton proceeding in parts. Condition of standing crops not reported. Harvested paddy, sorghum, fair; groundnut, cotton, fair. Pasture generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in parts of two taluks. Prospects fair except in parts of one taluk.

SANDUR.

Water-supply not reported. Ploughing proceeding in parts. Standing crops good. Pasture all; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient except in three taluks and in parts of two others. Ploughing, sowing of ragi, cotton, sorghum and cotton commencing in parts; translocation of rice proceeding.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SAT. MAY 1918.

District.		Rainfall, in inches.					Price in Rupees for 100 lbs. (see Notes).										
		In the week.		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.			Rice.		Wheat.		Maize.		Jowar.		Oats.		
		Total.	Average of 10 years ending 1914.	Total.	Average of 10 years ending 1914.	Average for May.	Last week.	This week.	Average for May.	Last week.	This week.	Average for May.	Last week.	This week.	Average for May.	Last week.	This week.
Coastal.	Gujarat	8.5	0.7	0.1	3.3	3.2	4.7	4.8	17.0	8.8	8.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vijaypatnam	8.8	0.8	4.9	3.8	3.8	0.4	1.0	18.5	7.4	8.8	..	7.7	7.8	10.0	7.8	7.8
	Godavari	8.8	0.8	4.4	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.4	26.2	8.4	7.8	12.0	7.8	7.8	..	8.5	8.8
	Krishna	8.8	0.8	4.4	3.8	3.8	8.8	8.8	15.4	8.8	8.7	12.4	7.4	7.8	..	8.8	8.8
	Godavari	8.8	0.8	3.0	2.7	2.7	8.8	3.4	..	7.8	7.8	12.0	(a) 8.8	8.8	..	8.8	8.4
Deccan.	Karnool	8.8	0.8	3.0	2.7	2.7	8.8	3.4	..	7.4	7.8	12.0	8.8	8.8	..	8.8	8.4
	Bhongir	8.8	0.8	3.0	2.7	2.7	8.8	3.4	..	7.4	7.8	12.0	8.8	8.8	..	8.8	8.4
	Bhongir	8.8	0.8	3.0	2.7	2.7	8.8	3.4	..	7.4	7.8	12.0	8.8	8.8	..	8.8	8.4
	Bhongir	8.8	0.8	3.0	2.7	2.7	8.8	3.4	..	7.4	7.8	12.0	8.8	8.8	..	8.8	8.4
	Bhongir	8.8	0.8	3.0	2.7	2.7	8.8	3.4	..	7.4	7.8	12.0	8.8	8.8	..	8.8	8.4
Central.	Adilabad	8.8	0.8	3.0	2.7	2.7	8.8	3.4	..	7.4	7.8	12.0	8.8	8.8	..	8.8	8.4
	Adilabad	8.8	0.8	3.0	2.7	2.7	8.8	3.4	..	7.4	7.8	12.0	8.8	8.8	..	8.8	8.4
	Adilabad	8.8	0.8	3.0	2.7	2.7	8.8	3.4	..	7.4	7.8	12.0	8.8	8.8	..	8.8	8.4
	Adilabad	8.8	0.8	3.0	2.7	2.7	8.8	3.4	..	7.4	7.8	12.0	8.8	8.8	..	8.8	8.4
	Adilabad	8.8	0.8	3.0	2.7	2.7	8.8	3.4	..	7.4	7.8	12.0	8.8	8.8	..	8.8	8.4
North.	Adilabad	8.8	0.8	3.0	2.7	2.7	8.8	3.4	..	7.4	7.8	12.0	8.8	8.8	..	8.8	8.4
	Adilabad	8.8	0.8	3.0	2.7	2.7	8.8	3.4	..	7.4	7.8	12.0	8.8	8.8	..	8.8	8.4
	Adilabad	8.8	0.8	3.0	2.7	2.7	8.8	3.4	..	7.4	7.8	12.0	8.8	8.8	..	8.8	8.4
	Adilabad	8.8	0.8	3.0	2.7	2.7	8.8	3.4	..	7.4	7.8	12.0	8.8	8.8	..	8.8	8.4
	Adilabad	8.8	0.8	3.0	2.7	2.7	8.8	3.4	..	7.4	7.8	12.0	8.8	8.8	..	8.8	8.4
South.	Adilabad	8.8	0.8	3.0	2.7	2.7	8.8	3.4	..	7.4	7.8	12.0	8.8	8.8	..	8.8	8.4
	Adilabad	8.8	0.8	3.0	2.7	2.7	8.8	3.4	..	7.4	7.8	12.0	8.8	8.8	..	8.8	8.4
	Adilabad	8.8	0.8	3.0	2.7	2.7	8.8	3.4	..	7.4	7.8	12.0	8.8	8.8	..	8.8	8.4
	Adilabad	8.8	0.8	3.0	2.7	2.7	8.8	3.4	..	7.4	7.8	12.0	8.8	8.8	..	8.8	8.4
	Adilabad	8.8	0.8	3.0	2.7	2.7	8.8	3.4	..	7.4	7.8	12.0	8.8	8.8	..	8.8	8.4
West Coast.	Adilabad	8.8	0.8	3.0	2.7	2.7	8.8	3.4	..	7.4	7.8	12.0	8.8	8.8	..	8.8	8.4
	Adilabad	8.8	0.8	3.0	2.7	2.7	8.8	3.4	..	7.4	7.8	12.0	8.8	8.8	..	8.8	8.4
	Adilabad	8.8	0.8	3.0	2.7	2.7	8.8	3.4	..	7.4	7.8	12.0	8.8	8.8	..	8.8	8.4
	Adilabad	8.8	0.8	3.0	2.7	2.7	8.8	3.4	..	7.4	7.8	12.0	8.8	8.8	..	8.8	8.4
	Adilabad	8.8	0.8	3.0	2.7	2.7	8.8	3.4	..	7.4	7.8	12.0	8.8	8.8	..	8.8	8.4
Total.	The Malabar	3.3	1.2	0.4	7.8	7.7	9.8	6.2	12.2	6.7	8.7	..	..	..	..	..	..

A = Agency, B = District.

* Average of the 10 years ending 1913-14.

† Average of 10 years.

(a) District Agency.

(b) Not available.

MAHAR: PUBLISHED AND PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority.

No. 12.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 2, 1919.

(Price, 9 annas.)

Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

CONTENTS.

Proceedings of an adjourned meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Saturday, the 6th day of April 1919	201
Proceedings of an adjourned meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Monday, the 7th day of April 1919	207

CONTENTS—

Act No. III of 1919.—Madras Agricultural Pacts and Disputes Act, 1919.—Only.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, S & S Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Saturday, the 6th day of April 1919.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir **ALEXANDER CARRUTHERS**, K.C.M.G., Governor of Madras.
Presiding.

The Hon'ble **Dewan Bahadur F. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYA**, C.M.S.

The Hon'ble **Mr. L. DAVENPORT**, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble **Mr. C. G. THOMAS**.

The Hon'ble **MURUGANATHAN ANNADURAI** **HEMANTH SASTRI** **Balabhat**, K.M.S. Bahadur, C.S.I.,
M.C., C.M.S.

The Hon'ble **Mr. L. K. BOWMAN**, C.M.S.

The Hon'ble **Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL**, C.M.S.

The Hon'ble **Mr. L. T. HARRIS**.

The Hon'ble **Mr. W. J. J. HEWLEY**.

The Hon'ble **Mr. W. HERRIS**.

The Hon'ble **Mr. R. LUTHERWELL**.

The Hon'ble **Mr. N. F. MURUGANATHAN**.

The Hon'ble **Mr. A. F. G. MURUGANATHAN**.

The Hon'ble **Local Col. W. J. NISSENT**, I.M.S.

The Hon'ble **Dewan Bahadur R. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYA**.

600 RESOLUTION ASIMPROVEMENT OF DRAINAGE CONDITIONS IN THE
GODAVARI AND KISTNA DELTAS.*[Mr. Vishanupati Raju.]*

[See April 1819.]

The Hon'ble Mr. S. SENEVIRATNE, Attorney-General.

The Maple Mt. H. O. Spruce, etc.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. B. Wode

The Hon'ble Das Bahadur T. Panta, Assistant Secretary,

THE HON'BLE MR. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR

*The Rev. Mr. A. SOYAKIKATA, D.D. F.R.S.E.

The Hon'ble Deputy Minister: The Hon'ble Member has asked a question. The Hon'ble Deputy Minister: The Hon'ble Member has asked a question. The Hon'ble Deputy Minister: The Hon'ble Member has asked a question.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KALININ, Rep. PAVLOV.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Krishna Rao.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Murthy, Minister, Revenue, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

THE HONORABLE MR. K. SATYAPPA, DEPUTY
CHIEF MINISTER, GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA, BANGALORE

The Honorable Mrs. Robert V. L. Hall
78-11-216 Mr. W. Hays Johnson

The Hon'ble Sri Raja Han Varshata Kulkarni Maharaja Sonja Rao Sahakar, Raja of Pudukottai.

The Hon^{ble} S. Raja Rajawade Sanyasi alias Mutturamalinga Sanyasi
Agent, Raja of Ramnad.

12th Floor, Mr. B. V. Vaidyanathan Bldg.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAM, Minister

The Boy's Life Yearbook Series Binder

The Hoo'da Khan Bahadur A. F. @ H. Ahmad Tamir Maharajah Sahib Bahadur.

THE HON^{BLE} AIR-CLERK PRATT, ESQ.

The Master Mr. J. H. Twiss.

57th Plun'Ver-Hie-Panama-National Rd.

The Month of the Most Rev. James A. ...

The Herald-Examiner Bldg., 333 N. Dearborn, Chi.
The Herald-Ex. Bldg., 333 N. Dearborn, Chi.

THE HON'BLE DEPUTY SECRETARY II, R. S. SODHAI, S. S. K. MUMTI NAGRE, C.

The Hon'ble Sri Bheema Chandra Sreeni Das, Zamindar of Seraguda.

The Hon'ble Raja, Maha Sri Ravi Varaha Karna Mahesh Maharaj Maharaj,
of Nellore.

The Council re-assembled at 11 a.m. when the discussion on Resolution XVIII was taken up.

RESOLUTION AS IMPROVEMENT OF DRAINAGE CONDITIONS IN THE
GOMAVANI AND SURINA DELTAS.

THE HON'BLE MR. B. VENKATARAMA SAstry:—“The resolution which I have the honour to announce that—

* XVIII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that programmes for a continuous improvement of the drainage conditions of the Godavari and Krishna deltas be prepared and published and put into execution as expeditiously as possible.

"Your Excellency, this is a subject which has engaged the attention of our Council during the last several years. It has come up for discussion in one shape or another and I may submit that the Government have taken the same view which the representatives have taken, in the matter of the drainage conditions. It is admitted that the present drainage conditions is very defective. Government say that every attempt is being taken to improve the condition of drainage, but the people still complain that the Government do not pay as much attention to drainage as they pay to irrigation for the very good reason that one gives revenue, the other is only living the pain. So far as the drainage condition is concerned, our Government would like to spend without any return—I mean without return; but it will have the effect of bringing sustenance and material prosperity to the landless concerned. Union and rural Government take it that it is an equally essential thing to provide drainage, not taking up of water from the wells, though possibly taking in the extent of bringing water to lands into cultivation, will not satisfy us so far as the health of the people is concerned. There was a misconception for a long time that the natural outlet would suffice. The drainage conditions provided was found to be inadequate as time passed on and with reference to some of these matters our experience has shown us the necessity that you are unable to do anything. We were told by Mr. Mills that the Kaiser lake drainage condition was a known anomaly, which was never

**RESOLUTION RE IMPROVEMENT OF DRAINAGE CONDITIONS IN THE 961
GODAVARI AND KRISHNA DELTAS.**

5th APRIL 1918.]

(Mr. Pambolapu Raju.)

solved. On the 29th of March 1916 when the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Reddy moved a resolution that early steps be taken to improve the existing arrangements for the drainage of the Godavari and Krishna deltas, Government were pleased to accept that resolution. As there was not much of improvement, in 1916 the same Hon'ble Member moved another resolution on the 22nd November which, with some amendments made in the Council, Government were pleased to accept. That was to the effect that the present defective drainage in the Godavari and Krishna deltas should be further investigated and a suitable programme for improving the drainage condition in the above deltas be drawn up. In the year 1916 there was an advertisement of the defective drainage and also a promise of further investigation and preparation of a suitable programme for improving the drainage arrangements in those two deltas. During the last three years some amount is being spent and I notice in the present budget also some provision is made—Rs. 1,54,000. When a question was put as to what was the amount, Government replied it was Rs. 1,90 lakhs. Though directly under the head of drainage in the budget I noticed about 140 lakhs, yet Government say they are going to spend 220 lakhs. I may recall the speeches of the Council, at the time when the discussion took place in November 1916, Colonel Eley presided to lead in the system drainage system. He pointed out something with regard to the rainfall in the Thimmarachy delta. We were then to know what was done with reference to the same. He also stated that estimates were being prepared for improving the drainage higher up, with reference to that delta, at a cost of Rs. 2,25,000. I do not think much progress is made even in that direction. Then he stated that there was a dam constructed by Kaveri-Manjar junction canal for which he suggested a sum of Rs. 25,400 was required. Besides that, he said that the large drain, the Alampar drain, was a thing which should be improved and he suggested Rs. 1,20,280 was wanted for that purpose. He promised that he would call for the estimates for improving outside of the enclosed drains at a cost of about 3 lakhs. The same gentleman also suggested that to improve the drainage condition of Yeanduram drain it required an additional sum of Rs. 3,75,000. I do not know whether any weir and lock were constructed at the head of Kakurapeta to improve the means of disposal of flood water which he suggested would cost about Rs. 65,620. And he suggested a scheme for affording Nizamide and Ikandula drains for the improvement of the drainage of that locality and he gave no estimate for that. He stated that it was not ready at that time. There was also River regulator which he said would cost Rs. 21,500. He also spoke about Gunkhula drains and extending the Vankatsabha and diverting the upper part of Poddakonda drain and he lastly stated that for the improvement of Kozimbar and Kavithada drains and diverting the surplus to the sea to improve the drainage of 395 miles, all this would come to about 20 to 25 lakhs. But I am glad to learn from an sympathetic officer in charge of this department, the Hon'ble Mr. Howley, that the Government are prepared to spend a larger amount than even this to the extent of 60 lakhs.

"My proposal is modest enough. What I state is that as the Government are willing to admit the defective condition of the drainage and as they see the necessity for improving the condition, I ask that there should be a comprehensive scheme prepared and not only prepared but it should be published, because when it is once published, we will know what the Government are doing, whether they are carrying out the scheme or published, and also I hardly repeat that it should be put into execution as expeditiously as possible. Persons who have actually seen the drainage condition in those deltas must come to the conclusion, conclusion that it is very bad, especially in those places where we find you will find several villages surrounded with water, several deltas submerged and people suffering much misery. I don't think our engineering skill is adequate to meet the condition. I know it is a profound technical complaint with reference to these matters that we do not take a comprehensive view of things, but we can try to meet the condition as they arise from time to time; that is not a thing which should be done with reference to drainage conditions, but we must have a proper scheme before us.

"I will admit the difficulty of spending a larger amount in this respect for want of two things. One is labour and also the number of officers who can be secured to direct their time for that purpose, but when it is a technical matter, the smart way is secure labour is to give wages according to the market rate. When I heard that want of labour was standing in the way of improving the drainage conditions even in the year 1916 I suggested the people in the panchayat, and they told me that it was not impossible to secure labour, but the Department of Public Works was not prepared to pay the wages at the market rate. I do not understand how it is possible to secure labour unless we are prepared to pay at the rate which they are able to get elsewhere; and when the Government are able to spend even a large amount, even more, on railways, they are securing efficient labour and sufficient labour. The answer generally is that they can provide facilities for bringing the coolies from distant places. Some step should be taken and I do not think that want of labour especially in a country like India is a thing which cannot be surmounted. The other thing is very easy to surmount—for the Civil Engineer to appoint proper officers to look after the business. Therefore my earnest appeal is that a programme should be published and steps should be taken to allow the amount as far as possible. We as laymen may not be able to say wherein how long a period this could be accomplished. We could not expect it to be done immediately but we expect some concrete efforts to be made and it must be vigorously executed, so that the object should be to secure it and not to allow it to take its own time. We must infuse vigour in the execution of these works and

402 RESOLUTION AS IMPROVEMENT OF DRAINAGE CONDITIONS IN THE
GUDAVARI AND KRISHNA DELTAS.

(Mr. Venkateswari Raja; Mr. Sargamangalamurti
Nayudu; Mr. Hanley.)

[5th APRIL 1919.]

see that it is done, that every pie in the budget is spent; though it does not yield revenue, it adds much comfort and material prosperity to the people. Under these circumstances, I hope there would be no difficulty for the Government in accepting such a simple suggestion on the lines which it was accepted in two previous sessions.

The Hon'ble Dykes Engineer K. R. SARGAMANGALAMURTINAYUDU:—“Your Excellency, this is not the first time when this matter is brought up before this Council. It is known to the Public Works Department and to Government that the drainage system of the Godavari and Krishna deltas is defective in some places and, in some places it is very very defective. The Hon'ble Mr. Hanley who is well acquainted with these deltas, I am sure, will agree with me when I say that the drainage in these deltas is very defective and that it requires early attention and improvement. Some years ago, when five earthenware pipes were introduced to supply water from the irrigation channels, a committee was appointed to send a report. I was also on that committee along with Mr. Robert Clegg and Mr. Langford. We went round the Godavari delta and wherever we went there were many complaints regarding the defective drainage. Of course, the Department of Public Works has been doing something here and there, but not to such an extent as the situation requires. So it is highly necessary that a programme should be drawn up for some continuous work and work should be begun as early as possible in April or May next year. Some rains especially in the Godavari; Eastern delta are very defective. There are several villages that are submerged every year as soon as the rains set in. Unless these drains are improved, the rains in those villages who have been suffering will continue to suffer unless immediate steps are taken to improve these drains. With these words I second this resolution.”

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. BOWLER:—“Your Excellency, the resolution that has just been moved and seconded is very similar to a resolution moved by the Hon'ble Dykes Engineer, Sargamangalamurti at a meeting of this Council in November 1906. In that resolution the Hon'ble Mr. Sargamangalamurti asked for a public inquiry into the state of drainage in the Godavari and Krishna deltas and wanted that a suitable programme should be laid down for improving the drainage in these deltas. The Hon'ble Colonial Secretary, in that resolution admitted that serious losses are suffered by the crops in the deltas in years of abnormal rainfall, such as in 1906 and 1917. The rainfall between June and December in those two years was more than double the rainfall in 1916 and, naturally there has been considerable injury and considerable alteration has been done to drainage drains, owing to that reason during the last couple of years. Colonial Office pointed out that there are considerable amounts of swampy lands under cultivation which always suffer and have always suffered from defective drainage. The Government are, however, under no obligation to drain such lands except as part of a reclamation scheme. The crops which get in from such treatments are obviously much worse owing to the existence of irrigation, the construction of canals, channels and so on, the original natural lines of drainage have in some ways been interfered with or reduced in efficiency. The resolution then moved, by the Hon'ble Mr. Sargamangalamurti was accepted by Government in a modified form setting the words ‘public inquiry’ which it was pointed out would serve no useful purpose as it would shift information merely in possession of Government.

“Government do not dispute the fact that improvements are necessary in the drainage in regard to both the Godavari and Krishna deltas—both upstream and extensive improvements—but the execution of these improvements is a liberal scale during the last few years has been held up and delayed solely owing to financial considerations. Estimates have been prepared and submitted and the supervising establishment is available and all that is wanting is the money to pay for the work. Once all these estimates are for works not unproductive they require the sanction of the Government of India and that is undoubtedly is preparing a definite programme. We do not say definitely that any proposals sent by this Government will be accepted by the Government of India. In the case of some drains sent up in 1910 or 1912 by this Government, the Government of India strongly objected to the very high cost which had been as compared with the cost of the scheme. By degrees the estimation submitted to the low water amounts of these drains. When we want to widen and improve a drain say at a cost of about Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,200, they agree; there is not much difficulty. But in regard to the one delta which I am referring to the Delta, the Government was something like Rs. 20,000 or against Rs. 10,000, the cost of actual work. The Government of India refused to sanction it and it was sent back and they said that they did not see why public money should be spent in improving the condition of these lands; any lands which have so doubt have suffered at a lower rate and which only brought in to Government a water-charge on the crop.

“In accepting this resolution, the Government undertake to prepare programmes of improvements to be executed out. Programmes of drainage improvements were soundly obtained from local officers and these programmes amounted to 25,746 lakhs for Godavari and 24,777 lakhs for the Krishna delta. The total of these two deltas is no less than 50,523 lakhs. It must be remembered that these programmes represent merely the proposals made by the local officers; in most cases detailed plans and estimates have still to be prepared, and then they have to be sent up to the Government of India. The programmes are only fairly progressive made tentatively. We have already on hand sanctioned estimates for what can be executed during the next few years, so that the cost of a complete and comprehensive programme, referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Venkateswari Raja is not unduly the work in any way. For example, in Godavari Delta we

**RESOLUTION AS TO IMPROVEMENT OF DRAINAGE CONDITIONS IN THE
GODAVARI AND KRISHNA DRAINS.**

6th APRIL 1913.]

(Mr. Boney; Mr. N. Ramachandra Rao.)

have estimates aggregating to 500 lakhs already sanctioned; detailed proposals have been received and are submitted to the progress and proposals are under scrutiny for works which would cost over 10 lakhs and more. I am afraid I have omitted to state the amount in the Krishna & K. but we have received estimates amounting to a considerable amount which are now under scrutiny prior to submission to the Government of India. I am directed to accept the Honorable Member's motion for a proposition and publication of progress of drainage works on the understanding that the propositions should not be considered to be estimates or final propositions embracing all works to be carried out in the next 20 or 30 years. It is quite impossible. These propositions must be tentative subject to alteration as we go on. The proposition that Government propose to publish will mainly be lists of works arranged more or less in the order of urgency, which as at present advanced, they propose to carry out subject to the allotment of funds and the sanction of the Government of India when necessary. There are also several large estimates which have been sanctioned during the last few years by the Government of India for execution after the war and we have recently written to the Government of India asking permission to put these works in hand at once according to when 7 lakhs.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Venkataraj Raju referred to the Ashtaper drain, the sanctioned estimate of which amounts to Rs. 1,35,000. The work is now in hand. We sent orders and recently there was half a lakh allotted for this work last year but at the instance of the Government of India, it was withdrawn and sent back to the Government of India. The amount has been now reallocated and local officers have been ordered to put the work in hand at once. He also referred to the Tullikudra which has an outlet in the Godavari drain. That has a lot of mud and brushwood.

"We feel that the type of dredges available at Godavari are not suitable and we propose to wait for further improvements to be carried out till the arrival of suction dredgers from Europe, which will do the work much more rapidly and usefully than the other devices. It is proposed to get two or three of these for both the Krishna and Godavari drains. The Honorable Member also referred to the one-lined drains of Panchakani and others. The Honorable Member could be assisted by hand labour. The basket dredges are not suitable for dredging on a large scale and we must get some big dredges which we will do as much as possible.

"I should like to point out that the area at which these works can be carried out does depend entirely upon the labour available. The Hon'ble Mr. Venkataraj Raju seemed rather surprised as to there being any difficulty about labour, but I can assure him that there is the greatest possible difficulty to be met. Even when we offer the extra remuneration of a bonus, we find that we do not get on very much better. The higher rates do not seem to make much difference. That same thing was decided at a conference some time ago at Channarayana for tank restoration schemes. One of the questions under consideration then was whether the increase of rates would improve our position and it was decided for various reasons that it would not help the work in the same way unless we make the rates very considerably higher. I do not think it would make much difference in these drains. We had a big drain sanctioned by the Honorable Member the Tamsandura drain, estimates for which have been sanctioned by the Government of India for Rs. 5,11,300. It was eight miles under sanction on an average expenditure of Rs. 65,000 a year. There is another big drain in Rangireddi costing Rs. 1,70,000 which is six years under sanction for the same reason. The labour difficulty is the difficulty everywhere, especially in the Godavari and Krishna drains where there has been considerable expenditure of the second crop. These drains can be attended to by dredging only during the dry season. We are not getting much in the dry season. Local labour is all engaged in burning in April and getting the land ready for June. In Yessamfura drain, we had a contractor who tried to get labour and we offered them considerable bonus and so on, but without much effect. There are twenty estimates sanctioned or about to be sanctioned, more than enough to keep all the labour available to full work, and if your Honorable members who have local influence would help us in getting more labour, we may get on better."

The Hon'ble Member Balaiah N. Ramachandra Rao.—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Boney's reply to this resolution is very satisfactory as far as it goes. The Honorable Member is intimately acquainted with the conditions of both the Godavari and Krishna drains, and I consider it a great satisfaction to see that he is not a person now in evidence the whole subject as to the requirements of both these drains from the point of view of drainage. Your Excellency, as has been pointed out, this is one of the subjects on which myself and my predecessors in office under Honorable Friend Mr. Venkataraj Raju who represent the Hyderabad authorities have felt very deeply and it is a satisfaction to see that too there has now come at least to make a programme, a comprehensive programme of all these works. The first difficulty that has been suggested is the question of funds. Your Excellency, we know that these are major productive works and very expensive in the drainage of these two drains will only come in some with the permission of the Government of India. We are quite aware of the fact. The Honorable Member stated that the expenditure on drainage can only be sanctioned as part of a profitable scheme. I think I understood him right."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. Hume.—"I inferred only to the two areas, the low average, some of them below sea level which have no real claim to expect that their drains would be profitable."

962. RESOLUTION AS TO IMPROVEMENT OF DRAINAGE CONDITIONS IN THE
GODAVARI AND KISTNA DELTAS.

(Mr. M. Sankesandha Rao.)

[5th April 1919.]

The Hon'ble Dykes Minister M. Rameswaram Rao:—“The lands referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Hawley are lands floating a few rupees which have been brought under reclamation operations and are exactly as the same feeling as any other land in the delta for the purpose of assessment of land revenue. Therefore there is no ground at all for not improving the drainage condition of the delta. Our statistics have been for years that both the Kistna and the Godavari deltas taken as a whole have been paying 17½ per cent on the capital outlay on irrigative schemes in those two deltas. That being so, any expenditure on the drains should not be calculated separately, but must be debited to the irrigation scheme and it can be no more be asserted that when the Godavari delta is paying 17½ per cent and the Kistna delta is paying similarly, any expenditure on drains can be regarded as anything but part of a productive scheme. Therefore, Your Excellency, I am in an agreement with the Hon'ble Mr. Hawley if he intended to say that this expenditure of 65 lakhs or 75 lakhs or 85 lakhs would not be considered a legitimate expenditure debitable to the scheme even according to the portion of it to drain the swampy land which is assessed to land revenue. However, be that as it may, besides this major irrigating scheme, if the scheme of reclamation scheme becomes so accomplished fast, will become a Provincial subject. We shall probably have no more references to the Government of India for obtaining consents either for this or for any other purpose in this Presidency. So much on the subject of finance.”

“I conclude, Your Excellency, that any expenditure such as this is a perfectly legitimate charge and a very necessary charge, among that those two deltas are giving such handsome returns on the capital outlay. Then going to a few other matters, I quite imagine that the rate of progress with reference to the execution of these large drainage works owing lakhs of rupees depends upon the labour that is available. It is so doubtful that at the time when these works have to be executed, there are demands upon the labour of the districts arising from agricultural conditions and the execution of minor works of the Public Works Department and the marine public and land boards and so on. But I return to bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Member, as he made the reference to the courtesy of Government with reference to the execution of such extensive works, the fact that one of the necessities then arises, it followed in that conference—I was present at the time—both by administrative officers and the Public Works Department officers, was that there was no attempt made by the ryots to co-operate with the department in the execution of these works and ultimately the damage that was reached by this conference was that a revenue officer of the grade of at least a tahsildar should be specially employed to organise the necessary labour in the districts where these works are undertaken on a large scale. I venture to bring this fact to the notice of the Hon'ble Member with a view to simple and the procedure in the execution of these drainage works. I am certain that if a special officer is appointed to co-operate with the Public Works Department to organise labour and stimulate the ryots to come forward with assistance and generally to procure the necessary labour as far as it is available in the district expedite, it will be a step in the right direction. I would suggest that in the Kistna, Godavari and Godavari districts during the season during which these drainage works are undertaken a special officer should be appointed for about five months to organise labour for the department for two months before the work is started and then it can be disposed of as far as possible. That is as far as the question of labour is concerned.”

“Then there is the question of the investigation of these works and their execution. The Hon'ble Mr. Hawley stated that he had estimates and figures for Godavari for about 15 lakhs and about 15 lakhs for Kistna, but that they are not based on actual estimates; they are merely rough forecasts as to what is likely to be the expenditure on these works. So that we still have a good deal of work to be done before the estimates could be sanctioned and the necessary investigations made, even independently of the question of actual execution. The question arises whether the large extra work can now be performed by the existing public works divisions in these two deltas. I doubt it very much. My conversations with the Superintending Engineer and with several Executive Engineers in both these districts lead me to the conclusion that if we desire a speedy execution of these works, the investigation could not be undertaken by the existing ordinary staff of these divisions. I would suggest for the consideration of the necessity of forming a separate division in each of these two districts for the investigation of these drainage works and the execution of these drainage works when estimates are sanctioned. I think that the time has come when drainage should be treated as apart from irrigation. I think therefore, that he will follow it up by making specific proposals for the formation of separate divisions if necessary or for additional staff for the investigation of these schemes and the preparation of estimates.”

“There is one other point which he made, and that is the question of land compensation. It is true that as a result of the fact that every such or ground has been occupied by cultivation, compensation for acquisition for drainage works is costly. It is not only for drainage works but for any work in the delta, either village extension or for buildings, land is costly. But even assuming it is, it will pay the additional cost. The Hon'ble Member has been given of the acquisition of the Government of India to sanction estimates on the score of the high cost of the land really illustrates the point. The ryots in these two deltas have been encouraged for years, actively encouraged by the officers of the Public Works Department as well as by the officers of the Revenue Department, to bring the lands under cultivation and that was done from the point of view of revenue without sufficient consideration for the requirements of the village as regards

**RESOLUTIONS RE IMPROVEMENT OF DRAINAGE CONDITIONS IN THE
GUDAVARI AND KISTNA DELTAS AND APPOINTMENT OF JIU-
JITSU TEACHERS.**

Sun April 1919.] (Mr. M. Rameswara Rao; Mr. Hanley; the President;
Mr. Venkataratnam Rao.)

villages extension, extension of village sites, and even regarding the necessary drainage arrangements—let alone the sanitary drainage for these villages. I do not think, therefore, it is a consideration that ought to weigh with Your Excellency's Government that the sort of lead will be heavy. It is heavy in every delta and that ought not to be a consideration for neglecting this important work. Your Excellency, it is a fact that year after year in both these deltas a certain amount of rent is given by the persons dependent consequently mainly upon the defective drainage and the consequent flooding of irrigated fields. That would be a saving of these drainage arrangements are properly carried out.

"Having said all this, I only wish to make one or two inquiries in connection with the figures which the Honorable Member has given. One is with reference to the Kistna, whether the figure that he has given includes the proposals in regard to the scheme for constructing the floods of the lower delta."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. F. Hanley:—"It does not include that."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur M. Rameswara Rao:—"I should also like to ask what consideration there is of the construction of a regulator for this Poring canal. It has been under consideration for a long time. I think he mentioned it as part of the drainage scheme. If that is so, I have been asked several times by representatives of that part of the country to urge upon Your Excellency's Government the absolute necessity of the construction of that as early as possible, and in answer for a programme I trust that the Honorable Member will regard it as an urgent work which ought to take precedence over others."

"Your Excellency, I am glad that this resolution has been accepted and finally I should like to suggest this: We may act in this matter on the suggestion of Your Excellency, with regard to the publication of our proceedings in connection with the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyangar's proposal, that, if any particular matter required publication of the proceedings of the Council, Government may be prepared to consider such a request. Your Excellency, in the matter that Your Excellency's Government should publish the debates on this resolution and also publish the forecast of the works likely to be undertaken in the District Gazette of these two districts. It will show in the report that Government after all are alive to the requirements of these two deltas and that the matter has been brought to the notice of Your Excellency's Government and that the matter has reached the stage of active consideration. I make this suggestion so that wider publicity may be given to the request expressed in this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Hanley:—"I will now put the resolution before the Honorable Member for any remarks to make."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. Venkataratnam Rao:—"Your Excellency, nothing more need be said with reference to this resolution except expressing our grateful thanks to the Government for the sympathy of this resolution. I may be permitted to make one remark, that the Government of India might not be so forward in providing the necessary funds. But I may mention in this connection that, whenever additional funds for the Provincial Government for certain subjects are sanctioned in the Imperial Council, invariably the answer is that as Provincial Government passed it either in the matter of sanitation or village improvement or any other thing. Therefore, I hope that as far as this is concerned, Government will have no doubt ordered for getting a grant from the Imperial Government, at least what is absolutely necessary for the improvement of the drainage condition. As the Government have been pleased to accept the resolution, I have nothing more to say."

The Hon'ble Mr. Hanley:—"With regard to the request of the Hon'ble Mr. Rameswara Rao that this debate should be published, I am sure my Honorable colleagues in charge of the department will be prepared to consider whether the Hon'ble Mr. Hanley's statement should be published in the District Gazette. Does the Honorable Member mean that it should be published in the vernacular?"

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur M. Rameswara Rao:—"Yes."

The Hon'ble Mr. Hanley:—"As it is only one vernacular, Telugu, it is a comparatively easy matter."

The resolution was then put to the Council and agreed to.

RESOLUTION RE APPOINTMENT OF JIU-JITSU TEACHERS

The Hon'ble Mr. R. Venkataratnam Rao:—"Your Excellency, the resolution which stands in my name, runs as follows:—

"XIX. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Government be pleased to engage the services of Japan gymnastics teachers to train our school gymnastic teachers in Jiu-Jitsu for the purpose of training the student population as far as possible in the art of self-defence and to keep the body in good training."

[Mr. Fendekopff Says.]

[SUN APRIL 1919.]

"Your Honors, this is a small matter but of serious importance. I know that I have not time to summarize the Government but be conscious even of my non-official colleagues of the necessity and importance of this. When I arrived at the last meeting that grants-in-aid should be provided for this, and several other subjects in connection with physical culture, the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction was kind enough to point out that under the head of gymnastics, this can be done, and therefore I may take it for granted that wherever Jiu-Jitsu is taught, it will not be viewed with suspicion, but will be viewed by the Government with approval and some provision will be made as grant-in-aid for other gymnastic purposes. Your Excellency, I may mention that whatever be the advances in the matter of the spread of education in the country, there is no guaranteeing the fact that as far as physical culture is concerned, it is deteriorating. The Hon'ble Mr. Kanga Aikawara is a leading head in disapproval and probably his words to think that there is much advance in physical culture. Whenever it may be in the plans of which he has knowledge, I may say that to most schools and colleges that I know, physical culture is utterly neglected. We find only here and there some football matches, cricket matches, tennis or badminton matches. But we have reversibly the system of Judo, and seriously it has become such a hot piece of routine that a gymnastic instructor will take the lesson from 11 to 12; he will take up one class between 11 and 12 a.m. and another class between 12 and 1 p.m., another between 1 and 2 another between 2 and 3 p.m. and so on, irrespective of the consideration whether this thing is to be done before meals or after meals, or at the beginning, or at the end, or in the morning or in the evening. Just as we read history or geography or mathematics, drilling goes on from hour to hour all through the day. That is the position in most institutions. What I particularly want is that our boys should be taught to be manly and self-reliant. I do not think any Honorable non-official Member would oppose such a national ideal to be set before us. In order to have such an ideal, we must first see steps to be self-dependence means to attain to the fullest height of manhood which their system is possible to achieve. There would be certain other difficulties if I were to suggest that in the physical culture that is to be given to our students, we must teach the art of self-defense.

"If therefore, we want to understand perfect physical culture adapted in any institution, I would invite the attention of Honorable Members in Japan where it is carried to perfection. There the boys are not only taught defensive measures but offensive measures as boxing and striking. For the present I am quite satisfied with Jiu-Jitsu. It is not only to keep the body in a good and healthy condition but the man will know his own strength and be one defend himself, without the aid of any father or any other thing. By the process of such training, he is able to withstand the attacks of even a bully. When a person understands this, he can defend himself, that itself is worth acquiring. I may also mention this. I might be asked, why should you not be satisfied with the present already existing, that is all instructions boys may be taught gymnastics and the Government are making provision that Jiu-Jitsu also may be taught there; and why should you want this additional thing at the hands of Government? Jiu-Jitsu was unknown in most countries till Japan and foremost after the victory over China and since then everybody is acquainted with their methods of perfecting bodily training, and seriously England is one of the countries which adopted this system. The Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction might enlighten us at that point, but I am told in books that in England it was adopted. I need not go over to England, as-a in India some steps were taken to give such training to our soldiers and I do not see any difficulty in providing an institution where it is taught. If an institution were started to train students it is an advantage to have a central institution. Therefore I suggest that teachers in colleges may be trained. Just as we are training military inspectors in Madras to provide sanitary inspectors for various municipalities, we are now batches of teachers who in their turn, would teach the boys in the various schools. That would not take long and once we give the stamp of approval of Government, it will be easy. In India nothing will have acceptance in educational institutions unless it has the stamp of the approval of Government, because they solely rely upon Government aid in such cases. I take these Government, if the Government undertake to do it, then every school or institution which has not before undertaken it, may attempt to do some such thing in the direction. Otherwise they might not have whether the particular inspector of schools of that district would approve of it or not. If once they know that it has the approval of Government, and if evidence is given by sending an institution, small or big, something to the available finance we can secure the training of several hundreds of teachers in the course of a number of years and that would be a very useful thing in the connection. Unless we wait our future generations to be weak and dependent upon others, which is always a disapproved condition, if we want them on the other hand to be manly, I think there is nothing wrong in the Government spending some amount in this direction. If there are other directions, they are all the same welcome. I suggest this, and if the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction wants to suggest some additional things, I will be quite glad. Some years back, when and petty and other things were taught in schools and colleges. I know that sword-play was taught, but nowadays nothing is taught except drill in several forms. Therefore I do not think I need take up any more of Your Excellency's time. I hope the Government will see their way to managing this sort of physical culture along with any other thing approved by the Government, so that our boys may be perfectly trained and prove good, reliable and efficient citizens of the future."

5th April 1918.]

(Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar; Mr. Littlehale;
Mr. Rangaswami.)

The Hon'ble Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“Your Excellency, whilst I second this resolution, I should have preferred that it should have asked the Government to institute an inquiry regarding the feasibility of the training suggested in the resolution. I happen to have some knowledge of the system not only from personal inquiry but from documentation. Whilst there is no question that the present system of gymnastics and drill as practised in most of our educational institutions serves very useful purposes not unlike I am not one of those who deny the value of what I may call manual exercises like football and cricket, which serve not only the purpose of individual bodily training but also help to stimulate the idea of sportsmanship and co-operation, I still feel that a great field is open for the purpose of training our students in the art of self-defence. I believe that self-respect and manliness demand that course, and under the circumstances under which our students are taught, having regard to certain peculiarities in our teaching and habits of thought, I think it would be a very good thing indeed if more self-reliance and desire to stand up when attacked or rudely handled is developed in our young men. I would therefore welcome the system, but at the same time there is the alternative which may be suggested, and I think the Hon'ble Mr. Littlehale will not blame me if I probably anticipate one of his arguments as I have had the advantage of an informal discussion with him on this matter. The national system which was in vogue until Swedish drill and gymnastics took their place, had a very salutary effect, and these old systems of exercise have been rightly characterised as calculated to render our muscles supple and develop that habit of self-defence which is the object of the Honourable Member to bring about. The system of *Jiu-Jitsu* is more spontaneous. It is perhaps calculated to show off a little more than the indigenous systems of gymnastics. It has been said, I know,—in the course of the discussion it might be said—that for perfect success *Jiu-Jitsu* requires some amount of co-operation in the person who is thrown and the person who attempts to throw. It requires careful and systematic knowledge of the muscular peculiarities of the human system, knowledge of the fact that if a certain muscle is pressed in the human system, the man would become stiff and would be thrown. It would be of great value to know it and I believe that has been recognised both in the English and the American police. A person who is not physically strong may by the aid of this system be in a position to assist the result of a more powerfully-built adversary. From that point of view, it is of great educational value and probably of individual value also. Whether the time is ripe and whether it will be useful to introduce that in a big school are matters which are open to investigation and on which opinions might differ. I would therefore, while supporting the resolution, invite the attention of the Government to the necessity and the feasibility of instituting an inquiry as to adopting this system in this country.”

The Hon'ble Mr. R. LITTLEHALE:—“Your Excellency, the policy that the Educational department has adopted is to allow school managers a free hand in prescribing any form of physical training that they please, any physical training that is suitable to the age and physique of the pupils. We do not endorse any particular system but we prefer the system that is adopted to be based upon indigenous exercises, but it should have drafted upon it such supplementary exercises and games as will produce sound health and general physical fitness without developing some parts of the body to the neglect of other parts, such supplementary exercises and games being adapted for use in the country from systems in vogue in other countries. To this end the department is now encouraging the compilation of a manual in games and physical training which will be a guide to school teachers and to managers of schools.”

“The Honourable Member of this proposition would propose that, out of the many systems of exercise adopted in different countries, the Government should give preferential treatment to the *Jiu-Jitsu* system. Regarding *Jiu-Jitsu* when two opponents of the art give an exhibition, it is most effective; but this is due, as the Honourable Member of the motion has already mentioned, largely to the fact that each anticipates the move of his opponent, permits him to get the hold agreed upon and gives the impression of extreme helplessness, but as an exercise it is distinctly inferior to wrestling which, known in Greek character as *Guthli*, has the further advantage of being indigenous. The difficulty of introducing it is schools is obvious, and places it in exactly the same category as boxing, fencing, wrestling and games of that kind, which however valuable they may be, are not meant to be considered indispensable and which the role of large-group activities which of necessity are the main, if not the sole activities that ought to be borne in mind when we enter into school training.”

“So far as *Jiu-Jitsu* is required to supplement indigenous systems and so far as it might be considered by expert opinion as the best form of exercise for any particular muscular practice, its claim will no doubt be considered in the compilation of the manual. But it would be extremely unusual and the expense would be out of all proportion to the results attainable for the Government to engage Japanese gymnastic instructors to teach school gymnastics lessons for the purpose of training the student population either in the art of self-defence or to keep the body in good training or for both purposes.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. RANGASWAMI:—“Your Excellency, both the Honourable Member and the Honourable Member speaking for Government have apparently forgotten what happened in this Council in March 1915 when I brought a resolution that more provision should be made for providing for the appointment of instructors in physical training and for the efficient training of boys in schools and colleges throughout the Presidency. On that occasion

(Mr. Rang Acharicor : Mr. Narasimha Ayyar :
the President.)

[SUN APRIL 1919.]

I pointed out that what was wanted was the training, and that we must have physical instructors, not the ordinary gymnastic instructors, but instructors who can give instruction in physical culture in the way that Mr. Hall is giving instruction in European schools and Mr. Nookara has been recently engaged in giving in Indian schools. On that occasion, the Hon'ble Mr. Stone and the Hon'ble the President speaking on the subject spoke most sympathetically about it, and promised, so soon as financial conditions improved, that better provision would be made for training more people in giving instruction not in the ordinary gymnastics, but in the way in which it is done in European schools. I should have thought that if that project had fructified, we should have long since started indeed. I know Mr. Nookara is most earnestly engaged in this work in the city itself. He is often going out to the national school to give instruction in gymnastics, and I believe he trained some people in the Teachers' College some time ago. I would like the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction to give us more information as to what progress is made in that direction, whether more people are trained by Mr. Nookara and Mr. Hall in giving this sort of instruction in physical culture which is in vogue in European schools. Speaking for myself, I may say that I am not taking that gloomy view which the Hon'ble Mr. Venkataswami Raju is taking as to the physical appearance of our youths. I think there is a marked progress, comparing the boys of my days and the present day boys. I am gratified to see that there is improvement both in physical appearance and in moral grit and also general manly trend. I notice certainly a remarkable growth and it compares very favorably with the days of my youth. His Excellency Lord Dufferin told us at the last meeting that Government was viewing this movement with the greatest sympathy and to quote His Excellency's words at page 557 in the discourse in March 1907, His Excellency stated:— "I should like to say also—I may say that in this the Hon'ble Mr. Stone will agree—we are exceedingly satisfied with the work done under Mr. Hall and Mr. Nookara. It is making excellent progress and we believe that interest is being awakened among Indian boys in this form of improvement, in physical improvement." I am rather surprised that the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction now thinks that more importance should be attached to the indigenous systems. By all means, let us take the best of the indigenous systems, the best of the English system, the best of the American system, the best of the Japanese system. But what we do want is that more attention should be paid to the scientific physical training of our boys. I am quite unacquainted with Jiu-Jitsu. I do not care which system is adopted. Let some system be adopted and encouragement given in the way in which His Excellency promised in that speech. "I can give the Hon'ble Member the assurance that in this, that we will not allow any consideration of money to stand in the way of the development of the best of training." Let there would be contributed by Your Excellency's Government and I ask Your Excellency's Government to come forward and train more people under Mr. Hall and Mr. Nookara so that the country will be benefited with such instructors and our youths may receive that training in physical instruction. I have come forward with this suggestion as I thought that this discourse may throw in the background the former discourse on my resolution to which I primarily drew the attention of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—" May I know if the subject matter which the Hon'ble Member is pressing is the same as what we now have before us?"

His Excellency the President :—" He has thanked for wider field, that the resolution. The subject matter of this resolution refers to jiu-jitsu. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Venkataswami Raju might reply."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—" I wish to take this opportunity of making one observation. It appears to me that the main matter pressed in the resolution has not been heard by the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction. The Hon'ble Mr. Littlehale has come forward with a statement that the Government are going to place before the public various schools and they would be mostly indigenous. He said that they might also include a few from other countries. It strikes me that that has nothing to do—the proposition of a book to equip the services of Japanese gymnastic instructors to train some of our gymnastic teachers here. I do not think whether a book is issued or not, the need for training a few teachers in the Japanese system would be done away with. I thought the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction might put forward some alternative system. As the best of the various systems has to be picked from various sources, just as we like some of our officers to go and study things in continental countries and find out what is best, I thought he would suggest that some of our gymnastic instructors should go to America, Japan and other countries and then come back and be able to teach what they find is best there. In the absence of such an alternative there does not appear to be any very serious objection in the way of the acceptance of this resolution. The members usually ask for the engaging of the services of Japanese gymnastic instructors, it does not say whether it should be two dozens or twenty dozens and I do not know why the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction, faced that the cost would be prohibitive, probably not in this resolution. Perhaps our teacher in the teachers' college might be sufficient. This is not a very deep mystery; I suppose in the course of a few months an apt disciple will learn what there is to be taught and will report it to others. It appears

Sun April 1919.]

(Mr. Narasimha Appa; Mr. Siva Rao;
Mr. Panchagani Naga.)

to me, therefore, that the objection put forward by the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction has not got much force. The only thing that struck me was that judo-jitsu was specially attached to one particular species of wrestling. Wrestling is a well-known Indian art and there are numerous books in S. S. as a young man or rather as a young boy used to wrestle and dozens of trials were taught to me. If my teacher could have given me that training in jiu-jitsu I could have picked it up. After all, it strikes me that jiu-jitsu is not so very complicated and it might not even require any very elaborate arrangement to be made. I think we might get a teacher or two from Japan and full knowledge of it would be diffused throughout the country in a few years. The Japanese have a way of advertising their wares. They may turn jiu-jitsu a special art, but even if it is treated as a special art, a few artists may be appreciated and made into a system and I think we might easily absorb all that is best in it by the appointment of a teacher or two, and so very prohibitive cost need be apprehended as a consequence of accepting this resolution. I hope Government will find it possible to accept this very small recommendation. I thought the subject was hardly worth serious opposition by Government and I thought Government would accept it at once. I did not anticipate serious opposition."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"Your Excellency, this is a very simple proposition before us. I do not know why there should have been so much misapprehension about it. The Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction thought that the Honorable Member was seeking to impose this system upon all public schools. That was far from his intention. The Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction replied that the policy of the Government was not to impose any particular method of physical culture on schools in general but in each case to leave it to the option of the managers concerned. It is quite right. I do not think either myself or the Honorable Member will quarrel with a statement of a policy like that. The Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction also stated that it would cost enormously. I do not still see the prospect of any enormous cost or expenditure in this. All that the resolution asks for is that a particular mode of instruction should be provided for Japanese instructors who know this particular method might train national gymnastic institutions. In other words, it comes to this: that provision should be made for this particular kind of physical culture also. It may be that if this resolution is accepted, it will only mean that one or two Japanese instructors should be employed to train others also in that system. It is a very harmless proposition and I do not see any difficulty in the way of the Honorable the Director of Public Instruction accepting it. We have got indigenous methods, we have got the English methods; we have got Swedish drill and so many other methods and I do not see any reason why this particular mode of physical instruction also should not be provided for by Government while option is given to the managers of schools to follow any method that they like for advancement in their particular institutions."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATRAMA RAU:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction has not done full justice to the importance of this resolution. We know that even in England the Government are particular in training their students, and in America they are careful in training their constables. Therefore jiu-jitsu is a thing worth learning, the art of self-defence without doing any damage to any person. The Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction has been kind enough to suggest: why do you go to foreign countries when you have your own indigenous systems? Nobody disputes it, I myself mentioned them. Formerly in the institutions that I know they were taught; fencing and other things according to all official methods were taught. If I were to ask for any special training for them, the Hon'ble Mr. Lankabala will come and say, you have any number of men in your villages who know it and why do you ask Government to pay for it? This is a matter which is not ordinarily known to persons here. I am not particular with reference to the Japanese method. If we can secure one from America, or from England, who is well acquainted with this, it does not matter in the least to me. What I want is that the men should know it first-hand and should teach it. We are not going to the subject whether we are getting any book on physical culture. After all it does not matter. There are several books already in existence about physical culture, good, bad, and indifferent, and we may get another book, but we do not think that the country would be improved by getting the books even from the Government publication department. We want to know what steps are taken and I do not think even in Government institutions, whether collegiate or secondary, there is any additional improvement in the matter of physical culture. When the Government with all their resources want to improve in the matter of physical culture, fencing, swimming and other things, how can we expect the pure managers of institutions to provide for them? Therefore I appeal to the Government so far as this is concerned; it is not at all compulsory. I never think that it should be introduced as a compulsory subject, but what I stated is that this might be introduced so that the teachers might be aware of it and they begin as we willing to learn it might learn it. There may be craft or unwilling boys. But when every other official Government thinks that it serves a good purpose in the art of self-defence and making a man manly, I do not see what difficulty there is for the Government making such a provision. Merely stating that they do not want to interfere with the discretion of managers of schools will not satisfy. There are cases where it is necessary that a good example should be set by the Government so that others might follow. I therefore earnestly appeal that the Government would reconsider the matter and would see some way of inducing more enthusiasm into the physical culture of our future generations."

(The President : Mr. Venkatasami Raju.) [5th April 1912.]

His Excellency the President :—“ If the resolution had been framed with greater care by the Honourable Member it would have received quite a different answer. The resolution says :—

“ This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Government be pleased to engage the services of Japan gymnastic teachers to train our school gymnastic teachers in jiu-jitsu for the purpose of training the student population as far as possible in the art of self-defence and to keep the body in good training.”

“ If the words were to have any meaning it means there should be sufficient men for training the gymnastic teachers to train the student population of the Presidency and not that there should be one or two to train gymnastic instructors selected for the purpose.

“ It is because of the way in which this resolution is framed that the Government have a difficulty in considering it. If it had merely asked that in the course of the development of gymnastic training, the claim of jiu-jitsu should be considered and due weight should be given to that branch of instruction, the Government would have given due weight to its consideration. But what the Government have to do is to read the wording of the resolution as it is. The implications in the resolution do commit the Government to a great deal more than is possible. We could not undertake to engage gymnastic instructors for the purpose of training the student population as a whole, but as to the possibility of getting a certain amount of training in jiu-jitsu I think it is not only possible but it is being done. The Hon'ble Mr. Davidson reminds me that the Madras Police, some of these, have been trained in jiu-jitsu, and I suppose a Japanese instructor is giving it. If Mr. Nathan thinks that it would be useful, he will, I presume, carry it out. On the other hand, it will be a great mistake for this Council or for the Educational department to pile its faith in one system. It seems to me there has been much force in the speeches of the Honourable members that we have to teach individual people each by himself. You will have to teach such men the tricks and the manoeuvres, how to use his hands, how to use his adversary by the neck, and in fact it requires an enormous amount of teaching in order to produce good result. For its own purpose, it is an invaluable thing. I am sure that the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction and the Educational department will not lose sight of its advantages and we will draw the attention of Mr. Nathan, in preparing his mind to the training in jiu-jitsu along with what he has in hand. The claim of jiu-jitsu will no doubt be considered. Beyond that, I do not think the Government can go. I do not know if the Honourable Member wishes to press the resolution to a division.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATASAMI RAJU :—“ I do not wish to press it, but I am prepared to modify it so as to suit the Government.”

His Excellency the President :—“ I think the Honourable Member can leave it as it is. He has drawn attention to the claims of this method and the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction will pay the attention to it.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATASAMI RAJU :—“ I do not press it.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE RESETTLEMENT OF THE VIKAGAPATAM DISTRICT.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. VENKATASAMI RAJU :—“ Your Excellency, the resolution that I have the honour to move runs thus : the length of the resolution indicates the importance of it, because we have to deal with various points concerning the resettlement of the district of Viskagapatam. To give some idea I might be permitted to read the resolution. It runs thus :—

“ XX. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Government be pleased, in regard to the resettlement in Viskagapatam district,

(a) that instructions be issued to the Settlement Officer to conduct a thorough inquiry into the indebtedness of the ryots;

(b) that the percentage enhancement proposed in the scheme report be given up, having regard to the impoverished condition of the people;

(c) that the enhancement if at all should be limited to 12½ per cent on individual holdings;

(d) that the uniform percentage enhancement of 3 annas in the rupee regarding all classes of dry lands be given up;

(e) that the enhancement of assessment on poor pattidars be not imposed;

(f) that all sources of irrigation in the district be grouped in five classes with reference to their supply and capacity instead of four;

RESOLUTION AS RESETTLEMENT OF THE VEZAGATAPATI DISTRICT 871

[Ses APRIL 1919] (Mr. Venkateswari Raju, the President; Mr. Buckley.)

(c) that in the Sarvasiddhi taluk the irrigation sources classed as 2, 3 and 4 be classed as 3, 4 and 5;

(d) that the second crop assessment be made optional instead of being made compulsory;

(e) that the assessment on dry lands close to the sea in Sarvasiddhi taluk, admittedly high should be reduced; and

(f) that the irrigation sources of Kottim, Talagani, Sivram, Vangara and Kori, gari in Pakonda taluk be classed as 2, 3 and 4 according to water-supply.

"Your Excellency, I am perfectly well aware what should be the test in the matter of discussing the settlement question. We have had experience of the discussion here with reference to several districts. I shall be quite content if I can convince the Government that there is no procedure of refusing to accede save the reasonable demands made by the people; that a vote should not be followed, but a different treatment should be given to this resolution, because, unlike other districts, Vengalapur has got peculiar features of its own. In respect of its population it stands the highest and we can even claim the credit of being the first district of the whole Empire, because it is bigger than some countries in Europe but we find that the Government own only three taluks covering about 300 square miles, all the rest being zamindari. All these three taluks together are less than any taluk in Trichinopoly or in any other place. Therefore it is a big matter if the settlement of a district, it is only a small matter and domain one way or the other will not tax the public purse to any great extent, or achieve any particular view will not bring any large amount into the coffers of Government. During the discussions of the last three or four years, whenever this question arose, we have led the Government from the Government that the economic condition of the people would be the first concern of the settlement officer and it would necessarily be given into. At the same time, I must assure the Government that the people of the district feel very grateful to Mr. Gurus who is a very conscientious officer, who is giving the people every possible opportunity and every facility to make their grievances heard."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—The Hon'ble Member is dealing with a large proposition. There are several detailed points and I think if we have what the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley has to say on the several detailed points, it will clarify the proceedings. If that will assist the Hon'ble Member, I will call upon the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley to deal with the several points."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATESWARI RAJU:—"Yes."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY:—"Your Excellency, the position as regards the resettlement of Vengalapur is that the Settlement Officer has submitted a report and that report has gone on with the Board's recommendation to the Government. The Government have not yet considered it. I am instructed to say that whatever arguments are put forward in this Council on this resolution will be considered by the Government when passing orders on the scheme report. I had proposed to refer only to those points on which the Board supports the recommendations of the Settlement Officer and in consequence I am not prepared to go at great length into the many arguments and points raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Venkateswari Raju. I will go straight to item No. (d). "The uniform percentage subassessment of Rs. 3 in the rates regarding all classes of dry lands be given up." I understand that what the Hon'ble Member desires is that the course should be followed, which has been followed in North Arcot and the Pudukkottai of Madras whereby the percentage increase should be lowered on the lower assessed lands than on the higher assessed lands. Is that what he means?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATESWARI RAJU:—"I mean irrespective of the value it should not be increased."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY:—"You say: 'the uniform subassessment of Rs. 3 in the rates regarding all classes of dry land should be given up.' I take it that you mean that if there is to be a percentage increase, it should not be the same for all classes of lands."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATESWARI RAJU:—"Yes."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY:—"That is not proposed by the Settlement Officer, nor has it been recommended by the Board. The reason is that in the two lowest ranges in which percentage rate of increase was not uniform, an increase was put on the two lowest ranges and the increase rose as the value of land rose. It was found that the percentage of non-compensation in the three lowest ranges is very small in Vengalapur while the percentage of non-compensation in the three ranges in the other districts is high. In the lowest three ranges of Vengalapur, the percentage of non-compensation is 7, 10 and 7 but in the other two districts the percentage is 27 to 74. That is the reason why the uniform rate was proposed—it is clear that in the lowest ranges of land, assessments are not excessive, for the greater part of the land is under cultivation."

"I go on to the next point, point (f). "All sources of irrigation in the district be grouped in five classes with reference to their supply and capacity instead of four." At the settlement of Vengalapur, four classes of irrigation sources were adopted. Mr. Gurus has gone carefully over the country and has seen most of the irrigation sources, so also has Mr. Lamb, and their

(Mr. Harding; the President; Mr. Venkateswari Rao.)

[5th April 1919.]

opinion is that these schemes fairly classified as between themselves. The fourth class is Visagapattam corresponds to the fifth class in the other districts; the third class is Visagapattam corresponds to the fourth class in other districts, the second class in Visagapattam corresponds to the third class in other districts. The first class in Visagapattam corresponds practically to what is the second class in other districts although there are not of two exceptional sources of irrigation which might be put in the first class of other districts.

"With regard to the point, I will go on to speak of item (A) which enables me to put my argument better—The second crop assessment be made optional instead of being made compulsory." I discussed this point both with Mr. Leach and with Mr. Gwynn and I made some impression myself and after these discussions, Mr. Gwynn has made the recommendation that compulsory second crop assessment should be done away with; this has been very strongly supported by the Board. In making the second crop compulsory assessment, the rates at which additions to the assessment were made were one-half, one-fourth, one-fifth and one-sixth instead of one-half, one-third, one-fourth and one-fifth the rates adopted elsewhere. The assessment was no doubt gross because assessment was compulsory. Mr. Gwynn has recommended that these rates should be continued, even though compensation is to be made voluntary and the Board has supported this recommendation. That is to say, they will have compensation at rates lower than those adopted in the other districts. They are practically in the same position as regards voluntary compensation, as they would be, if all the classes of lands were on class lower. The abolition of the second crop compulsory assessment means a considerable amount. It means the removal of a charge of 200 per cent to 100 per cent source of the first crop charges. In item (c) the Honorable Member asks that the Saravathi drainage sources should be placed in third, fourth and fifth. The Special Settlement Officer has drawn attention to the fact the same lands in the Saravathi tank are over-assessed and the Board have recommended that where over-assessment is due to the class of source being placed too high, the Settlement Officer should be given the power to reduce the classification of the source.

"Then with reference item (d) 'The assessment on dry lands close to the sea in Saravathi tank, relatively high, should be reduced.' The Special Settlement Officer has referred in this; the Board has supported his recommendation, and explained what he has said. It is common knowledge that the assessment in a few villages is high.

"Then with regard to item (e), the Honorable Member asks that 'the irrigation charges of Kottai, Telagani, Serran, Vengur and Mangur in Pallikadu tank be assessed as 2, 3 and 4 according to water-supply.' Although at the time of settlement the tank in the last named village was fed by the Serran canal, owing to various causes changed water no longer reaches the village, the Settlement Officer has accordingly proposed that it should be treated as a non-irrigated village and thus the classification of the source should be made according to the actual water-supply; this has been supported by the Board. With regard to the four other villages, the Settlement Officer has proposed a revision of classification; this also has been supported by the Board. What I have said will clear the circumstances. It will be seen that very considerable consideration has been given to the district. The compulsory second crop rate has been done away with. This was the main grievance in the district. The Honorable Member will understand that as the Government have not had time to consider the report, it is quite impossible that the resolution as it stands should be accepted, but I am instructed to say that whatever is said in this Council on the various points will be taken into consideration by the Government when the time comes for passing orders on the report of the Special Settlement Officer and the recommendations of the Board of Revenue thereon."

His Excellency the President :—"I hope that will help the Honorable Member and he may make his observations."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATESWARI RAU :—"Your Excellency, I am thankful to the Board of Revenue for strongly supporting the recommendations of the Settlement Officer that second crop assessment should be made optional instead of compulsory. If I were certain that the Honorable Member would accept that view, I need not say anything, but I have to say something because it unfortunately happened on the previous occasion, when both the Settlement Officer and the Board of Revenue recommended strongly that this optional system should be adopted, Government refused it. I hope on this occasion the recommendations of the Settlement Officer and the Board of Revenue will be acted up to with reference to the second crop assessment being made optional. I may mention one or two facts; it is admitted as far as the Saravathi tank is concerned, out of several thousand acres only a thousand and odd are being irrigated with second crop and others are never irrigated. So is it fair that they should be asked to pay second crop charges as well? If it were the case that on account of the negligence of the ryot or on account of any unreasonable condition it was not raised, I can understand it. But here is a case of its being impossible for the ryot to raise it, because the water is insufficient even for one crop. When that is so, when in the morning of overgrowing floods, not only the rice is damaged but also the sugarcane recommended by the Board of Revenue that it should not be made compulsory but should be made optional, should be accepted; but it must also be stated that when they want to take water for second crop, the second compulsory rate of one-half and one-third should be adopted and not the higher rate of one-half and one-third, that point."

RESOLUTION RE RESETTLEMENT OF THE VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT, 713

5th APRIL 1919.]

(Mr. Venkatesphi Raja.)

"Regarding the other point, as to the necessity of grouping the several sources of irrigation into five classes instead of four, I agree with reference to the assessment changed it will make some difference, there will be some reduction of assessment of five classes are made. As the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley suggests that except to a slight extent, there would be no material difference, I do not press it. But I was all along under the impression that if it should be changed into five classes, there would be a reduction of assessment and this would give relief to certain classes of people.

"The other point is that the Board will be pleased to consider the recommendations of the Settlement Officer regarding the assessment of dry lands close to the sea in Savelikatti taluk and also with reference to the question in Polikonda taluk about consolidation.

"Your Excellency, not as a matter of complaint but as a matter of anxious difficulty I have to bring to the notice of Government that there is an indebtedness to such an enormous extent as the Vizagapatam district, and I might say more than 70 per cent of the population are indebted. If we were to refer to the Financial Legislation report, though we have not got particulars about those three places, we shall know the great indebtedness of that district compared with the income of that district. It is not very difficult for the Settlement Officer or for the Government to find out the indebtedness if they were to take pains to do that; because apart from the indebtedness which can only be disclosed by private transactions, and which may be a difficult process to find out, so far as registered documents are concerned, they will also clearly have many pattadars are really indebted, and we can give a sufficient margin for additional indebtedness which does not go in the registration office.

"One other peculiar condition which Vizagapatam district suffers from is this. In Savelikatti taluk it has been admitted by the Settlement Officer that sometimes it being granted to the extent of 23 per cent every year on the average and in some years it goes to the extent of 60 per cent. If we have got a taluk where the demand of the Government has to be met by a quarter almost every year it shows that there must be something wrong. I do not complain about the commission, but I complain of the effect. What is the meaning of commission? Because we will be grieved when the people notify the inspection officer that they have not got over an one-anna crop and if after such a small surpluss—more often it does not reach on the side of generosity—it is found that 23 per cent commission has to be given, we may take it that there is no other failure of crop at least in the case of 50 per cent of lands. Government would be pleased to remember one fact that the ryots who suffer by failure of crops will not be satisfied by commission alone. Commission only means that the amount which the pattadar has to pay to Government is increased and it is stated in more than one publication of Government, 'though we say that we do not take more than one-fifth of the gross produce in the matter of assessment, as a matter of fact, our assessment will not exceed ten per cent.' That is what the Government of India say. Assuming that it is either 10 per cent or more, about the loss of 90 per cent of the produce? You are extracting the pattadar only 10 per cent of the gross produce but he loses 90 per cent and if a person invariably loses to the extent of one-fourth of the full crop annually, he will be indebted and his economic condition will never be good. All Collectors who have had experience of the Vizagapatam district will convince the Government that wherever be the condition in other localities, the condition of the people of Vizagapatam is not very enviable. They are not rich; they have not assessed any capital. They have not got, most of them, any capital or any substantial buildings, and I may add that a large proportion of them cannot make both ends meet. What is the unfortunate condition.

"Unfortunately Government officers compare these pattadars with the pattadars of the neighbouring provinces. I must say that the pattadars under the Government are in any way worse than those under the zemindars; in some cases they are better. I have noticed in the recent publication that we must compare the assessment of Government with the assessment which the zemindars impose on his tenants. That is a very bad step, that of all because we ought not to compare them assessment either with the assessment by the zemindars or by landlords or any other person. In order to avoid such miscomparisons and wrong deductions, the previous Secretary of State told us definitely long ago and recommended it to the India Government that they should impose upon every Indian estate that he ought not to treat his assessment as in the nature of rent, but he must treat this as in the nature of a tax. Every subject of the State is bound to contribute to meet the common burden and therefore the landlord also is equally bound to do so. If we once give up that theory if we say that it is not a tax but that it is a rent to Government just as in any other landlord, the position is different; such an objection is not wanting as was seen in the previous discussion, when the members on behalf of Government spoke about it and said that they were entitled to do what any other landlord takes, but that out of necessity they were not taking so much though they were entitled to take it. First of all, we must get rid of such an idea. We must first of all show what is a rent; it is necessary that right to be taken from the people. I may at once add that if the Government are prepared to take what we call economic rent or superfluous rent, they would easily get more than 50 per cent. If all the pattadars are deprived of their basic tender would do, it can be increased to 50 per cent, but then we would say that it is not the State but it is a private landlord. The State has other duties than what a private landlord has. The private landlord does not care to know whether his tenant has enough to eat; all that he wants to know is whether there is any other person who is prepared to pay more to cultivate his land. He asks on every offer which is higher, but the Government say 'No, we will take into

27th APRIL 1919.]

(Mr. Venkateswari Raja, Mr. Suryanarayana Rao.)

Government, I suggest that it might be preferable when assessment is not over Rs. 10 or who have only one or two acres of land. It was once suggested in the previous discussion, why should you make any distinction between one proprietor and another? Why not provide equally for all? That, I submit, Your Excellency, is a business-like point of view. But what I say is that it is not at all unreasonable. Statecraft requires that you must impose the burden upon those shoulders which can afford to bear it, and you must not impose the same burden on shoulders which are unable to bear it. These poor proprietors cannot bear it; it is quite impossible for them to bear it, because they are poor, they have got only two or three acres and they have not enough left with them. On paper we may calculate the several pounds; we might calculate that the more value so much of which is much given for expenses and so much remains and all that. But when he has a family of five members and has only two or three acres what is there left for sustenance. Therefore, this is an aspect which the Government should remember whenever any re-assessment is made, what has been the effect of imposing additional assessment. Government say in spite of this, there has been an increase in value. Certainly, that also shows that the proprietors are unable to keep the property in their own hands. They are subjected to a very great extent and the persons to whom they give this money want to take the land for what it is worth and they leave the district bag and baggage, selling the property for what it can fetch. If he is a big landholder or a rich landlord who possesses that land, he will be satisfied with a small percentage of interest on his money invested and he would not mind and get whatever money he can get. A rich man who has enough wealth can pay a heavy price. That does not mean that the original holder is able to bear the additional assessment. That is the point of view which the Government should consider—whether the proprietors could bear the excessive assessment. Therefore the imposition of excessive assessment on the whole province of the increase in prices should be limited to proprietors whose assessment is not less than Rs. 10. That would relieve the situation to a great extent.

"As there might be several speakers on this resolution, I do not propose to keep you long, but whatever may be the final order of the Government, I pray that the position of the poor proprietors should be remembered and some means should be devised in order to save them from any additional burden, and secondly that no person should be made to pay for a crop which it is not possible for him at any time of the year to raise, and thirdly that assessment should not be increased to a very high extent as proposed, by 15 per cent by the Settlement officer and it should not exceed on any account 15 per cent. With these words, I submitted the resolution to the members of the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Suryanarayana Rao:—“Your Excellency, as belonging to the Visakhapatnam district, it is with great pain that I am obliged to support the resolution, pain because my district is so poor that I have to plead before the Government that assessment should be shown to my district. The Sircaddah and Telamanchali taluks are really at the top and at the base and they receive very little water and the water that flows is practically intercepted by the Zamindari proprietors and the Government taluks receive very little supply; in the Pithandah taluk the big landholders, the Maharaja of Bahadli with his other sub-landholders take away most of the water and the Government taluks do not receive so much supply. It is these three taluks that are now sought to be resettled. I believe that the Sircaddah and Telamanchali taluk people submitted a petition to the Government last year praying that the settlement of their taluks might be postponed altogether or might not be taken up at all. I was in a resolution last year that there should be no settlement of these taluks now, but I was easily altered with the answer that this is only a question which can be taken up by the Imperial Government. When I brought forward that resolution it was not meant that the question should be altogether shut out but only that it should be taken up by the Government. However, the Hon'ble Mr. Venkateswari Raja while considering that there might be no settlement, has brought out several points that are reasonable in the present circumstances. With regard to the state of these taluks, Sircaddah and Narasimhan, the present position with regard to food grains, I think, is clear and these two taluks are a big costly poor condition. They are receiving their supply of paddy from Godavari and other districts. These two taluks profess to grow paddy generally and they are unable to supply themselves. With regard to any paddy that is produced, it has been stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley that prices have risen and therefore that enhancement was proposed. But when the prices are taken into consideration, I have no doubt Government will also be pleased to consider the best of production. I have no doubt that the cost of production has also proportionately increased and therefore one factor ought not to be taken into consideration without considering the other factor. With regard to the poverty of these two taluks especially, we are not that several of these proprietors have practically abandoned their holdings, or even if they actually retain them, most of the other members of the family are going out to the other districts, Godavari and Kistna to do out their livelihood there and if we only take into account the several passages that go by steamer on every Saturday to Visakhapatnam and other places—I have witnessed it on my own journey—Your Excellency will notice that these people who go out by steamer are thousands every week. That speaks of the poverty of the part class in these two taluks and the persons who go to Visakhapatnam are mostly from these two taluks—I would include Anaparthi also, the taluk of the Maharaja of Wadhawan. When that is the poor condition of these three taluks, I appeal to Your Excellency whether it would be proper to take up re-assessment now very seriously and to impose very heavy enhancement on their holdings. If at all any enhancement has to be made annually, I think it should be a very small amount, but I do not think that

(Mr. Berginapoyasa Rao; Mr. Erichsen Rao.)

(5TH APRIL 1919.)

these holdings are, but any further enhancement. The Pottasala taluk is a little better than these two taluks, but as I have already mentioned, that taluk also is in a very poor condition and even that taluk has not been able to produce very much of profit this year. It is a rare and certain indication that the water-supply to that taluk is very poor, so that the condition of the district of Vizagapatam is very ghastly. Hereafter these pottasala will have to also ask their livelihood on another which has been extremely poor and probably some of these pottasala would find it very easy to find cheap labour in Vizagapatam district because pottasala do not find cultivation very encouraging or at all paying. I am surprised to find that the businessmen, who speak for the masses and who profess to take interest and who are supposed to take interest in the masses, do not appear here when we speak of these pottasala. I only mention it, because after all it is only the much-maligned labour perhaps that comes to the help of the pottasala. However, that is a different point. I hope Your Honours the Government will view this matter, reasonably and see what can be done for these pottasala in these taluks."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAU:—Your Excellency, I wish to make a few remarks on clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) of this resolution. I read over at the outset, that the statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Burdick is encouraging and according to his ability goes, and that if the Board of Revenue have not been able to be more liberal in their recommendations, the Board of Revenue cannot be blamed in view of the attitude of the Government in dealing with questions of this sort in the last five or six years. The main question to be considered while dealing with a problem of this character is about the taxable capacity of the land and the taxable capacity of the people concerned. It is by a correct appreciation and a proper adjustment of these two fundamental principles, that one can arrive at a satisfactory state of things. The report of the settlement officer and the tables and statements furnished by him in his report would suggest that some inquiry has been made as to some facts affecting the capacity of the land; but I have not the slightest doubt that proper inquiry has not been made as to the taxable capacity of the people and as to the economic condition of the ryots affected in these taluks. I shall now briefly refer to a few facts tending to substantiate my position. The statement in the Council during the last few years while we have been considering the re-settlement of North Arcot, Chittoor, Madras, South Arcot, Dindur, and now we come Vizagapatam—must have convinced the Council of the utmost importance and the paramount necessity for making a thorough and searching inquiry into the economic condition of the ryots affected. What is the inquiry which is made as far as these three taluks in Vizagapatam are concerned? It cannot be suggested that a complete inquiry is complete or satisfactory unless there is an inquiry into the individual individualities of the ryots. From the materials which are before me, I have not been able to lay my hand on any inquiry, North Arcot a satisfactory inquiry, as to the individuality of agriculturalists. It is not exactly the statistics furnished by the registration department and the amount of mortgages and other transactions entered into by the ryots which will afford a sufficient as to the individuality of the ryots, but some searching inquiry is necessary as to individual villages or in typical villages as to the amount of loans taken or predatory sales or other exploitative transactions. It will be remembered that debt, so considered to a very large extent in this country not on mortgages but on predatory sales; and unless satisfactory inquiry is made, it will not be possible to arrive at a correct understanding as to the economic condition of the ryots affected.

* One of the circumstances taken into consideration apart from remuneration of sales and apart from the increase of prices, regarding which I do not propose to make any special remarks, is about the increase in the sale value of lands. Even the information furnished in the report of the settlement officer in paragraph 39 shows that it is a very risky ground for us to proceed upon. He himself refers to three figures in paragraph 39 and proceeds to state as follows:—

"Thus the prices and rents shown in these appendices are considerably below the prices and rents actually realised to-day. It must also be remembered that even to this day the competition for land is by no means so keen and saturated as in the more developed southern districts. In a few prosperous villages, prices and rents appear to have been driven up by competition as high as to show the fair value of the land. But one sometimes finds a sharp difference between the sale and lease value of similar lands even in two adjacent villages grouped under the charge of the same taluk. The causes of the price, when questioned, will explain the difference by the chance of acquisition in the village where the sale and lease values are lower. Where competition is keen, the purchaser of the non-encultivated lands is content with an immediate return of 6 per cent on his land, while a substantial man who takes the land on lease, hopes for nothing more than a bare livelihood. But in some villages a buyer of the cultivating lands expects to get a return on his money that he is willing to borrow at 8 per cent or 12 per cent to make for purchase, while the sub-tenant in some villages succeeds in paying by substantial savings after paying his rent."

* His reference to having not two ryots who sold that they made substantial profit. It is therefore clear that so far as that district is concerned, there is no competition and prices are much lower than in the other districts, and that even in the case of two adjoining villages, different results were given as to the sale value. It is only sad to say that there is some indication from this circumstance that they are fairly prosperous and that there has been substantial improvement in the position of the ryots in justify the enhancement of the assessment proposed. And in paragraph 41 of the report "after making allowances for these things, the position of the ryots has greatly improved since the last settlement." I do not say that there has not been

3rd APRIL 1912.] (Mr. Krishna Rao, the President; Mr. Esapa Acharyar.)

any improvement, but the question is whether there has been such great improvement as to justify the enhancement which has been suggested. Therefore, I would suggest that, as suggested in clause (c) of the resolution, there should be a thorough enquiry into the individual cases of the ryots. That is the first portion of the resolution. I have not the slightest doubt that there has not been such an enquiry.

"The next point is, the present stage enhancement proposed in the scheme report is given up having regard to the impoverished condition of the people. The Hon'ble Member of the resolution referred to some figures furnished by the registration department showing the indebtedness of the ryots as amounting to a very large sum, and if along with that we take the fact that large sums of money are borrowed elsewhere than in mortgage loans in the registration Department, there is no doubt that he has made out a case for his position.

"Clause (c) is more important. It suggests a definite principle that the enhancement if at all should be limited to 12½ per cent on *improved* holdings. I do not know, Your Hon'ship, if it is on the common estimate sensibly this Council and the Government as to the desirability of fixing a maximum limit for this percentage enhancement which is coming up before the Government as a rule as possible at every periodical revision of assessment. It would be more convenient and satisfactory if a limit could be fixed as to the maximum to be imposed. I have on a former occasion, motion was given of a resolution suggesting that 15 per cent should be fixed as a maximum; but it was not allowed to be brought up in the Council on the ground that it was a matter for the Government of India. In the Madras Estates Board Act, after considering the condition of the ryots and providing for periodical enhancement of the rates on the ground of rise in prices and other circumstances, a maximum has been fixed at seven 7½ in the ryots. I would suggest that the maximum fixed in sub-clause (c) place it on the same footing. Before I leave this portion of the subject, I do not wish to take the same gloomy view as the Hon'ble Member who he referred to the possible comparison with private landholders. I do not think that we should draw a distinction. I believe they are as anxious to safeguard the interests of the tenants and ryots as the Government are to safeguard the interests of the ryots and landholders.

"Next, I wish to point out that there is considerable force in the argument advanced that the enhancement should not be enforced in the case of the poor particular. That is a direct application of the principle that it is only when we are satisfied about the taxable capacity of the people, there should be enhancement. It is only in the case of those owning sufficient property that there will be a sufficient margin left after meeting all the necessities of life for them to pay the increased assessment. But it is impossible to suppose for a moment that persons who own very small plots of land will be able to come anything to make provision for increased assessment. It is for that reason that the Hon'ble Member suggested that enhancement should not be imposed on poor particular.

"Regarding the other points raised in the resolution, the Hon'ble Mr. Basheer gave a reply in the beginning and stated that the Board of Revenue supported the recommendations of the Settlement Officer; and let us hope and trust that the Government also would arrive at a satisfactory conclusion and satisfy all the parties concerned. What is more important is that before percentage enhancement is determined upon, Government should be satisfied that there has been a proper enquiry into the economic condition of the people and into their capacity to bear the increase of assessment. The materials before us do not justify us in coming to that conclusion."

His Hon'ship the President:—"I do not know whether any other Hon'ble Member wishes to address the Council. The position of the Government is that the Board's report has reached the Secretary, and Government have not considered the paper and they are not in a position to give any definite finding on the paper, but the speeches that have been made will be considered when the paper comes before the Government and all possible attention will be paid to those points which have been raised in the resolution, and in the speeches of the Hon'ble Members. I do not think it will be possible for the Government to go further, and not having myself seen the Board's report, I am quite unable to go into details. It would be impossible for me to answer the Hon'ble Member's arguments until I have gone into details. The settlement report is a voluminous document as Hon'ble Members know and it is full of a mass of detail and cannot be dealt with in a week or two. It takes a long time, several months. We may well assure the Hon'ble Member that what he has said and what others have said on the subject will be considered very carefully, and I will advise the Hon'ble Member to leave it at that stage unless he wishes to press it to a division."

The Hon'ble Eng. Behadur T. Rao, Acharyar:—"Your Hon'ship, Your Excellency's Government accepted my resolution that the principles and measures adopted by Mr. May in the settlement of The Nizamat should be communicated to all settlement officers engaged in settlement work and Your Excellency's Government issued a circular inviting the attention of all settlement officers to that procedure. From the statement made just now, that there has been an enquiry into the indebtedness of the ryots. If this is true, it would be violating that Government Order and Your Excellency's Government should investigate that matter."

"I would also like Your Excellency to consider whether Your Excellency's Government would take three or four into account in fixing assessment rates, whether it would be wise to do so."

ITS RESOLUTION RE RESETTLEMENT OF THE VINDAGAPATAM DISTRICT.

(Mr. Rangas Achariyar : Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar ;
Mr. M. Hanumanth Rao.)

[5TH APRIL 1919.]

"The third circumstances to which I would like to draw Your Excellency's attention is, if there is a large class of poor peasants in these taluks as mentioned by my honorable friends, then whether Your Excellency's Government will not be acting, having regard to the crisis in this country, in conformity with the principles adopted already in regard to other districts, namely, to continue the existing settlement for a further period till normal conditions are restored. I wish Your Excellency's Government would keep these matters in view in dealing with this question."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARIYAR :—Your Excellency, the information furnished by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice with regard to items (f), (g), (h) and (i) is very satisfactory. But the main point is what should be the rate at which the present settlement should be reduced. The settlement officer says it should be 25, and even if there should be 10, it Mr. Venkataswami Raja says there should be no enhancement, and even if there should be 10, it should not be above 25. Your Excellency, I glance through the pages of the report and I find that the enhancement proposed is not justified. There has been a large rise in the prices of food-grains, but at the same time the cost of cultivation has been made to do this. The present prices of labour and materials; and no attempt whatever has been made to do this. The system of enhancement, the chance system of enhancement of assessment adopted in the Madura settlement, is followed here and not any kind of apology for dispensing with the estimation of settlement expenses has been given. The rate is fixed in a wholly arbitrary way at the whims of the settlement officer and is accepted or altered by the Board and the Government. The state of affairs quoted serves no purpose whatever, because they do not explain how this rate of 25 has been arrived at. They serve only to cover the arbitrary nature of the enhancement proposed. The Hon'ble Mr. Venkataswami Raja therefore throws himself upon the mercy of the Government and pleads for not more than 12½ per cent. I think the present system of raising the enhancement at resettlements should be completely abandoned. Government have got to give powers given to them by Act II of 1916, and if they use the power arbitrarily as they are doing now, the consequences will be on their shoulders. They will not see the effect at once, but in course of time when districts are impoverished, they will see the results of the policy of having high rates."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur M. RAMASWAMI RAO :—Your Excellency, the discussion of settlement schemes in this Council has raised principally two or three questions. The first, for example, is, since these discussions have been initiated in this Council, whether any different policy has been pursued in regard to the questions on which the previous settlement schemes have been attacked in this Council. Your Excellency, one of them is as regards the question of individuality of the ryots. It was considered here, in regard to the schemes which came up for consideration relating to North Arcot, Chittoor and other places, that it was part of the duty of the settlement officer to make thorough inquiries on the subject of individuality and that active inquiries were made as to what subject, Government would not be in a position to see whether the ryots could bear the enhancement that was proposed by the settlement officer. So that the whole question of the economic condition of the ryots is dependent upon the ascertaining by actual inquiries as to what the assets are and what the general liabilities are, and whether it would be in a position to take care but schemes that may come. Your Excellency, I need not enter the whole ground which has been exhaustively dealt with on previous occasions. On the present occasion also, the settlement officer's report does not show that he made any inquiries at all on the question of the individuality of the ryots in these three taluks. There is absolutely nothing in this report to show that he made inquiries as to that he examined the figures of the registration office or that he called any individual peasants and ascertained their economic well being or that in any other manner he ascertained as to what extent people are indebted and how far this percentage enhancement will operate upon the necessities of life and whether there is any substantial rise in the standard of comfort of the ryots. That is the main question that is debated in this Council so often and I regret to say that this report is so defective as other previous reports, because there is absolutely no information with reference to these three taluks as to the state of things of the ryots. As to how such inquiry should be conducted, I need not enter the subject of numerous resolutions. At one time several of my honorable friends proposed that it should be divided in the whole tract; then I believe the Hon'ble Mr. K. S. Ayyangar suggested that it should be in the case of individual families and I believe the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao wanted that it should be for typical villages. Especially looking at the fact that orders on this report will not be passed for some months as stated by Your Excellency because it requires investigation, I suggest that further inquiries be made on this important subject—the question of the individuality of the ryots. I have dealt on previous occasions with the inquiry made in Bengal with reference to a whole district. Honorable Members are aware of the publication by a member of the Indian Civil Service, describing the position in the district of Fardpur and I would mention that it is possible to do something of the same nature in regard to these three taluks. That is one important matter in which I would press for further information and further inquiry by the settlement officer.

"Another point on which I would like to say a few words is the general question as to whether, judging from what the Hon'ble Mr. Venkataswami Raja has referred to, judging from the percentage figures, the district can be said to be in a prosperous condition. I acknowledge, representing three neighboring districts of Vindagapatam, that these districts are considerably

**RESOLUTIONS RE RESETTLEMENT OF THE VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT 979
AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.**

25th APRIL 1919.]

*(Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao ;
Mr. Venkatarati Raja ; the President.)*

benefited by the stream of immigration from Vangapattinam which began some the present session of 1877. Since then, thousands of South Sea Islanders moving in as agricultural labourers and settling down in these three districts much to the benefit of our district and have been supplying greatly the agricultural needs of these three districts. I ask Your Excellency's Government, though we had benefited considerably in that matter, whether it is a happy day of the state of things in Vangapattinam. I know the district fairly well though not as intimately as my honourable friends, but I have absolutely no doubt that the district is absolutely poor and the people will take the earliest opportunity of leaving out to Chikmagalur or Kivim or Guntur and earn a living either as agricultural labourers or setting up in trade of time as small farmers. That is very much to their credit and their thrifty habits have made them very dear to the agriculturists of our district. While we have considerably benefited by this immigration, I cannot but regret with the greatest sorrow that I can that the state of things in that district is anything but satisfactory. The settlement officer ought to have looked at the question of emigration as having a bearing on the general condition of the district. That is the second doubt which I may mention in regard to this report. We have mentioned this on previous occasions time after time, but settlement officers are pursuing exactly the same course and following exactly the same mechanical way of looking at this question. I think the time spent in criticizing the report is absolutely useless. The time has come when Your Excellency's Government ought to make up your mind to issue supplementary instructions with regard to these matters on which we feel keenly and see that the successful condition of the tract which is proposed to be resettled is dependent on these important matters.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Secretary referring back to the question referred to the voluntary character of the composition for the second crop and he suggested that that course would greatly benefit the district. Your Excellency, I am not quite prepared to say with the information published in this report, that it will be a real success. Some figures are given as suggesting that the amount collected now as second crop assessment is Rs. 74,254 and the amount estimated to be collected on the voluntary basis of compensating the second crop is Rs. 50,128, a difference of about Rs. 24,000 or Rs. 10,000. I am not sure whether this is a substantial improvement in the position of these three tracts and I should like to see that this matter is further examined. It is quite possible that this figure of Rs. 24,000 stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Secretary is not a correct estimate, or is either too hopeful a view of the situation. I do not see how the difference matters in this matter."

"I may finally bring to the notice of Honourable Members what the financial proposals are, how, taking the figures as a whole for these three districts, the rights are affected. The present assessment is estimated at 4 lakhs and odd and the proposed assessment is Rs. 5,20,000. This seems to be the net result of these proposals and in view of these circumstances and the poverty of the tract and the infertile character of the lands as compared with other districts, I think there are very weighty considerations as to why a more favourable view should be taken."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAU :—"In view of the suggestions of the Government and the assurance that the various points raised upon the attention of the Government would be carefully gone into and as no orders are issued by the Government, I think I will be doing good to my district now by accepting the suggestion of Your Excellency not to press the point any further at this stage."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

His Excellency the President :—"Resolution No. XXI* is not to be moved. No. XXII may be moved. We shall adjourn for lunch."

The Hon'ble DEVENA BALASUBRA M. RAMACHANDRA RAU :—"I do not propose to move No. XXIII."

The Council then adjourned for a short interval.

The Council reassembled at 3 p.m. when the discussion on resolutions was resumed.

RESOLUTIONS RE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The Hon'ble DEVENA BALASUBRA M. RAMACHANDRA RAU :—"Your Excellency, this resolution is in three parts—"

'XXII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a Board of Agriculture be established for this province.'

"Your Excellency, perhaps Honourable Members are aware that in or about September 1915 the Government of India issued a circular to Local Governments which is here suggested for the consideration of Local Governments the advisability of the establishment of a Provincial Board of Agriculture in such provinces. The proceedings of the last meeting of the Board of Agriculture for India, the All India Board, came up then for the consideration of the Government of India and their views were communicated to Local Governments. The Government of India

* The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatarati Raja :—

XXI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that necessary legislation should be undertaken to enable a Board to be established in the South Kanara district to see all payments by the State are recovered on the holding acquired and due from it in all cases.

† The page 1461 refers.

(Mr. M. Ramaswami Rao.)

[SIX APRIL 1919.]

then said that the time has come when it is desirable that there should be some direction and coordination of the deliberations of the Agricultural Department. As regards the creation and scope of subjects dealt with in this department, they suggested that it might be desirable that in the major provinces at least a Provincial Board of Agriculture should be constituted which will meet annually and in which subjects of local interest will be discussed. 'On the research side', they proposed to state 'the national meetings of the Board of Agriculture, referred to in paragraph 5 of the minutes of the 11th August 1915, will mean the ones to some extent'. But they pointed out that there are many purely agricultural questions which are of nationally local importance among the provinces which would more successfully be dealt with by a Provincial Board and the Government of India invited Local Governments to consider the advisability of constituting such Provincial Boards in each province. One of the main reasons which they suggested for the formation of this Board was that the scope of these meetings might with advantage be enlarged and they suggested that non-official co-operation in agricultural matters would be valuable and they pointed out that to the Boards so constituted large landholders, representatives agriculturists and others interested in the rural development should be invited. Your Excellency, the object of such a Board is not only to develop agricultural research and engage agricultural experimenters in the districts but also to solicit the co-operation of those who are interested in vitals of agriculture. Then the Government of India suggested that the questions relating to the provinces might be settled in these Provincial Boards and questions of more general importance might be settled by the All-India Board of Agriculture. The division proceeded in two ways to say that the Provincial Governments accepted this suggestion that the Agricultural Advisor to the Government of India might be nominally asked to be present at these Provincial Boards so that they might have the benefit of his wider experience in the development of agriculture. I understand from the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Acharya that this matter was considered after the circular, during the last two or three months, and he has personally placed at my disposal the views of the Director of Agriculture as which the Government came to the conclusion that for this province no Board of Agriculture was necessary. Honorable Members will see that the Government considered this circular of the Government of India issued in September and more in the conclusion on the 11th of December 1918, that 'in the circumstances suggested by the Director of Agriculture, the Government agree that it is unnecessary to constitute a provincial Board of Agriculture in this Presidency and accept the Director's suggestions in paragraphs 5 and 7 of his letter read above'.

I consider by this resolution the constitution of such a decision. I consider that the main object or one of the main objects of a Provincial Board of Agriculture—and I consider this to be the most essential feature—is to interest the agriculturists and the large land-owners in the scientific methods of agriculture and if any organizations of that kind is constituted in this Presidency, it will be of the greatest advantage to the people of this Presidency. Honorable Members would remember that some years ago agricultural associations were formed throughout the province, but for some reason or other they have disappeared and the Directors as the subject amounts to several volumes in the Board office or in the Government Secretariat. It was suggested at the time that it was an unsatisfactory form of the interest of the public, that the public never showed any interest in these agricultural associations, that they were mainly composed of persons, who did not themselves carry on agriculture as a profession and various other circumstances of that kind were mentioned. I remember the question was more than once discussed when Mr. Hunter was Director of Agriculture. I was myself interested in one of these agricultural associations and it is hardly necessary to recall the failure of that movement at the time. But, Your Excellency, the whole question of agricultural development has received a further impetus from the Government of India and the wider organization of agriculture and the scope of agricultural associations have been so much developed that I think it would be a great mistake not to bring into existence an organization which would secure the active co-operation of the landed classes in this Presidency on more footing such as that suggested in this resolution of the Government of India. I have been careful to look at it from the standpoint of Mr. Stuart who says that he consulted all members of the Imperial Agricultural Service in the Province and discussed the matter with the staff at Coimbatore at a general meeting and at a special meeting; and the general conclusion to which he came was that there was no necessity for the formation of formal Provincial Board of Agriculture. He says that it will entail no small distribution of the work of the officers concerned and the result will certainly be unimprovement with the time occupied. It is a general fact that "one cannot expect a plant to flourish if one pulls it up by the roots too frequently in order to see how it is growing". Your Excellency, I do not think that this conclusion of the Director of Agriculture should be supported. The main standpoint of the Government of India in the constitution of these Provincial Boards was to focus the co-operation and to secure the active support in modern agricultural methods of the landed classes; and that aspect has not at all been dealt with by Mr. Stuart. Of course the average official would have little to do with district boards and municipal boards and which boards if he can help it, or with any form of association, with any other non-official organization such as this. The general average view is that it is an impediment and that it is far better not to have anything to do with it. 'Let us have our own way. We can do much better than any number of boards or advisors'. That is the point of view with which I have been very frequently familiar. Whatever may be the general one standpoint is co-operation, active co-operation of the landed landed classes with the officials of the Agricultural Department. The officials of the Agricultural Department think that they can do very much better without the co-operation of the people and the landed classes. I am not at all prepared to accept that view. It will be the same, I suspect, in any

5th April 1919.] (Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao ; Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar.)

department. Therefore, this view that the officers of the Imperial Agricultural Service are against it is essentially incorrect. In paragraph 4, Mr. Stuart says: "At present, an Imperial agricultural conference is held every year at Combermere under the auspices of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union at the time of the College 'dep.' " I think college days are always months of merry-making and so on—full-time speeches at the beginning and at the end, plenty of sports and a good deal to meet about and so on. But whether this cooperation which the Government of India had in contemplation when they said that they should secure the co-operation of the landed classes would be secured, I do not know; I do not know whether Mr. Stuart was of the same opinion. The conference: "To the presence of the official visitors of the Agricultural College are invited and also other large landowners and persons interested in agriculture. Papers are read and discussions take place, but no formal resolutions are moved. I think that this meeting serves the purpose of keeping the department and large landowners in touch with each other and that it is not necessary to try and make it more formal." The view of a co-operative conference on co-operative lines has been referred to by the Government of India is also mentioned in paragraph 5. Finally Mr. Stuart says that while he is against holding regular casual Provincial Board meetings, he is in favour of holding inter-departmental conferences when necessary to discuss special subjects. Here again he has missed the real point as to the constitution of the Board. While it is very good that departmental officers should meet and exchange views, it is also equally necessary that the public should be educated by contact with them, by consideration of their views, by their sympathetic treatment of the difficulties and grievances of the ryot, and by a general explanation of the attitude of the agricultural officer, in securing agricultural development. Inter-departmental conferences are certainly not the best means of doing this. One good result of inter-departmental conferences is travelling allowances, which is very good to draw for those who can do it. Your Excellency, I am not at all prepared to say that these inter-departmental conferences will not do any good. Certainly they may, but not in the direction which I wish to see pursued. Thus Mr. Stuart says that at these inter-departmental conferences, questions such as those of irrigation, soil and fodder, agricultural education, where the Public Works department, the Forest department and the Agricultural department are equally interested with the Agricultural, ought to be considered. Are all those subjects in which the ryot and landed classes are not interested? The whole trouble is that every department thinks that it must consult another department although the ryot is keenly interested in irrigation, in soil and fodder, in agricultural education, etc. Therefore I should think that the actual issues upon are not quite correct. Mr. Stuart also thinks that the departmental conferences deal mostly with questions of procedure and routine of staff, departmental rules and questions and he thinks that inter-departmental conferences could not be expanded into general meetings. So that, these are the grounds on which Mr. Stuart has recommended that there should be no Board of Agriculture here.

"Perhaps Honourable Members would be interested to know that there is at any rate in the United Kingdom a Board of Agriculture which is a statutory body established in 1889 of which various officials and non-officials are always members. Its functions are statutory and the large number of agricultural questions with which this Board of Agriculture deals can be seen from the proceedings of this Board."

The Hon'ble Member Bahadur P. Ramachandra Achariyar:—Are there non-officials on that Board?

The Hon'ble Member Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao:—I imagine there are some non-officials in the United Kingdom. My idea is that several gentlemen who are not in the service take greater interest in England in problems of agriculture than probably in this country and several questions relating to agricultural research are actually taken up by them and pursued. I hope in time to come our own landed aristocracy will take to the development of agricultural methods in the same way. Your Excellency, the duties of that Board are those that are transferred to the Board and they are: (1) The powers and duties of the Privy Council under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act and the Diseases of Animals Act, 1877; (2) The powers and duties of the Land Commissioners for England under all Acts relating to allotments, commonage, Copy-hold, Drainage and Improvement of land, Enclosure, Metropolitan Commons, Tithe Rent Charges, Agricultural Holdings, Conveyancing, Waste land, etc. and the powers and duties of the Land Commissioners under every other Act whether general, local and personal or private and the powers and duties of the Commissioners of Woods under the Survey Act, 1819, the Collection and Preparation of statistics relating to Agriculture and Forestry, the inspection of and reporting on and aiding of any schools which are not public elementary schools, and in which instruction is given in any matter connected with agriculture and forestry and the aiding of the lecturer or instructor in connection with and the inspection of and reporting on any examinations in agriculture or forestry, and making or aiding in making inquiries, experiments or research, etc., for the purpose of promoting agriculture and forestry."

"So that it is a very comprehensive programme of work and it is placed on a statutory basis. Whether it is necessary to do so or not, here in this Province just now is a matter for consideration, and I for one will be satisfied if it is a Board constituted as stated here on an advisory basis, or if the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar who is always here this nobody should give irresponsible advice,—and, of course, no one in agricultural matters might be irresponsible.—I certainly would not object to his placing it on a statutory basis as an advisory body. I have already said to him, but I want this advice cooperation between the

**NEW RESOLUTIONS RE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BOARD OF AGRICULTURE—
MINOR SANITARY GRANTS TO LOCAL BODIES FOR TOWN
EXTENSION AND TRAINING OF MEDICAL OFFICERS IN THE
DIAGNOSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS.**

*(Mr. M. Ramaswami Rao ; Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar ; [5th April 1919.
the President.]*

handed classes and the officers of the Agricultural Department to be secured. One of the resolutions at the last Agricultural Conference at Coimbatore was that district boards should have an agricultural staff of district agricultural inspectors who should go about and disseminate information on matters relating to agriculture. That is one way of linking the organization of the districts, and as time goes on, it is possible that district boards may develop an agricultural side for the dissemination of agricultural literature, for carrying on investigations and experiment and actively helping the officers of the Agricultural Department. On these grounds I think, Your Excellency, it will be to the public advantage to have a Board of Agriculture in this Presidency. I have said in the newspaper that such a Board was constituted in the United Provinces. I think I am right, although I am not quite sure, I trust the Honorable Member would see his way to accept this motion.

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAMESWARA ACHARYAR :—“ Your Excellency, after the very full treatment which this question has received at the hands of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Rao, there is very little for me to add except to say, as he has already pointed out, that this question was considered at length by the Director of Agriculture who reported to us quite recently, last September, that he thought there was no need for a Board of Agriculture like that. We issued the Government Order which was referred to by the Honorable Member and of which I furnished him a copy so as to enable him to deal with the question upon its merits. After hearing what he has said, without consulting myself to say the least decision on the matter, I am prepared to stick the question back to the Director of Agriculture for re-examination, and in connection with that we would take note of the criticisms which the Honorable Member has offered us for Director's objections, and after the question is re-examined by the Director, I propose to look into the matter most closely and to give full consideration to what the Honorable Member has now said before I arrive at a final decision. But it is not possible for me to commit myself immediately to a reversal of what has been decided last December. The utmost that I can say is to promise a re-examination of the question with reference to what the Honorable Member has said. If that would satisfy him, I would suggest that he need not press this resolution to a division just now.”

His Excellency the President :—“ Is the Honorable Member prepared to accept it ?”

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur M. RAMASWAMI RAO :—“ I do not wish to press this. I do not wish to force Government to come to a hasty conclusion in this matter.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

**RESOLUTION RE MINOR SANITARY GRANTS TO LOCAL BODIES
FOR TOWN EXTENSION.**

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur M. RAMASWAMI RAO :—“ I do not propose to move resolution No. XXIII.”

The resolution was not moved. The resolution was then—

“ XXIII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the minor sanitary grants to local bodies for the year 1918-20 should, as far as possible, be devoted to schemes of town extension and also for the acquisition by local bodies of land in the course of development.”

**RESOLUTION RE TRAINING OF MEDICAL OFFICERS IN THE
DIAGNOSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS.**

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur M. RAMASWAMI RAO :—“ The resolution that I have the pleasure to move runs as follows :—

“ XXIV. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council

(a) that a scheme be devised for giving a training to medical men in the service of Government and local bodies in the diagnosis of tuberculosis; and

(b) that necessary funds for this purpose be found from the Provincial revenues.”

“ Your Excellency, there are a large number of special hospitals in Madras for the treatment of special diseases. There is the Ophthalmic Hospital, there is the Meternity Hospital, and there is now the hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis, and I think that it will be a great advantage to our medical men in the medical to exchange some training in these special branches of medical science which are dealt with in these hospitals. On a recent visit to the tuberculosis institute I found that cases have been coming from almost every district in the

20th APRIL 1919.]

(Mr. M. Sankaradasa Rao; Local-Off. Nilock.)

Presidency and the district of Malabar and Madras furnished a great number of patients. I also found that the work done in this institution showed that it would be somewhat an advantage if our assistant surgeons and sub-assistant surgeons spent some time in this institution to pick up the main lines on which the work is being done in this institution. Some time ago Your Excellency was pleased to sanction a scheme by which some assistant surgeons in the medical undergo a training in ophthalmic surgery. These persons are posted to the districts and I understand they are doing very good work. Similarly, I think a course of training given to medical men in the service of Government and of the local bodies in this institution would be a great advantage in detecting cases of tuberculosis and directing the proper action to be taken in this institution or in prescribing in them the methods of treatment. If it is left purely to send bodies the subject is certain to be blighted by going to General Hospitals. I think there should be some system of training for all medical men in these hospitals a system by which they can come and spend some time both in the Ophthalmic Hospital and in this hospital and gain my experience and go back to the medical for treating such cases. It is on these considerations that I place this matter before the Council. I trust therefore that it would be possible to do something in the direction indicated in this resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Governor Nilock:—Your Excellency, the resolution which has been put before the Council seems to me rather vague, and rather incomprehensible in a sense, in that it only mentions the diagnosis of tuberculosis. Diagnosis alone would not be of any great use to a medical man unless he knew how to treat the disease. And in this disease particularly it is very necessary for the medical man to know how to prevent the disease. Prevention of tuberculosis is much more important than treatment. Diagnosis alone is of minor importance. I take it that the Honorable Member indicates treatment when he speaks of diagnosis. I quite agree with the Honorable Member that training is necessary as regards tuberculosis disease, but at the same time I should like him to understand that all the medical men in this Presidency who are either in Government employ or in the service of local bodies have had a very thorough training in tubercular disease, not only in diagnosis but also in the treatment of the disease. He wishes this treatment to be carried out in the special hospital and he refers to the treatment carried out in the Eye Hospital and in the Madras General Hospital. As a matter of fact the treatment of tubercular disease at the present time is more part of the work is carried out in General Hospitals. The time certainly is coming when tubercular will be treated in special hospitals, and a large number of special hospitals are already in existence at the present time. But my point is that at present our medical men do get a thorough training in the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis. They learn that chiefly in the Madras General Hospital. That is the case as regards Unaided students; they learn in the General Hospital. I have got figures for the past five years which go to show that on an average no less than 600 patients suffering from tubercular disease are admitted, and in this connection I should like to draw attention to one point, and that is that these cases are chronic; and each of these cases remains in the hospital for a much longer period of time than people suffering from ordinary diseases. Therefore, every student has ample opportunities not only of diagnosing but of watching the treatment of this disease. I am speaking now of the in-patients, but in addition to that, a large number attend as out-patients; and here also the student is taught to diagnose in the out-patient department.

"We all know what students are. We have been students ourselves, and the main object of the students is to pass the University examination. They do not worry themselves about what is to happen after they are qualified. But the main thing is to pass the examination. To get to know tuberculosis it is necessary that they should pay special attention, and to do so, we have made a special part of every examination in connection with the University and at all the Board examinations of asking questions on this particular disease, either on paper or in the clinical examination, or in giving cases in the ward for diagnosis, or in the oral examination. I know that because I have been an examiner of the University myself for the last twenty years, off and on I have been at the Board of Examinations and I have had personally to be a test. This keeps the students up to the mark much more than they are likely to be in after life, because nature being what it is. Not only do students get this thorough grounding in the diagnosis and treatment of this disease in the General Hospital and in the Medical College, but they also undergo a similar training in the different medical schools in this Presidency.

"Then an equally important point, a point to which the Honorable Member of the resolution wished to draw my attention, was post-graduate training in tubercular disease. Unfortunately the war has interfered with that, as it appears to have done with a large number of questions brought up before this Council. We have been interfered with by the war not from the Hospital point of a view, because Government have been always willing to finance us as far as we have asked for in connection with this, but unfortunately we have not got the men to teach. A very large number of our graduates have gone to the front, the sub-assistant surgeons and assistant surgeons in the service have been very much depleted and in fact we have been working short-handed for many years. It is on this account that proposals for a special post-graduate course have not yet come into effect at Madras. In the year 1912 everything was arranged, the curriculum was drawn up and everything was settled to give a thorough post-graduate training to medical post-graduates; they were to be taken up each year from the

(Lieut.-Col. Niblock; Mr. Rams Appanah.)

[5TH APRIL 1919.]

medical and to get a thorough grounding not only in tubercular disease but also in the more important diseases. But unfortunately the war stopped us. We went on to the different civil and military officers and the civil surgeons asking them whether any men could be spared for this course, and we got the same answer from all of them, that every man in the district was wanted, and so we had to abandon the proposal of a post-graduate course for the time being. But a short time ago, now that the war is over—I hope that the war is over—the curriculum was drawn up, on the 31st of March. This is a time-table for the post-graduate course. It is to begin this year and it is to extend through the months of October, November and December; it will be every day in a week except Sunday and it will last from 7 a.m. till 5 p.m. These practitioners will not only attend in the treatment of tubercular disease, but they will attend the Maternity hospital, the Ophthalmic hospital, lectures on anaesthetics, lectures on surgery, lectures on hygiene, lectures on other subjects, and they may attend demonstrative classes, the out-patient departments of the different Government hospitals in Madras; they will also have a special course of post-mortem examinations. By the time the course is over, I think most of them will require a holiday. I think, Your Excellency, this is the correct way of giving the course. I have had a good deal of experience for the last 24 years in hospitals and in the Medical College. I know the students pretty well, I know their capabilities pretty well, and also the capabilities of these graduates, and I am absolutely certain in my own mind that this is the correct method to train medical practitioners. This is the way in which they are trained in England. This is the way in which I underwent the post-graduate course myself. I did not attend any hospital for tubercular disease.

"I am certain that if an ordinary practitioner attends a special hospital for one or two months in which he sees practically nothing but one disease, tubercular disease, he would certainly—there are exceptions—not be observed with that one particular disease that he will diagnose a disease as such though there is really no such disease. That is the reason. I do not know whether I am giving away a secret, but we always think that if a person is ill, the proper person to go to is the general practitioner and not a specialist, because there is always the risk of the specialist attributing the symptoms to, to suit his own particular disease. I do not say that he does it for the sake of profit. But he gets so obsessed with this particular disease and human nature being what it is, all the diseases to which human nature is subject are attributed to the disease with which he is very largely familiar. I am quite sure that that will be the case. Then again, suppose we do send these men to Madras, and give them a training in important diseases including tuberculosis; if you speak to Mr. Khastoor, who is at present superintendent on look-wise he would desire that they should have a training in that; and Mr. Ghose of Calcutta would say, they do not know much about venereal disease and that you must certainly have venereal as part of the curriculum. Colonel Casswell wanted last year numbers of men to be sent to Coonoor to learn the treatment of malaria. And recently venereal diseases have taken the worst place and we are told that all medical men should have a special course in venereal diseases. If all medical men get special courses in all these diseases, the result will be,—we are always discovering new diseases—then they will have no time to treat the patients. Sometimes this may be to the benefit of the patients, but not always so. I quite agree with the Honorable Member that medical men not only during the student career but also during the post-graduate course should have an opportunity of studying tuberculosis, its diagnosis and treatment by up-to-date methods, but I would also add to it that they should also be taught the diagnosis and treatment of those diseases which I consider equally important. I know I have been self-indulging, I have not mentioned any single disease in the original list—I can give a list—on which a special course might be considered necessary, and with equal reason.

"Then Your Excellency, if you will allow me to make a slight digression, there is one point which I should like to mention which I consider of great importance just now and which the Government consider of very great importance at the present time, and that is as regards the medical inspection of school children. Government have ordered that medical inspection is different of national institutions in the Presidency ought to undergo periodical medical inspection. I think the idea is a most excellent one and I think it will have a great effect in helping to stop the spread not only of tuberculosis but also of every other disease. I attach very great importance to this medical inspection of the boys provided it is properly carried out. At present arrangements are being made for carrying it out. Then I think a special training would be very useful as regards the best method of examining children. The training and not only a long time. An extra hour may be given to these practitioners who are coming up for three months' post-graduate study.

"I will say in conclusion that I agree with a great deal of what the Honorable Member of the Committee has said, and I think that a scheme has been already devised for giving training to medical men in the service of Government, and of local bodies, not only in the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis but also in the diagnosis and treatment of other diseases of equal or at very much about equal importance. At present, the expenses are being met from Provincial resources."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA APPANAH:—"Your Excellency, after hearing the most excellent and satisfactory statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Niblock I only want to say one word. I think the birds and uncertainties have had to postpone the services of private practitioners also and they have been since on conditions which the department have laid down. I only

RESOLUTIONS RE TRAINING OF MEDICAL OFFICERS IN THE
DIAGNOSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS AND COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE AND
REPORT ON THE OPENING OF NEW POLICE STATIONS. 993

5th April 1918.] *Mr. Rama Ayyangar, Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao ;
the Raja of Ramnad, J*

request that all this noise is being taken by the whole of the medical practitioners are available, even though the war does not demand so many men here, those that have been taken into the service for the period of six years may be continued till the kind of instruction is given to all the medical practitioners. That is the only suggestion I wish to make."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur M. Ramaswamiya Rao:—Your Excellency, I am greatly obliged to the Hon'ble Colonel Niblock for the extremely interesting speech he made in answer to this resolution. That person of it which referred to the special line of the specialists and the reports is one that appeared to me more than any other thing. In one sense, every one of us is a specialist. Frequent references are made in this Council to the businessmen and the lawyers. I always feel that the Hon'ble Mr. Theagar should have a little bit of law and I dare say he feels that I should have a little bit of business. The truth of the statement is quite clear. As the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General has pointed out, probably even in the field of medicine this particular line of the specialist will sometimes result in a little bit of interpretation, so he put it, in the diagnosis of disease. He says that a post-graduate course is already under contemplation. I seriously would not pass the resolution. I was thinking of the men now, in service in the medical who have no opportunities of acquainting themselves with the latest methods in the diagnosis and treatment of these special diseases. Those opportunities are available in Madras and I wanted to bring this matter to the notice of Your Excellency's Government, so that a scheme may be devised. As a scheme is under consideration, I withdrew my resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE AND REPORT ON THE
OPENING OF NEW POLICE STATIONS.

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad:—Your Excellency, the resolution, which I have the honour to move, runs as follows:—

'XIV. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a Committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to inquire and report at an early date, as to in what all places new police stations should be opened in this Presidency.'

"A resolution moved in the Council in March 1915 by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar was almost similar to the one which I am now moving before the Council, but covered a wider ground. But at that time, Mr. Harad Sankar thought that no inquiry of the kind suggested was necessary, and that all that could be done was being carried out as per directions contained in the Police Commission Report, and that it would be premature to open the introduction of these requirements by appointing another committee. This was a brief review of the discussion that took place at that time. The work of re-division of police stations began, I believe, in the year 1906 and was completed in the year 1908. In answer to a question put by the Hon'ble Mr. Vinayakram Raja in the February meeting of the Council last year, the Government replied that the re-division of police stations in all the districts in the Presidency has been completed, and the Government do not anticipate any appreciable addition in the number of stations in the near future. But circumstances have radically changed since 1906, and therefore it is that I am here to-day with this resolution."

"We have something like 505 police stations and 372 outposts in the Presidency which is 142,222 square miles in area. I don't think I need rehearse the various arguments aimed in support of an investigation of the kind now asked for, as the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar and those who followed him in 1916, had very nearly exhausted all the arguments that could be made in its favour. On a later occasion, I have shown how the Sub-Inspector in charge of a police station is overworked and how it must be physically impossible for any officer with such multifarious duties to effectively carry out the duties of a police officer, and that, over a very large area under his control. I need at once say that the location of police stations at present is highly unsatisfactory. To a question put by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar at this meeting, the Government have answered that there is no proposal under consideration for adding outposts and police stations to the existing ones in the Ramnad district. This is indeed a very disgusting area. I shall, therefore, just venture to give some particulars regarding the Ramnad district. Till recently, a village, which is not two miles from Ramnad, was said to be one of the worst of the whole Inspector of Sivagangai, who, to visit the place, would have to travel 80 miles by road before he could reach it. That village was under the jurisdiction of the police station at Perambalur, and the Sub-Inspector would have to visit the place unless he travelled some 25 miles by road. I can give several instances of this kind from my own personal knowledge, and I do not think these facts can ever be controverted. During the recent campaign election, the sense of insecurity felt by the public, I think, is within the knowledge of the Honourable Members of the Council, and the sense of feeling and gloom was indeed very great in some of the southern districts. Particularly in Ramnad at that time, we had the most unfortunate Kanabai riots which engaged all the available police, leaving other areas previously unprotected. Thousands of cattle have been stolen and several criminals at large have been

(The Raja of Rannath.)

[SIR ARTHUR BURNES.]

very well. The police were absolutely unable to cope with the situation, and our main stress for all that had happened in the abolition of police stations in very many important centres. Of course, in the Council it will be easy for the Government to say that they don't agree to such a proposition; but I know that they must have received reports from the District Superintendents of Police and other officials regarding the inadequacy of police stations, and particularly of not locating them in suitable places. During the hotting season, I know from personal experience, that people in villages kept awake the whole night for fear of midnight from the forests. The hotting, as a matter of fact, used to visit the villages during the day and very black-mail, falling which they used to threaten the villagers with an attack that night for carrying away their properties. In several places it has so happened, and I give an instance below to show how the abolition of police stations at present is absolutely unsatisfactory. There is a village known as Uthukosangal in the south of Rannath, and the magistrate jurisdiction is with the Sub-Magistrate of Rannath; but it belongs to the police station area of the Sub-Magistrate of Rannath, and it belongs to the police station area of the Sub-Magistrate of Rannath, and it belongs to the police station area of the Sub-Magistrate of Rannath. One evening, all of a sudden, the Sub-Magistrate got a report, and so did I—that a large band of forces had visited the village that evening, and having failed to levy black-mail, had announced their intention of visiting the village that night at 9 o'clock. I sent the report to the police station and to the Sub-Magistrate; the police said that it was in the jurisdiction of the station at Rannath, but they were all from Rannath. I presume the magistrate could not do anything except forwarding the news through a special messenger to the police station at Rannath. By the time the messenger reached, it would have been very nearly midnight; in the winter season, even in the place is still more difficult for want of good roads, and wet fields and irrigation channels being numerous on the way. In any case, the police from Rannath could not have reached Uthukosangal before the following morning, which would have been a day after the fact. Uthukosangal is a place where there was a police station till the reorganisation came into force. There was another police station at Kikkal which is only five or six miles from Uthukosangal. There was also a police station at Kikkal where, I think, the greatest havoc was played during this time upon cattle. All these stations have been abolished. There was a station at Rannath which has been abolished, and which was within a distance of five miles from Uthukosangal. So, you now see, sir, that the abolition of police stations in very important centres has constituted much in this hotting season. The District Magistrate, in spite of his very earnest endeavours, could not effectively check the spread of this hotting season at the very outset for want of these police stations. From Rannath to Rannath, a distance of some forty miles, there is no police station. In Pannath, I presume there is an outpost but I must say that these outposts are not of much use in effect. The necessity for having more police stations has undoubtedly increased owing to the increase in the hotting season in this Presidency. In the Rannath side, a number of police stations have been abolished. From Kikkal and Kikkal, some large numbers of outposts, and in spite of this obvious fact, the police stations have been abolished. Of course, I have no particulars regarding the sufferings in this respect of other districts; but I have not the slightest doubt that in other districts also there must be complaint, and I think Members representing those districts here will bear me out when I say that the abolition of police stations in important centres is nothing peculiar to this district, but is a complaint amounting to the whole Presidency.

"In the matter of administration of police stations and investigation of crimes, we want some reform. There ought to be a separate agency in each district for the investigation of crimes which, year after year, are increasing up. During the hotting season, an enormous number of the village headmen of Uthukosangal, that a large band of men had assembled outside the village with a view to loot their houses that evening, I had to send a special messenger on horse-back to find out if that was true, because no policeman in the Rannath station would go to that village as it belonged to Rannath jurisdiction. In those circumstances, sir, I ask the Government if it can be considered for a moment that there does not exist sufficient reasons for the appointment of a committee to visit various centres in the Presidency and inquire officials and other prominent men regarding the maintenance of police stations. Even if the resolution should involve an additional expenditure of a few more lakhs, I submit, it would not be money well spent. Of course, if there was what is known as a village police, about which there has been a great deal of discussion in the Council, especially by that prime minister, the Hon'ble Mr. B. S. Ayyangar, I don't see that any police station on a large scale would be necessary. But in its absence, if there should be no resolution and addition of police stations, I am afraid the Government will, before long, have to regret very seriously their failure in this respect. The very presence of police stations in remote places prevents criminals from resorting to violence and committing crimes, and therefore I would earnestly request the Government not to hesitate to appoint a committee as proposed in this resolution, which, I can again assure the Government, is so much needed for assuring a sense of security in the minds of the people. The appointment of a committee to investigate the maintenance of police stations will not, I submit, be a wrong thing what was done in 1915, but will only be to make a thorough and easy satisfactory survey regarding the location of police stations.

"With these few remarks, I beg to commend this resolution for the acceptance of this Council."

**REGULATION RE COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE AND REPORT ON THE
OPENING OF NEW POLICE STATIONS.**

[SIX APRIL 1919.] (Mr. Ahmad Tashk Marathekar; Mr. Davison,
Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMED TASHK MARATHEKAR:—“Your Excellency, the Honourable Member of the resolution has stated the matter so clearly that I do not think I have much to say. However, I should like to say a few words in support of this resolution. Since the introduction of the circle inspection system, several minor police stations were abolished and the present administration of the police is unsatisfactory. In the recent meeting, the necessity of police development was loudly felt. I recollect that the appointment of a committee consisting of officials and non-officials to inquire into and report on the whole question is a sound idea. With these remarks I second the resolution.”

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAYANAND:—“Your Excellency, I am afraid that in regard to the question of a general investigation I must adhere to the position taken up by Sir Harold Stuart in 1916, namely, that it is premature to undertake any such inquiry throughout the Presidency. It must be remembered—the Hon'ble the Raja himself has admitted it—that it was only in 1916 that the allocation of police stations as based upon the proposals of the Police Commission was actually completed. That allocation was the result of a thorough and prolonged examination founded upon elaborate scrutiny of administrative facts, geographical factors, distribution and estimate of the population and a variety of other factors which come into the domain of such questions. It was not done on behalf of the Police Department that the existing allocation is in any way perfect. Far from it. The Government have received a variety of proposals at one time or another from district officers and from the Inspector-General of Police for modifications. But the policy adopted here, I think, rightly here, to discourage the perpetual alteration of existing arrangements until they have been tried sufficiently long for it to be safe to infer from existing experience that they are satisfactory and really in need of change. The Hon'ble the Raja has referred to various previous resolutions and questions in regard to this matter. The latest instance which he cited was the answer given to question No. 34 at the meeting held by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar. Comparing that question with the resolution of the Hon'ble the Raja, it occurred to me to wonder whether the resolution was not a case of generalisation from the particular instance of Diamond. The answer given by Government to the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar is ‘No such proposal is under consideration.’ That is perfectly true so far as the Government are concerned, but after that answer had been settled, I referred to the Inspector-General of Police and also looked up the earlier history of the case. I found that in 1918 the Inspector-General and the District Magistrate specifically proposed substantial changes in the police arrangements of the Diamond district. The Inspector-General held them up on financial grounds. He found that the proposals put forward involved the creation of two additional circles, four new stations, three new outposts and additions to the district strength of two inspectors, seven sub-inspectors, 15 head constables and 50 constables. The Council is well aware of the dead end which some of its members usually make in any increase in the police staff and I repeat blame the Inspector-General of Police if he attached importance to the financial considerations, especially as the great war was then only beginning, and adopted a course which undoubtedly was in consonance with the wishes of the Government of India and the Government of Madras and endeavoured to pursue a policy of economy. He must have instructed to the Superintendent to modify his proposals and recommended only such of them as were imperative and could be carried out without much expenditure. The result was a revised proposal involving the creation of new outposts and additions to the police stations in the Tirupattur circle, the special policing of the Chettinad, the transfer of a police station from Pudukottai to Ramanthapuram, which was considered to be a growing area and other transfer of stations designed to make the Diamond circle more compact. I do not pretend to go into details of this revision but the proposals did represent a measure of reform and they were sanctioned by the Government in March 1916. Admittedly, according to the terms of the orders of the Government and the District Magistrate, this reform did not meet the full requirements of the case. The Inspector-General of Police, when I referred my question and answer to him for remarks, replied to me that he has now asked the Deputy Inspector-General of Police to look into the matter and to submit any proposals which can be made without involving much additional cost; obviously I could not encourage him to be extravagant. If the Hon'ble the Raja of Diamond will give the Deputy Inspector-General and the local officers the advantage of his advice as based on personal experience gained during the recent meeting, I am sure they will be only too ready to take it into consideration.”

“This particular case really comes up the general attitude of the Government. It is that we cannot so shortly after the completion of a re-allocation based upon the inquiries of the Police Commission take up the matter of general revision, recognising as we do that any general revision will entail a very large cost indeed. But we are prepared in particular cases to consider the need for revision if it has been demonstrated by sufficient practical experience. There is no reason to suppose that the Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate and the Deputy Inspector-General will not fully consult public opinion, local public opinion, in these matters. But I do not think Government would be acting wisely in stigmatising proposals of this description in every part of the Presidency by the creation of a peremptory committee of inquiry. For that reason I am bound on behalf of Government to oppose this resolution.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—“If the Hon'ble Mr. Davison had inferred from my question and the Hon'ble the Raja of Diamond's resolution coming up at the same time in this Council, I am sure him that the two things were quite independently.”

(Mr. Davidson; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

[SEN. APRIL 1919.]

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson:—"My friends were merely that both the proposals originated in a common sense, the inadequate police arrangements of the district of Mamnad."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—"Absolutely so. It so happened that the two things have proceeded independently from independent sources. However I am sure occurred with the utmost care by the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson to-day. The question is, he thought that the general investigation was opened and the question of the stations was settled and this was treated as premature. I would invite his attention to the discussions on the previous occasions. I do remember that Sir Harold Stuart thought that the question of police stations was still going on and he said that the question of allocation of these stations would be considered as far as was necessary. In fact the determination of the Police Commission was to establish police stations as much as possible, giving on an average about 125 to 150 square miles of area for each police station, it being arranged that the sub-response shall be in charge with a higher pay and that the village police will be increased or strengthened so as to afford perfect safety to the villages also. That question, as was pointed out by the Hon'ble the Raja of Mamnad, could not be settled now, though it is under consideration, and village police have not been strengthened as the Police Commission expected they would be. Naturally, in the interim, nothing could be done to go against the plan that was adopted by the Police Commission, so that, I agreed on that occasion with Sir Harold Stuart that till the strengthening of the village police came in, it was necessary that this lower number of police stations should be kept up, but it was necessary to see that these stations were posted at the proper places. The question was being considered, the Superintendents were being written to and the whole matter had not settled down. But what I do find is that in reply to my question even then, the question of 255 police stations was settled, and the question of outposts, about 225, was settled, and the permanent allocation of police stations had not been really disposed of. If I remember right, I was then told that the Tanjore District Superintendents of Police and some others were communicating with the Government that certain stations will have to be permanently posted in places other than those where they were posted. I refer to this, so that the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson may go into it completely and satisfy himself that that was the state of affairs when the discussion took place in this Council. In fact, the question is not one that has been settled. That is my humble submission. That was the biggest question that was necessary to be considered. It is not that every District Superintendent of Police has agreed that the posting of outposts had been all right. There were reports made and there were instructions given, but the only point that was then emphasized was that within a few years of the Police Commission there could not be a committee of officials and non-officials to consider the right or the best, that is, I said, would have to be considered by that committee, and it was agreed that this matter would be looked into. The Hon'ble the Rajawade Mahomed proposed—and I said, I would not have proposed it in the same fashion as he proposed—that a committee of officials and non-officials should be appointed to inquire and report at an early date as to in what places new police stations should be opened in this Presidency. I would prefer that one officer be put on special duty with power to co-opt members, impartial non-officials in each district and the Deputy Inspector-General of each division, to go into this matter and report at an early date. It is not necessary that there should be any special committee more than that an officer be put on duty with power to him to add one or two members in each district to find out how this might be done. This matter becomes more important in this way.

"The main question is the question of cost that has been raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson and rightly. Probably it might appear from the speech that he made that we have been luxuriating regarding all these years from the year 1904. I am quite of another opinion. The Police Commission which examined the strength of the police and the cost of the police fully well went into it, and from 65 lakhs which was the charge in 1895-96 when the Police Commission set, they came to the conclusion that 65 lakhs would have to be spent on the Police department after the reorganization, and the total strength inclusive of constables, head constables, sub-commissaries and inspectors and all other staff came to 27,260 as was then estimated. We have now gone up to 35,000 and our cost has gone up from Rs. 65 lakhs to Rs. 125 lakhs; and including village establishment which has been looked on at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs, we will find we have risen from Rs. 51 lakhs which was the amount that was expected to be reached by the Commission to Rs. 115 or 112 lakhs. That is not the main point, but the one point raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson was that in Mamnad they proposed a staff which would add to the expenditure of the Police department and that would practically bring us to this inconsistency. It is that which brought us to this point. In fact, I have no doubt that when they determined the police force for the province, they took everything into consideration and fixed it at 27,250, but what we have actually done is we have gone up to 35,000 inclusive of the temporary force. It is not that this force cannot be sufficient for this province. There is no doubt that this force is not rightly distributed. It cannot be contended that the Police Commission did commit mistakes, because I have thoroughly well gone into this matter and I am perfectly satisfied that 27,250, if properly distributed, would give the necessary force. That is my submission to this Council, but the present force of 35,000 is not sufficient. I think that a police officer is put on special duty to take into consideration any reorganization of the police force in the several districts; and if each Deputy Inspector-General finds out for his own jurisdiction the police that is suitable or necessary for ordinary purposes of merely guarding duty and of the police needed for the districts and preventive and other

RESOLUTION BY COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE AND REPORT ON THE
OPENING OF NEW POLICE STATIONS.

[2nd April, 1919.] (Mr. Rama Appayya; the President; Mr. Evidas Rao.)

debates, and if we put for each district a certain number, he will be able to see that the strength is not sufficient, but that it is more than what is needed and that the expense is unnecessarily increased. That is my submission and I am prepared to place before each officer anything necessary to show that what I say is correct. I would refer the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson to the tables that are attached to the report of the Police Commission which worked in detail the number of policemen required for each one of the branches, the income that it would make upon the present police that we had, the additional police that we had to engage for special duties like criminal settlement, etc. I have no objection to all that has been added, for supplementing the present police force, for example, the Criminal Intelligence Department."

The Hon'ble the President:—"I want the Hon'ble Member to confine himself to the subject matter of the resolution that a committee be appointed to consider where the police stations should be allocated. He cannot range over the whole question of police strength and police expenditure, the criminal settlements, etc."

The Hon'ble Mr. E. RAMA APPAYYAN:—"It is perhaps unnecessary to mention at length, but however because the question of cost is raised, I thought it necessary. I only wanted to point out that some form of committee has a special office as special duty with power to add or remove local people is necessary to consider whether there should be additional police. My submission is that this will have to be gone into. It cannot be put off long and we will have again and again to come to it till it is satisfactorily solved. The village police not having been strengthened, the whole basis of the report of the Police Commission has not been acted upon, but we have released the stations as recommended by them. What is the use of giving effect to one portion of the report without giving effect to other portions? I saw my many District Magistrates and Superintendents well again, and they will place before that officer all that is necessary to show that a re-allocation of the police stations and a readjustment of the police force in the various places will enable the Government to have many better effect and to have the administration of the Police Department much better."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KAMUDA RAO:—"Your Excellency, the resolution suggests the appointment of a committee for the purpose of ascertaining in what places new police stations should be established in this Presidency. The first point regarding which it is necessary for the Council to be satisfied is whether it is or is not necessary to have additional police stations opened in the Presidency. If we agreed in inducing the Government to accept that position, the next point for consideration will be whether that can be achieved by the appointment of a committee of officials and non-officials in the manner suggested. I do disagree which has already taken place on this subject must have convinced the Government that there have been complaints on various parts of the Presidency about the necessity for the increase of police stations. The Hon'ble Mr. Davidson admitted that we had specific information regarding the districts of Raichur; but that owing to financial considerations, those proposals were kept in abeyance by the Inspector-General of Police. A perusal of the various reports, extracts from which are appended in the report of the administration of the Police Department would show that various District Magistrates who sent up their reports with their remarks pointed out some difficulties which existed in the various districts. Though the idea of opening additional police stations did not specifically present itself before their minds, their attention was drawn to other defects. In some cases, they pointed out that the work of districts was not satisfactory and sub-inspectors were not doing their work properly, that a system of rewards should be tried and that in cases of criminal settlements the expenses should be accounted for. I am giving a summary of the various extracts from the reports of District Magistrates appended to the administration report to the Police Department."

"I may point out that the financial consideration is no doubt a very important one which arises in our case. Probably the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson would suggest that complaints have been made in this Council on various occasions about the increase of police expenditures and ask whether, in view of those complaints and in view of the various proposals made for reducing the expenditure on police, proposals like the one under consideration for increasing the expenditure could be thought of. Your Excellency, I may point out that if a satisfactory inquiry is made, it will be found that the number of police stations whether judged with reference to the area or with reference to the population is not quite adequate. I have got figures, but I do not wish to take up the time of the Council. I have before me the figures given in the report of the Police Department where the number of police stations is given with reference to the population and also with reference to the area. I know that as a former member when a similar question was raised, the comparison was made with the number of police stations in other provinces; and we were asked to be satisfied that, in view of the expenditure incurred on that purpose, it was not possible to make further advance and that the recommendations of the Police Commission were being kept in view. I venture to suggest that that is not the proper way of looking at the whole question."

"The third way of looking at the question is whether in view of the discussions of this province and the size of the various districts, which it will be noticed is very large, it is quite adequate to have a few police stations in each district as we now have. It is not possible for persons in remote parts of the districts to communicate with police stations on account of the long distances; and such a state of things can only be remedied if there is a reallocation of stations. The Hon'ble Mr. Davidson pointed out that reallocation was completed only in 1912,

226 RESOLUTION AS COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE AND REPORT ON THE
OPENING OF NEW POLICE STATIONS.

(Mr. Krishna Rao : the Raja of Ramnad ; the President.)

[2nd APRIL 1919.]

and that it is too early for us to raise that question. The question has specifically arisen in the case of one or two districts; but the point is of general importance. I am not very particular about the particular form suggested. The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar suggested that a special officer should be deputed to ascertain in what districts and to what extent there should be these police stations. The Hon'ble Mr. Devanah suggested the idea of a special commission for the purpose of providing an inquiry of this kind; and he felt confident that District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police would be able to give information after consulting public opinion. If it is difficult for Your Excellency's Government to accept the resolution in its present form, if it is inconvenient to appoint a committee to go from place to place and district to district with the object of ascertaining whether the number of police stations is adequate or not, and whether they ought to be multiplied, may I not ask that specific reference should be made to District Superintendents of Police and the District Magistrates as to whether they consider the number of police stations adequate? I make that suggestion in view of the fact that the Government have committed themselves to a fixed number of police stations. There may be District Magistrates who may not be satisfied about the adequacy of the police stations. Even if the Government are not at present prepared to appoint a committee for the purpose of this inquiry, I think there will be useful purpose served by inquiring into this matter and calling for specific proposals from District Magistrates who will consult public opinion and also Superintendents, asking them to state whether they consider the arrangement of police stations and sub-posts adequate. If all these proposals are before the Government, then the question may be taken up as to what the next will be that would be involved in carrying out these proposals, whether there should be any reorganisation of expenditure in the Police Department, whether proposals for additional police stations or sub-posts would present a desirable figure, and whether it is not possible to effect economies in other directions. These are all matters which can be taken up with advantage. I do not think Government should hesitate even to call for information from the various District Magistrates who are responsible for the police administration in the various districts. As advised by the Hon'ble Mr. Devanah, he was giving them instructions to consult public opinion and ascertain the facts not merely from officials but from leading non-officials having experience and knowledge of local conditions. I have no objection to it. On so many occasions and on so many questions the Government trust to District officers; and in this matter when a point is raised as to the adequacy of police arrangements, they should not hesitate to consult them though it might result in additional expenditure under police. If the expenditure has to be incurred for the purpose of security or for the purpose of preserving the peace of the country, notwithstanding the objection raised against the general increase in police expenditure, I do not think this Government should hesitate to grant it.

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad :—“ Your Excellency, I may also assure the Hon'ble Mr. Devanah, if such assurance is needed, that my sending up the resolution and the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar's sending up the interpellation had nothing to do with each other. Because the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar represents the third district, he sent that interpellation to order himself some information regarding the police stations in Ramnad because Ramnad was the district that was affected most during the looting scare caused by the convulsed district. The Hon'ble Mr. Devanah told us that the Kapurthala Government submitted a scheme in 1914 and that these proposals could not be given effect to as they involved very heavy expenditure. But may I submit that even these proposals will now be out of date owing to the circumstances which have so radically changed since that year? I am not very anxious that a committee should be appointed. My Hon'ble Friend Mr. Krishna Rao has anticipated me. He suggested that if Government would very kindly instruct District Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police to consult non-officials in their respective districts and submit proposals to Government, and the Government considered them, that will satisfy us. May I know whether the Hon'ble Mr. Devanah can give me some such assurance? If the Hon'ble Mr. Devanah can give me some such assurance, I may not feel the necessity to press this resolution to a division. Will the Government kindly ascertain the opinions of District Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police?”

His Excellency the President :—“ Does the Hon'ble Member refer only to Ramnad district?”

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad :—“ No.”

His Excellency the President :—“ Speaking for the Government on the financial side, it will not be possible to accept this resolution. The expenditure on police has been advancing steadily and each year makes a further advance. I am sure that such an inquiry would lead to a further expenditure on police. I think it is most undesirable to open that door for a further demand for further expenditure.”

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad :—“ It is not my wish that the proposals coming from the various District Magistrates should be given effect to all at once. They may be given effect to as we find funds.”

His Excellency the President :—“ My Hon'ble Colleagues have told the Hon'ble Member that he will have an informal inquiry made into the position of the Ramnad district. That is the district in which the Hon'ble Member is principally interested. It is his

RESOLUTIONS RE COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE AND REPORT ON THE
OPENING OF NEW POLICE STATIONS CLOSURE OF CANALS IN
THE KISTNA EASTERN DELTA AND PROMOTION OF NEW
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

22nd April 1919.] (The President; the Raja of Ramnad; Mr. Davidson;
Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

experience in that district that enabled him to bring forward this motion. I am afraid on the general matter Government are not prepared to go further and cannot give any further assurance. He should be content with that assurance. If that will satisfy the Honourable Member, my Honourable Colleagues will assure him."

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad:—"It would indeed be very willing to accept an assurance of that kind and withdraw a resolution. I would rather take a defeat by passing this resolution to a division."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson:—"May I ask for a poll in order, that we may know the names of those gentlemen who would approve of this suggested increase of expenditure on police?"

The poll was taken with the following result:—

For		Against	
The Hon'ble	Mr. K. Ramo Arangan.	The Hon'ble	Mr. L. Davidson.
"	Mr. P. Siva Rao.	"	Mr. C. G. Tallentire.
"	Mr. B. Venkateshi Raja.	"	Mr. N. K. Marjambaka.
"	Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar.	"	Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.
"	Mr. K. Sivaswami Bhat.	"	Dewan Bahadur B. Ramaswami
"	Dewan Bahadur Suryanarayana-		Rao.
"	murti Nayudu.	"	Mr. A. F. G. Monwell.
"	Dewan Bahadur M. Ramaswami	"	Lieut.-Col. Niblock.
"	Rao.	"	Mr. L. E. Bosley.
"	The Raja of Ramnad.	"	Mr. L. T. Harris.
"	Dow Bahadur Y. Wangi Achari-	"	Mr. B. S. Wood.
"	yer.	"	Dewan Bahadur Mahomed Ad-
"	Yashwanth Sahib Bahadur.	"	uddin Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
"	Dewan Bahadur A. Y. G. M.	"	Mr. T. Richmond.
"	Ahmed Faizul Makhdoom.	"	Mr. P. Ramaswami.
"	Mr. K. Chanderamanna Mahi-	"	Mr. B. Littlejohn.
"	swami.	"	Mr. J. H. Theagar.
"	Mr. Suryanarayana Rao.	"	The Most Rev. J. Arden.
"	Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.	"	Mr. W. Hudson.
"	Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	"	Mr. W. J. J. Howley.
		"	The Advocate-General.
		"	Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopala
		"	Acharya.
		"	Mr. H. G. Stokes.

The resolution was carried lost, 15 voting for and 21 against it.

His Excellency the President:—"Resolution No. XXVI is not to be moved."

RESOLUTION RE CLOSURE OF CANALS IN THE KISTNA EASTERN DELTA.

The following resolution which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur M. Ramaswami Rao Parthia Gera was not moved:—

"XXVI. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the orders of the Government for the closure of the canals in the Kistna Eastern delta be modified and that instructions be issued that the canals in the said delta be kept open till the 15th April."

His Excellency the President:—"I may mention that resolution No. XXVII will be accepted."

RESOLUTION RE PROMOTION OF NEW CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"I will formally move the resolution. It is as follows:—"

"XXVII. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that the Government should take all necessary steps for increasing the present rate of creation or formation of new co-operative societies and should especially get appointed a much larger number of officers (with staff) for the creation of new societies on an ampler scale."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao seconded the resolution.

The resolution was put to the Council and agreed to.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

[5th April 1919.]

RESOLUTION RE FREE ADVERTISEMENT FOR CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTIONS.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—“ Your Excellency, the resolution that I have the honour to move reads in these terms :—

“ **XXVIII.** This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that the Government should grant free advertisement to co-operative institutions in all the periodical publications issued by Government.”

“ I am quite sure Government would have great sympathy with the object of this resolution, inasmuch as their sympathy has been shown in accepting the previous resolutions. I take it that we all have the same object, namely, to give as many facilities as possible to the various co-operative societies to do their work efficiently and to bring the benefits of co-operative institutions within the reach of as many as possible. That is the object underlying this resolution. One way by which co-operative institutions can do more work is by getting more funds. One of the chief obstacles in the way of co-operation spreading in the Presidency is the absence of sufficient money. Various suggestions have been put forward from various sources. For instance the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatasubba Raja suggested that the suggestions of Mr. Daniel Hamilton should be given effect to, but we are not now, in this Council, in a position to say anything directly about it. There is a matter by which we can do something to make some money flow into this movement. The reason why co-operative institutions do not get all the money that they want is not that there is a special tendency to hoard large sums of money in various places, though I do admit that the State possessed by the natives in the interior especially in times of war, is would be rather difficult to get out of their hands. The greatest difficulty to get money out from Indian hands is the fear of being exploited and the best way of overcoming that diffidence is to remove as many as possible and in as many ways as possible that such fears are grounded. The degree of credit attached to co-operative institutions is rather poor when compared with what it might be. There are many people who have spare capital, some of whom might be easily directed into co-operative channels if all people lend their aid to it. I am suggesting in this resolution a very simple remedy. Government in various publications are either making use of them by means of all or are advertising things which do not require advertisement. When I get the new reports I see all sorts of miscellaneous advertisements, some Urdu translations, some Telugu translations of these and so we find heaps of pages printed saying that the articles so many years are available at one anna three paise, postage are paid, etc. They are printed month after month very little to the advantage of Government. I think very little money is made out of it. Whether Government are wise in advertising their legal publications is only a byword. I am concerned only with pointing out that there is plenty of scope to do work in the direction pointed out by me. If the Government ever wish to do so, the postage will be the same, the additional cost by way of printing paper will not be appreciable. You can give every month a chance to the leading co-operative banks in the districts in advertisement, in the Law Reports for instance, what amount of capital they have, what returns they have, what work they have done and see or two certificates that they get from the registers. Some of these co-operative banks get excellent certificates from the registers as to their efficiency and reliability but these certificates are hidden away in the annual reports and the ordinary man who has got some money to invest seldom comes across such certificates. Along with private advertisements that to and fro one is found to be printed and so and so is not bound by the debts of his son, we can easily find scope for advertisement in co-operative societies. I think that further illustration is hardly necessary. I think the law reports as they are reports which a lawyer looks at, and it is often said that the lawyer has a lot of current notes. The co-operative register, Mr. Beningway, was surprised when he took up the department to see how the much assigned lawyers and barristers were putting their money and labour into the co-operative banks. I think lawyers do a great deal more if the advertisements in co-operative institutions are placed before them by means of notifications in reports and gazettes. I am not particularly referring to legal publications. Government issue every week a large number of publications to give the benefit of the public and yet we do not find co-operative institutions really overtly advertised. I know, however, sometimes along with the Fort St George Gazette, the accounts with minute details and audit reports are published at great expense. That is no doubt no sort of advertisement for co-operative societies. We are thinking to the Government for it, but what I am pointing out is that when that has been done, there still remains a great deal to be done, and very soon Government probably seeking. It will be easy for the Government to accept and very easy to carry out and if it is pointed out that my language is too wide, I am quite willing to say ‘in such publications issued by the Government as they may find it convenient.’ I am quite willing to drop the phrase ‘in all periodicals’, if that is considered unwise. But I must say my objection to any other portion of this resolution, because co-operative institutions seek only advertisement. I know that a great deal is made of the applications to Government for pecuniary aid. That objection has never been raised to getting advertisement. If we ask the Government to guarantee all the loans, I have heard it said that it seems to be co-operation. Whether that position is sound or not, I need not now discuss. But certainly an objection can be raised to this modest request that the Government should, in their numerous

RESOLUTION AS FREE ADVERTISEMENT FOR CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTIONS.

[25th April 1919.]

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Campbell;
Mr. Krishna Rao; the President.)

publications find some place somewhere to inform those who have money of the advantages of these institutions. It is enough if very short notes are published. I am sure Honorable Members that the space that may be taken would not be much. The District Board may put in an hour for notices or two days, and that may appear once a month of the Government so about. There is no attempt to take all the available space further advertisement. I think on the whole the request is so simple, and it appears to me that I am taking up the time of the Council about unnecessarily. Therefore without more I shall wait to see what the position of the Government will be and if the objection is to the phrase "in all periodical publications" I would substitute the other words I have mentioned. I hope in that stage at least it will be possible for the Government to accept it."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. Narasimha Ayyar has seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell:—"Your Excellency, I am afraid it is not possible for the Government to accept the resolution as put before the Council, or so the Honorable Member suggested he would amend it. Besides the few reports there are other periodical publications, such as the Fort St. George Gazette, the District Gazette, the Quarterly Civil List, the Annual Administrative Reports, College Calendar, Agricultural Calendar. A great number of these are daily used for purposes of reference and go chiefly to officials, and I doubt whether they would be of much use in advertising co-operative societies. The number of these notices is now very large; it amounts 3,000; and if we gave free access to the pages of Government publications to these societies, we might have hundreds of pages in each issue of the Gazette taken up with these advertisements. At the present time, societies other than agricultural societies are allowed to publish free their annual audit reports. That, as the Honorable Member mentioned, gives them some form of advertisement. If more is done, another disadvantage would be that it would give a sort of Government guarantee to the societies. This is what I gather the Honorable Member wants. I think that would be a mistake."

The Hon'ble Mr. E. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"I did not ask for Government guarantee."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell:—"It might give that impression to other people. The principle governing private advertisements in the Fort St. George Gazette is that it should not compete with local newspapers. Advertisements are accepted if they are required by law or by order having the force of law, to be published in the Gazette, or if they relate to matters of public importance, or if they are of a kind usually published in the London Gazette. Advertisements will be far more effective if they are published in the public newspapers and we ought not to compete with them by offering publication in the Gazette."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. Narasimha Ayyar:—"There ought to be no difficulty in this being published in the District Gazette, as far as societies in each district are concerned. There is some doubt in the suggestion made that if these advertisements are published in all publications there will be difficulty. The suggestion made by the Hon'ble Mr. Campbell that this may be published in newspapers is not good. I do not think that it would serve a useful purpose. It will be a costly business and it will not be very useful. But it would be more convenient if advertisements can be made for co-operative societies being advertised in each District Gazette. There should be no difficulty in accepting the suggestion. It might serve some purpose. A graphic description has been given about College Calendar and Agricultural Calendar to show that we cannot accept the position that it is to be published in all publications."

His Excellency the President:—"The chief question is whether these societies want to publish advertisements. The great majority of these do not need advertisements. The Honorable Member has mentioned banks. Banks are advertised in newspapers. There is a matter in which we have not consulted the Registrar and Government will be prepared to consult the Registrar and see if there is any advantage to be gained by giving advertisement in the law reports. I do not think Government will have any objection to that, but Government cannot accept the resolution. We will consult the Registrar and we will be guided by the views of the Co-operative Registrar if it will meet the views of the Honorable Member."

The Hon'ble Mr. E. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"That meets my view. I shall not now ask for a decision. We must have the view of the Co-operative Registrar. I do not think the Hon'ble Mr. Campbell was right in saying that the fact that advertisements go to officials is a consideration against my proposal. I think officials have got as much money to pay by as non-officials have and more official money will be quite as welcome in the co-operative bank as non-official money. As to the impression of Government giving the guarantee, it is not very ignorant people that would draw such hasty conclusions. I do not think emphasis ought to be laid upon the possibility of such an impression. For instance, Government do not take the responsibility to touch for the facts published in a private advertisement. For instance, to an advertisement by a father that he is not responsible for the debts of his son, Government are not taken to touch for the truth of any facts. With regard to co-operative banks, the difficulty is that they cannot afford money to pay for advertisement in newspapers. Therefore it is not a question of competition with the newspapers. All these things must be considered by the Registrar, and that is a matter in which he ought to be consulted. So I shall not press my resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

(*Mr. Sarganarayana Rao ; Mr. Venkatasubba Rao ;* [See April 1918.
Mr. Rangappa Acharyar ; Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar.])

RESOLUTION RE SUB-REGISTRARS AND THE CIVIL JUDICIAL TEST.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SASTHANARAYANA RAU:—“ Your Excellency, the resolution that I wish to propose runs thus:—

“XXIX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the sub-registrars whose promotions have been affected by the imposition of the condition requiring them to pass the Civil Judicial test, since removed, be restored to their proper rank and given the preference to which such rank entitles them.”

“ I appeal to the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar to accept this resolution as a matter of fact, because after all, it concerns only 19 persons in the whole Presidency and not more. At the time when the Regulations were first introduced, the sub-registrars were recruited from graduates and sub-graduates and were given promotion according to the tests that they passed, but it was and that district registrars should pass the Civil Judicial test. Gradually promotions from sub-registrars were made to the district registrars' post and at that time there was no restriction imposed with regard to their qualifications but afterwards it was laid down that only those who passed the Civil Judicial test could become district registrars. The consequence was that the Civil Judicial test was made a condition precedent, even with regard to the first and second grade sub-registrars, though there was no such qualification necessary for them to become sub-registrars. Later on, the selection system was introduced by which those in the sub-registrars' grade who passed the Civil Judicial test were given promotion in preference to those who had not passed the Civil Judicial test and the consequence was that among sub-registrars, those that passed the Civil Judicial test got promotions over those who were already in the service, but who unfortunately had not passed the Civil Judicial test. The consequence is that through by seniority and by senior they were entitled to promotion, they were not able to get the promotion because they did not make themselves eligible to become district registrars when the time should come; and those persons were overlooked and those who passed the Civil Judicial test, were given promotions. In 1915 that restriction has been removed and now district registrars are told that they need not pass the test and all are eligible for promotion and can become district registrars. The hon'ble appeal that I now make to the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar is only with regard to the 19 persons who are about to retire within a short period. They are otherwise eligible but their claims have been overlooked. They have almost completed their services, they have only two or three years to complete their service and their complaint is that while they have put in a full term service which would otherwise entitle them to become district registrars, their claims have been overlooked on account of not passing the Civil Judicial test, and now that that test has been removed, they need not be asked to pass that test and promotion may be given to them in the ordinary course, and they may be restored to that rank which they would have occupied if promotions had been made as if they were not required to pass this test. I do not know why their claims were overlooked in the promotions to the first and second grade sub-registrars, because it is only district registrars that should pass the test and not sub-registrars. They were overlooked, probably because they would not be finally eligible for the post of district registrars. I believe there are about seven in the first grade, twelve in the second grade of sub-registrars, and I feel all are born before 1878. Therefore they will retire very soon. I appeal on their behalf that they may have the consideration of becoming district registrars, or they might get a larger pension when they retire. It is a humble appeal only on behalf of 19 and I hope the Government would see their way to accept this resolution.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. THEVENIAH RAU:—“ Your Excellency, I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution. I do not think the attitude of Government will depend upon the superior attitude or the inferior attitude in making the request. We claim here not as a matter of favour to a few individuals, but we stand on a higher principle. Rightly or wrongly, Government introduced the principle preventing them from enjoying the rightful promotion to which they were entitled, but subsequently they removed that restriction, and when they have removed this restriction these persons are entitled to be promoted. But in the meanwhile, some others have occupied their position and so without disturbing any arrangements already made, these people may be given due promotion which they would have got but for the obstruction created which has been removed subsequently, and therefore we are in a position to say, that in a matter of justice, it is a claim that the Government should take into consideration.”

The Hon'ble Rao Yashoda Y. RAOJA ACHARYA:—“ May I add one word in support of this resolution. Nevertheless we are on the one of us on of discussing with committees over for something for the Civil Service. I do not see why the non-passing of an examination should stand in the way of these people getting their suitable promotion.”

The Hon'ble DYNA Subbarao P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYA:—“ Your Excellency, I too claim to have no objection in the minds of any one of the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatasubba Rao and the Hon'ble Mr. Rangappa Acharyar as to this question. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Sarganarayana Rao has given the history of the question rightly. It is hardly this: From the year 1887 or 1915 we had a rule restricting promotion to the first two grades of sub-registrars to those who had passed the Civil Judicial test and the Account test. That was the state of

Sun April 1919.]

(Mr. Rajagopal Acherigar; Mr. Rama Ayyangar;
Mr. Suryanarayana Rao.)

offers for a period of eleven years. The Honorable Member asked us why while these two tests were necessary only for district registrars we made it a rule to exempt them for the two top grades of sub-registrars. We did so because, the sub-registrars at the top grade would become district registrars, because district registrars tend to be chosen from the top sub-registrars. The Government in the year 1907 came to the conclusion that they could not find suitable men in the first two grades of sub-registrars who passed these two tests and were suitable for promotion and they said that they must make it a rule that those people who go to the two top grades of sub-registrars should have passed this test. In 1917 they relaxed the rule and said: for every alternate case, for every alternate vacancy, we will exempt those persons passing the test, the idea being, in that way to secure a sufficient number of men for promotion. Higher posts, such as were needed for appointment as district registrars. This question remained alive till about 1928 when the Government considered the whole question and came to the conclusion that not only in this department, but in a number of other departments we had over-ripe persons. We asked the Government to exempt those who in the two top grades were concerned, we were not anxious that they should pass any test in the two top grades, and later on, we abolished that qualification for district registrars. By that time, a number of men had been appointed according to the old rule and they had taken up certain places. What the resolution proposes, which the Hon'ble Mr. Venkateswami Sivaiah puts on the table of justice, is because in 1919 you have come to the conclusion that these qualifying qualifications are not necessary you had better exempt those who had come to that conclusion eleven years earlier and exempt all those people and give them the places which they would have occupied if the rule were different. That is the proposal which the Hon'ble Mr. Venkateswami Sivaiah has particularly singled out and put on the ground of reason. In other words, you want to exempt the whole grade of the department retrospectively over a period of eleven years with reference to an order passed in the year 1918. It is against all principles governing promotion. We can never work it. When you do it, suppose afterwards we alter some rule, we will have to exempt the whole thing. So that there is absolutely no finality. In regard to public service, you can never work things retrospectively in the form in which this resolution proposes. Many of these sub-registrars who did not pass the test and could not get to the top grade of sub-registrars sent up memorials. When we received the memorials for first and second grade sub-registrars and later on they found that we wanted the exemption for district registrars, when we abolished this restriction in 1918, it did not mean that what we did eleven years ago in 1907 was all wrong and therefore we should go and increase the graduation of sub-registrars. A number of sub-registrars were entitled and we referred the matter to the Inspector General of Registration, who said very properly, it is a well-known principle that the rank of an officer is determined upon the date on which he is presently promoted to that grade and the status of the officer to promote depends upon the class of the officer on the day on which the appointment is made. It is quite out of the question for us now to exempt the Government to exempt the two grades of an important department and exempt the appointments which took place during a period of eleven years. I cannot accept the resolution in that form. At the same time, I am quite prepared to believe that a certain number of old officers did not get to the top grade for reasons which constituted hardship. I do not say that they have a right to complain. They were rightly placed up to the time. But I am anxious as far as possible that those who have slipped down the ladder owing to circumstances beyond their control, their individual cases should be considered, and I shall see if any consideration could be shown to individual cases. If there are any deserving ones who could go up and who have been blocked on account of that rule, I am prepared to consider their cases; but beyond that I am not prepared to go. If the Honorable Member gives me the list that he has got, I shall verify it in the office before I go further with the question."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—"Your Excellency, I have only one inquiry to make. As a reference was made to the justice of the claim, may I know if at the time they were entertained, this rule existed?"

The Hon'ble Deputy Minister P. Rajanarasana Achariyar:—"Probably not. But with regard to all departments it is understood that the members of that department are subject to such rules as the Government may from time to time make in regard to their qualifications."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Sontanamayana Rao:—"I have only one word to say. Since the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Acherigar has asked me for the list, here is the list containing the names of sixteen persons."

The Hon'ble Deputy Minister P. Rajanarasana Achariyar:—"We will have their names circulated."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Sontanamayana Rao:—"When I plead for these poor sub-registrars, it does not matter whether I plead on the ground of sympathy or on the ground of justice. The question is whether they were rightly exempted when this question of qualification was attached only to district registrars. There was no such exemption as regards sub-registrars and yet they were exempted. All the same these thirty years were reckoned at the hands of the Government before they actually retire. I see that two or three of them were born in 1865 or 1866 and so they will retire within a very few months. All the same they must have some consideration shown to them."

(Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar, the President;
Mr. Sargamangana Rao; Mr. T. Jagat Ramani.)

[5TH APRIL 1919.]

The Hon'ble Edwin Sankar P. Ramaswami Acharian:—"If they mean, there is nothing more to be done."

The Hon'ble the President:—"I understand that the Hon'ble Member withdraws the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Srinivasan Rao:—"Yes, after the assurance given by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar."

The Hon'ble the President:—"This is a tremendous principle which if it is going to apply generally would produce chaos. We studied the Western-museum test last year. There are hundreds of industries and others. If you put them back into the place where they should be if this test had been established long ago, it would create a considerable amount of confusion."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMERCIAL MUSEUM IN MADRAS.

The Hon'ble Yappa Hanay Sankar Rajadax:—"Your Excellency, the resolution that I have the honour to move runs thus —

'XXX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that early steps be taken to establish a commercial museum in the City of Madras like the one in Calcutta.'

"I had used the words 'industrial museum' perhaps it would have conveyed the meaning much better than the words 'commercial museum,' but I have adopted this name because the museum at Calcutta is called a commercial museum. I would describe what that museum is. It is a Government institution in charge of a Government official with a suitable staff to assist him. There are manufactured articles, articles manufactured throughout India, are displayed. They are not confined to one set of articles, but useful manufactured articles. They are arranged in different districts, and manufactures of one sort are arranged together, so that you can compare the articles manufactured in one province with those manufactured in other provinces and in the same way these manufactures in one district of the province may be compared with those of other districts. At the same time you have the names of the manufacturers written by the side of the goods and you can compare the articles of one manufacturer with those of another. These things are catalogued and they are printed manually and wholesale prices are also given in the catalogue. This is in practice a trading exhibition. I need not say much about the usefulness of exhibitions. The commercial museum is more useful than the exhibitions which are held periodically. These are not of benefit to the exhibitors but primarily to the spectators. Many people go to the exhibitions to see to enjoy themselves and to get some idea of the progress of the country. There are many exhibits kept there and the impression that one leaves through a hurried visit are not of a permanent character, and one does not get as much benefit from a visit to such exhibitions as one would like. But a museum is a standing exhibition. The goods are there, the merchants visit it and they study the things at their leisure and they know where such articles are manufactured, who are the manufacturers and what are the terms on which these goods are to be had. In western countries, what is known as having a market for the articles is done on a very careful basis. There are advertisements, there are special magazines and samples, and samples are sent by post. I remember some time before the war there was a scheme in America of describing a dinner sending all the American manufactured goods throughout the world just to introduce them into foreign markets. So many devices are adopted by European manufacturers to find markets for their goods. Here in India we are in a primitive stage. Our manufacturers manufacture things daily on a very small scale and then the manufacturer has to advertise, he has to find a market for his goods and he has very few agencies through which his goods can be placed on the market. So in India it is very necessary that some agency should be created which will be a medium between the buyers and the producers and this museum serves a very useful purpose in that way. I have visited more than once the Calcutta museum, I have gone thoroughly through the exhibits there and I have personally derived much advantage by my visit. Some things that I wanted to know all about, I could not know through other means but I got that information at that museum. I am sure if such a museum is started here, there will be a great impetus given to the industries of the country. Any merchant who wants to have certain articles given to the industries to go and from where is got it, how to find it from the distributors of industrial goods, how the goods and he has to carry out and get samples from those people, and after all he may find that it is more troublesome to get the Indian goods than to get the foreign goods. So many show firms come over with their samples from foreign countries. They go to the merchant and people are easily persuaded to buy foreign goods. There are many facilities for purchasing foreign goods which do not exist for the purchase of Indian goods. I need not elaborate the

998 RESOLUTION AS ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMERCIAL MUSEUM
IN MADRAS.

(Sir Gordon Fraser; Mr. Rajagopala Acharigar;
Mr. Ranga Acharigar; Mr. Yeapoh Hassan;
the President; Mr. Narasimha Appa.)

(See April 1919.

would be very heavy. I think the benefits resulting would fully justify the Government in incurring whatever cost may be necessary. I have therefore great pleasure in announcing the resolution."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIGAR:—"Your Excellency, the Council may remember that this was the agenda for the last meeting, and it could not be moved, as I then told the Hon'ble Mr. Yeapoh Hassan that we were waiting in Calcutta for full information in regard to the constitution and work of the museum. I regret that we have not yet received that information, but I have allowed the matter to be discussed now instead of asking it to be postponed for the reason that this discussion will be of use to us when the information comes, as determining what we shall do in Madras regarding it, and I propose to consider the matter most carefully and give full and due weight to what has been said in the debate now. I should very much like to wait for the information which we have asked for."

"In regard to the other point mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Yeapoh Hassan it is true that there was an interruption about it. I feel that in September the President of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, of which the Hon'ble Member is a member, was told that the Government had the question of the establishment of an industrial and commercial museum under consideration but at that time were unable to take any steps in that direction. That was in September 1918. I am merely mentioning this to show that the question was not shelved. This was apparently one of those things which had to be put off on account of the war like several other things. Now all that is over and we shall take the question on hand as soon as the information asked for comes from Calcutta and I shall give the question my most careful consideration. I hope that will be considered satisfactory and this will not be pressed to a division just now."

The Hon'ble Mra. Behadur T. RANGA ACHARIGAR:—"As one closely associated with the management of the Victoria Technical Institute for many years, I may mention that that institute serving as a nucleus for artistic production has done a great deal of good to the Presidency in arriving at its several decisions in the Presidency. People who know to make these things were dying, and we were able to reform many facilities who would have gone out of memory. I may mention as regards the Calcutta museum, they applied to us for exhibits from our institute and we have sent them exhibits and they were exhibited there in the Calcutta museum. That was some time last year. We sent them large arrangements for being exhibited as that it will be an immense good both to the industrial side and to the commercial side and I think Government should put more speed in this matter and not leave it like this. I beg Government to put to speed in such matters."

The Hon'ble Mra. RANGA SAMA RAJAGOPAL:—"Your Excellency, after the adoption my resolution has met at the hands of the Hon'ble Member for Government. I do not wish to press it. I only appeal to him that the question will be constantly kept before him and if information does not come from Calcutta, he will send a reminder and see that something is done towards this matter at an early date. I have already put the words 'at an early date' because Government have often explained that we want things to be done at a specified time and that they are not able to do so. I have left everything to Government and I hope 'at an early date' will not be interpreted to mean an unduly long period. If this is constantly kept before the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharigar and is established at least before his term is over, he will have cleared the boards of the commercial and industrial commission. I hope he would not wait for another resolution to be brought here. I withdraw my motion."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble the Member for Government:—"That is the last resolution on paper and now coming the discussion of the budget under rule 31. I think it will be to the convenience of the Council to adjourn now and take up the discussion of the budget on Monday morning at 11 a.m. The usual time limit to speeches will be applied. As has been always the custom, it is open to any Hon'ble Member who wishes to shorten the proceedings to send an intimation to the Secretary to Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. NARASIMHA ACHARIGAR:—"As regards the time allotted for a speech, we talked it over at lunch. We discussed that some non-official gentlemen will not be present on Monday and so we desire that 30 minutes may be fixed as the outside limit. It is not everybody that will take 30 minutes, it is only a handful, but that may be regarded as the outside limit."

The Hon'ble the Member for Government:—"I shall have to consider that on Monday when I see how many Hon'ble Members come."

The Council then adjourned till 11 a.m. on Monday, the 7th April 1919.

H. G. SIGGERS,
Acting Secretary to Govt., E. & M. (Legislation) Dept.

**Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Port
St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations
under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.**

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Port St. George, at 11 a.m. on Monday,
the 9th day of April 1919.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER GARDNER, K.C.S.I., Acting Governor of
Madras—*Presiding*.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. SARASWATHA ACHARIAR Ayyangar, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. THOMSON.

The Hon'ble Mr. MOHAMMAD AHMED-UD-DIN HOSAIN Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur C.I.E.,
C.B., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. DUNCAN, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. V. HARAN.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HODGES.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. HUTTON.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. LUTTERAKHIA.

The Hon'ble Mr. N. E. MANGONCHER.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. P. G. MORGAN.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur S. GANAPATHIA RAO Ayyangar.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. SUNDHARA AYYANGAR (*Adviser-General*).

The Hon'ble Mr. H. G. STOKES, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. D. WOOD.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. P. SANKARANATHAN.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SUNDARARAJAN RAO PATTIL.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur M. RAMAKRISHNA RAO PATTIL Esq.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KUNDA RAO PATTIL.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA AYYAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SANKARA KANTH.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAO AYYANGAR.

The Hon'ble Sri Raja Rao VENKATA KUMARA MARIPATI SASTA Rao Bahadur, Raja of
Kudalasangam.

The Hon'ble S. Raja RAJESWARA SASTRATHI siva MUTHUSWAMINATHA SASTRATHI Ayyangar,
Raja of Rayachoti.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATARAMA NAIDU.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHANDRASEKHARAN KUNALATHAN.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. KUNJASABAI siva KATAPATHI MUTHU NAIDU.

The Hon'ble YADU LAKSHI SASTI NAIDU.

The Hon'ble Khao Bahadur A. T. G. M. ARUN TANGU MANJUNATHA SASTI NAIDU.

The Hon'ble Sri FRIDLINE * ARUN, M.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur K. R. SUNDARARAJANATHAN NAIDU Esq.

(The President; the Raja of Pithapuram.)

[TUESDAY APRIL 15, 1919.]

The Council re-assembled at 11 a.m. when the discussion on the Budget was taken up.

THE BUDGET FOR 1919-1920.

His Excellency the Premier:—"The business before the Council to-day is the discussion of the budget with reference to rules 20 and 21 of the Financial rules. It is now open to any Honorable Member who has any observations to make to address the Council."

"The Hon'ble the Raja of Pithapuram:—"Your Excellency, most sincerely do I congratulate your Excellency on the manner in which the Budget for the year 1919-1920 is prepared."

"I am glad to find that the provisions made under the heads of Education, Medical Sanitation, Agriculture, Science and Miscellaneous Departments are larger than in the previous years. This is a step in the right direction and I hope the Government will increase the statements in due season."

"One of the most important items is medical relief. While thanking your Excellency's Government for the liberal provision made under this head, I may be allowed to point out that, at present, hospitals meant for women, with lady doctors in charge, are unfortunately very few, and to request the Government to see that as many more hospitals as possible are established. It is hardly necessary for me to say that these hospitals are needed more in this country than in several other countries. I am sure your Excellency's Government and your Excellency in particular will agree with me when I say that there must be one hospital at least in every village."

"I thank the Government for the provision they have made in the budget for the new General Hospital in Coimbatore and I hope it will be an accomplished fact ere long."

"It is with great pleasure that I find that progress is being made in the very important work of the investigation of indigenous drugs, and I trust the Government will soon make arrangements for this work being done on a larger scale. The welcome result will be that medicines will be more easily procurable and much more within the reach of the poor than they are at present."

"Now I come to Education. I am glad that there is a much larger provision than in the last year. It is highly satisfactory that the Government have been paying special attention to primary education. I hope that your Excellency's Government will find it possible to make primary education free before long."

"While acknowledging with thanks the support given by your Excellency's Government to female education, I request that a larger number of schools for girls should be established in the Presidency. In this connection I may represent to the Government that Coimbatore is greatly in need of a high school for girls. At present a number of grown-up girls, though willing to receive higher education, hesitate to join the mixed classes in schools and colleges. Of course there are a number of girls residing in the village towns at Coimbatore, but I am sure many more will be coming forward to receive education if a high school is opened entirely for girls. The existing Government school may be developed into a high school, and as far as possible the teaching staff must consist of ladies. I earnestly request your Excellency's Government to give my proposal an early and sympathetic consideration."

"We are grateful to the Government for having introduced the wholesome system of the periodical medical inspection of students of schools."

"Allow me to thank your Excellency for the sympathetic reply given when my Honorable Friend Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao moved the resolution that the constitution and the functions of the Text-Book Commission. It is but right that a person whose mother tongue is Telugu should be the Chairman of the Telugu Text-Book Commission. Almost all the other members of the Commission must be those whose mother tongue is Telugu. If necessary, one European member may be allowed to be there as that the Commission may have the benefit of the advice of one experienced in western methods."

"Coming to Industries, I am grateful to the Government for what they have been doing in this direction, and I am sure that much more work will be done in the near future. Surely you will not only be making things cheaper and placing them within the easy reach of the poor, but you will also be finding work for a large number of labourers. When industrial development proceeds, the Government will have to consider the question of child labour with a view to safeguarding their interests."

"I thank the Government for the provision for a school to be opened in Coimbatore and I hope that it will be opened soon."

"I am glad to note that the number of liquor shops is being gradually decreased and I hope that they will be further reduced in course of time."

"In connection with the Madras Municipal Bill, I request the Government to consider the question of maximum house-tax and that of allowing women to serve as members of the corporation where I am sure they will be of great help. When there are ladies willing to serve and the Government is satisfied that they will be useful, the Government may nominate them. As the Government have kindly extended to women the right of voting, they may go a step further taking all the necessary precautions."

"The most pressing need now is to reduce the present distress due to high prices caused by the war and failure of crops. As for the methods it is for the Government to decide. We are most grateful to your Excellency's Government and Your Excellency in particular for the great trouble they have been taking in this connection. Whenever necessary the orders of the

(The Raja of Patliputram; Mr. Venkatesh Raja.)

[THE APRIL 1913.]

"On behalf of my community I sincerely thank your Excellency for having declared the immediate of Vyasa and Dandapanyasana as imperative duties as I sincerely hope that further applications that may be made for a similar declaration by my brother members will receive the same cordial treatment at the hands of your Excellency's Government."

"In the interests of the country and the Government I consider it highly desirable that as many matters as possible should be kept in lock. The support rendered by the community to the Government in various ways at the time of the war and the large number of charitable institutions that owe their existence to my community are enough to support my statement."

"I also thank your Excellency for the Rajkumar College into which also boys other than the wards of trust will be admitted as a further step of expenditure less at Newington. I am sure that this institution where the boys are to receive excellent training which will stand them in good stead in their lives afterwards, will greatly benefit the students and the country through them."

"My most earnest request is that your Excellency's Government will not ignore this legal community and will do all that lies in their power to safeguard and promote its interests."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATESH RAJA:—Your Excellency I rise with diffidence to offer the observations on the financial side of the administration when the finance member who prepared the budget holds the reins of the Government, but I am emboldened the discussion will be profitable as your Excellency being a financial expert will dispel our doubts and set right any and all defects noticed."

"As the State in India holds several fields of activity, which deeply possess the welfare of the subjects, great interest will be taken by the people to secure financial reforms both in the manner of obtaining wealth and the mode of disposition. It cannot be denied that there are several financial problems whose proper and correct principles underlying it are in doubt, in the matter of imposing and shifting the burden of taxation, the incidence of taxation and the real effect on the economic condition of the people; we must scrutinize the budget proposals as the State authorities provide is desirable should require its income by the waste of the State but not limit the waste by the income."

"Before previous when speak of our province as brightened and whether that appraisal is justified or not, I leave it to the Council to decide, but in financial matters I am afraid Madras cannot boast of its lead. As it is not probable to us to enter upon criticism of Imperial States at least not open to discussion I shall confine myself in pointing out that Madras has been suffering most by contributing an unequal proportion to the cost of the central Government and we are told that the Madras Government through her official representatives, fighting hard in our interests to lighten our burden of contribution and our own representative made head in the face of the real injustice which our province is labouring under and in the reform proposals of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy they admitted the existing inequality and hence we should necessarily agree on the situation of the Central Government to place our Province on an equal footing with the other provinces especially as our province is more heavily taxed than any other and our people are comparatively poor, uneducated and industry are in a backward condition and efficient banking system to meet the wants of the people is absent. We have every right to claim just and liberal treatment at the hands of higher authorities, as we want fair field and no favour."

"The budget estimate at land revenue here is 717 lakhs against 659 of last year, 700 of the previous year. There has been no increase of land revenue from year after year. In 1908 it is 659 lakhs and add over it is over 7 lakhs. The statistics of agriculture as measured by irrigation facilities did not keep pace with the increase of revenue. Incidence of land taxation is higher in our Province than in any other province, or whose advanced countries. In other countries the land taxes have not the character of rent payments and enjoyed the feature of pure taxation. Mr. Secretary of State for India well said long ago that the Indian Civil Service should understand that land assessment in India is not just but a tax through ages are not working on the part of Government to go back upon that well-recognized principle. The children of middle ages that the peasant had the proprietary right in the soil is out of date now. Otherwise the State can obtain competitive rent and I am sure there would be an increase of land revenue by 50 per cent. Fortunately since our Government acknowledged the pre-eminence of the peasant in the land and I hope on believing that would be recognized by my Provincial Government. Periodical settlements and non-perpetual revenue of revenue as old holdings require modification not to consider the desirability, justice and equity of taxing land more than the other properties or income to meet the common burden. When applying the principle either of benefit theory, taxation in proportion to the benefit received, or of capacity theory, taxation in proportion to the ability of the taxpayer, or combination of both, the present high rates cannot be justified on the aforesaid ground that it yields considerable revenue and have been long in use. It is not more important in the case of persons of small holdings. Through our budget estimates book leaves it blank about the statement of the land revenue and through strong objection has been taken by the Revenue members last year for my complaint of high percentages. I am emboldened to repeat it on the strength of the Government of India budget statement that in the whole of India it is 17.61 per cent whereas I find in Madras the charges are more than 20 per cent while the charges in other provinces are between 15 per cent and 15 per cent in the Punjab and Bengal. May we not reasonably ask for the economy to be adopted in this direction. I notice that in the national divided loads of expenditure, owing to the slack of the India Government the increase of cost is less than those heads of expenditure where the Provincial

THE APRIL, 1919.]

(Mr. Venkatesh Raja.)

Government has free hand. We naturally complain of lavish expenditure on non-productive objects. The Government of India in their moments of 55 years of British rule stated that the periodical outlay of land revenue used to vary from 4 to 18 years in each district and to over Rs. 500 per square mile, while they avoided considerable harassment to the people but now by means of salt, etc., the establishment of a district occupies 1 to 3 years and costs Rs. 100 per square mile.

According to the Government of India, rentlessness costs only 1 per cent of criminal offences but in Madras it is something more than the original. It requires money and clear explanation as the United Provinces spends 5 lakhs and odd for survey and settlement while we spend over 15 lakhs whereas land revenue of both is over 6 crores and the United Provinces makes more than even.

In the matter of stamp revenue with which we have nothing to do, I may be permitted to point out to the Government that under the head of fines and penalties Rs. 90,000 are budgeted in Madras whereas according to the India budget of 1918-19 which is available and out of 1917-18, Rs. 30,000 only are raised in Bombay, Rs. 41,500 in Bengal, Rs. 70,000 in the United Provinces, Rs. 41,000 in the Punjab, Rs. 11,500 in Burma, Rs. 12,000 in Siam and Rs. 35,000 in the Central Provinces (1918-19 civil budget) though the complaint holds good even on the present date, I shall be glad to know why we are reaching more than double or triple of the other Provinces. There are financial penalties imposed by judicial officers and revenue officers. I do not know whether any different principle is adopted in this Presidency. It requires to be looked into.

Excise.—It is a universally tale unheeded and uncorrected in spite of strong professions of sympathy. Let us face the figures. Excise revenue of Madras is 4,55,37,000 against 3½ crores of Bombay, 100 lakhs of Bengal, 151 of the United Provinces, 55 of the Punjab, 54 of Burma, 121 of Bihar, 115 of the Central Provinces, and 37 of Assam.

No other province approaches us in the efficiency of excise administration. The Government rely on the repulsive tendency of the high tax on liquor as the main support, so that the decrease in consumption will be the direct gain to the people and would well bring without touching the loss of revenue for such a laudable purpose. But the Government are fully aware that consumption of intoxicants is not liable to material reduction by the present method. I am afraid that the consumption of toddy has been increased. Moreover there is lack of enterprise in the officials and that the increase of excise revenue is in part due to the prosperity or increasing wealth of the drinking public. It is a mistake to suppose that it has any bearing. To draw the narrow and ward off liquor pong and to remove other obstructions due to heavy work and more often due to the evil habit of drink and laziness and opportunities offered by the large Government by providing them with drink through at a high cost, and by saving them from the danger of deprivation of true leisure by non-drinking educated ladies officials, the drink is indulged in by a large number of people.

Drink is the cause of ruin of several thousands of families. I need not dilate on the drink evil and its terrible consequences. The country will never prosper unless drink is totally prohibited. It is difficult to expect the Government to bring 15 crores of revenue, of which more than one-fourth is contributed by Madras. We cannot entrust the Britishers of the utter failure of hoping for the decrease of consumption by any other method than by complete closure of liquor shops, following Lord Curzon's advertisement that one should take heed of drunkenness. We must remember that the rights of man to do it decide makes it his duty. More than half the earnings of the workmen go to the public houses or liquor shops and it is high time that Indians should be warned off the track of surrendering their health and wealth by intemperance in the 'club and pub.' It is better to notice that more than two crores are raised by intemperance on account of toddy revenue. The increase from 1917-18 to the budget figure of 19-20 is about 2½ lakhs. In the matter of country spirits there is an increase of 10 lakhs in 19-20 as against 2½ lakhs. These are the two items of about four years which cost the Government nearly two crores and really affect the poorer strata of the population. That our Presidency is poor is apparent from the instance—the revenue but I am constrained to mention that our Government raises over Rs. 30,000 as amount of penalties while the Bombay Government which gets more than nearly four times of our revenue from income-tax, raises only 12,000 and so also Bengal which gets three crores but receives penalties to the extent of only 15,000. Similarly, all other provinces realize smaller amount.

As the matter of fines.—Though our revenue is far less than that of Bombay, the United Provinces and Burma, we take under the head of fines and forfeitures about two lakhs, whereas Bombay gets 62,000, the United Provinces 1,450, Burma 5,000 only, so we notice on the budget of 1918-19.

In the matter of magisterial fees, Madras takes the lead with 7 lakhs whereas Bombay is satisfied with 5 lakhs, the United Provinces and the Punjab 4 lakhs, Burma 1½ lakhs though Bengal is trying to follow our unsavory lead.

I very much regret that the Madras Government spends people of much larger amounts under the head of fees, salaries and pensions generally than any other province, quite disproportionate to the revenue raised by the respective departments. It may be stated as an efficient work of the departments while the people regard this procedure as being right and unexceptionable. It is curious that the United Provinces spend 10,000 in salary 61 lakhs as income-tax while we collect 65 lakhs by spending over 54,000 rupees.

In the matter of loans we spend on establishment nearly 18 lakhs to get the revenue of 48½ lakhs, while the United Provinces spend 9 and one-third lakhs to get 61 lakhs. I do not go

THE APRIL 1919.] (Mr. Venkatesaji Raju; Mr. Ramaswami Appar.)

"As the subjects were dealt with recently I do not say anything now except stating that the attitude of this Government has not given much satisfaction and requires change of the angle of vision to render material benefit to our Province."

"The arrangements made by the Government to meet the distressed situation caused by the war, heavy export of food-stuffs, seasonal failure of rice, is most inadequate and even now we have not got the actual source of food-stuffs available in our Province; so as to induce the Central Government to do something to relieve the situation. The recent food conference with the official majority refused the grouping of the Vengalpur District with Calcutta, Kotes and Guntur and rejected the proposal of removal of inter-district restrictions. So humanitarian measures is inadequate. When emergency relief are possible everywhere and an adequate provision over is made in the budget."

"Lastly I would urge that unless the public is taken into confidence and consultation when legislated on the matter of taxation and especially the taxing changes in the financial system would be disastrous."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar:—"Your Excellency, perhaps this is the last meeting of the Legislative Council that at all events many of us hope to see before the introduction of the new system gives rise to a new way of the discussion of the budget. I would begin by congratulating the Government on the acceptance of a matter which may appear to be a slight shift but on which its soundness is in my reading, the well-being of the country, namely the acceptance by the Government of the position of administrative expenditure. I hold very strongly the view that unless the political education of the people is built up from below as well as worked down from above a satisfactory progress is not feasible. I therefore welcome the attitude of the Government in its regard to legislation on that point and I hope the legislation will be on right lines which will give an adequate sense of responsibility and which will evoke that response which, I have no doubt, will come when responsibility is anchored."

"Another matter on which I desire to say something preliminary to the particular remarks on the various heads of the budget, is a few of which I shall confine my remarks, is with reference to the general severity of crops prevalent in the province. Famine has not been declared, but it has been pointed out clearly that at present the smallest yield for ten years has been collected and there has been a decrease both in the yield and in the collection. I recognize that a revision of Rs. 25 lakhs has been made, but it seems to me that it is up to the Government to recognize—whether the official declaration of famine is made or not—that the times are such that the most energetic steps should be taken for meeting the severity and the difficulties due to a combination of high prices and other causes into which I shall not enter, which are at present creating real and acute distress upon the well-being of the country. I hope the Government will not be deterred by mere formal considerations from entering upon a bold policy with reference to the situation."

"I turn now to the question of University and educational affairs. I notice with gratification that the budget estimate of Rs. 2.65 lakhs gives in respect of university educational besides Rs. 22,500 towards the Tamil Section. Two questions have often been put in this Council and outside it regarding legislation with the view of the work under Tamil Section, but I fear some time has been and outside that somewhat preliminary as the progress of the committee were at one time and somewhat hampered as they were by various considerations the work is now well on and will reach ending, and when it is completed it will prove very valuable as a source of popular education and of establishing the study of the vernacular on the right scientific lines."

"There is another matter of interest touching the University on which I desire to say something, and that is the provision made of Rs. 1 lakh for a further installment for the University library buildings. That Rs. 1 lakh completes the provision granted of Rs. 3 lakhs. I am aware of it, but I think the estimate was made in the year 1916 and we are aware how extensive made since last year have to be provided and naturally altered bearing regard to the altered conditions of today in the prices of materials. It seems to me that the estimate in respect of the University library buildings will be found to be inadequate and I am very entering a plea here for a generous treatment in that particular case. With reference to the site of the University buildings, I do not know if I am disclosing any particular secret when I say that the original site of the University library buildings has been found insufficient and unsatisfactory. It is too near the Cocon and it is feared that a subsidence of the soil would take place and would largely interfere with the proper building of these buildings. I trust that the Government will bear this in mind and while it is largely a matter for the University to decide yet I am very speaking here on behalf of the University and asking the Government to be liberal in their contribution and not to be particularly strict regarding the allocation of one lakh."

"With reference to the general educational policy, I notice and congratulate the Government upon it, that a large step forward has been taken, and 125 lakhs is budgeted as against 60 lakhs last year. There is no one denying the fact that many of us feel that the step which has been taken in Bombay ought to have been taken in Madras, that of making it possible for primary education to be attended compulsorily in selected areas at all events. I think that in the coming year that matter will engage the earnest and strenuous attention of the Government and realize the sympathetic consideration of all heads that it deserves. It is not a controversial subject and it is not my intention to waste the time of the Council by stating a thing which has been stated and accepted time without number."

(Mr. Remondet Apper.)

[TEN APRIL 1919.]

"There is another matter in connection with University politics on which I will detain the House for a minute or two. The University recently determined upon a diploma in economics and you will find that at present we are able to meet the cost of the University Development out of the moneys accruing from grants. But I foresee that in future not only the development of the University diploma in economics but a degree in economics will be started and when it is started we will have to come to the Government for help. It seems to me that the introduction of proper economic theories as part of not only specialized but general liberal education is a primary duty of the University and I trust the Government will recognize the importance, the urgency and the propriety of it. Last year, I find that my predecessor in this Council emphasized the necessity for drawing a sympathetic distinction between government-owned and aided institutions and grants given to Government institutions. I would repeat that plea and point out that when we find that the expenditure on Government schools which in 1916 and 1917 was 31 lakhs and 40 lakhs is now 15½ lakhs, whilst not decreasing to that or anything at that, I would urge that the classes of aided education are far more numerous than those of a few Government institutions. I notice that in the matter of opening new elementary schools and the strengthening of existing elementary schools a large increase has been made. I would only say that in starting new elementary schools it would not be lost sight of that there is necessity to recognize the needs of instruction in the schools as much as to increase the number of schools. It has been felt and it has been increasingly demanded that instruction in hygiene and sanitation and instruction in practical matters how to be introduced in these schools if they are to fulfil their purpose. More instruction in the three R's for a limited number of years to persons who cannot take adequate advantage of the instruction and who will probably very soon forget what they have learnt when they go to the fields must be regarded as a new avenue of education or the end to be kept in view. On the other hand practical training in the things that matter should be part of the ideal programme of study. It seems to me that not only schools managed by the Department of Public Instruction, but all the aided institutions in respect of which the Government can be said to make this one of the matters to be kept in view.

"In connection with the other speakers who have preceded me I congratulate the Government upon the grants, which I consider entirely inadequate, for the investigation of the indigenous drugs. I do not desire to reverse the testimony in this House, but a large number of persons feel that in the adequate investigation of the indigenous drugs and in the recognition of medicine in this country along scientific lines and not on empirical lines a great deal should be done and I hope the Government would not be deterred by experts, who are apt to be narrow and considered, in their final determination on this matter.

"In another department, namely that of co-operative credit, I have few words to say. I realize that there is an increase of two Assistant Secretaries and 14 Inspectors. But whatever may be the departments there is the matter of the Department of the Department, I say—I was not mentioning it in any carrying spirit of criticism—I was that for some time past no big departments in the matter of co-operative credit have been taken by the Government. In my private judgment to what I say that this is a matter of imperial concern, it is a matter of imperial policy. Whatever that may be, there is such a large amount of initiative left to the local administration that it might, I think, be borne in mind that not only in the carrying of agricultural indebtedness a better departure should be made but the recognition of new industrial plant, cottage industrial plant, ought to be the idea to be kept in view in further departments. In this connection it seems to me that even to the provincial administration there is a large scope of activity left which they ought not to fail to avail themselves of.

"There is another matter also in which I think attention ought to be paid, and that is the inauguration of what may be called a real industrial policy. I notice, and many of us have noticed with satisfaction, that the Government of Madras have taken very large departures in the matter of introduction of industrial ventures and I have noticed in the budget that such industrial ventures have been started in many parts of the Presidency. But it seems to me that sufficient attention has not been paid to the necessity that there is for enabling persons to be sent out by means of scholarships to be trained in foreign countries where particular industries may be carefully studied on the spot. I am not forgetting that it would not be merely to give scholarships for a person to go and come back and remain helpless and outside into a clerk in the Government Secretariat. I have in my mind a particular person who specialized as a glass expert and who has come back from Japan and become a clerk somewhere. It is not that kind of policy that I advocate. Take for instance the question of the improvement of the sugar industry. It seems to me that it would be a very good thing if scholarships were given to persons to go to Java and Mauritius to study the conditions of the industry there and study how the particular scientific departures are made in those places for the purpose of investigating the industry there. It has been estimated that the introduction of new and better sugarcane has estimated and resulted in a gain of 25 per cent a year. The bulletin issued by the Civil and the Sugar Commission, Mr. Barber, pleads for sugar experts and engineers in this line. There is a great field for sending out people to places where scientific methods of manufacture are resorted to in order that they may come back and benefit our country.

"I now come to the subject of sanitation. I have especially to speak on one or two matters, namely the grant of 1 lakh to the Corporation for sanitation and 5 lakhs for drainage and water supply. I do not find the Honorable Member for the Corporation here, but I think as a member of the Corporation it is my duty to point out that the Corporation reports and demands from the Government very large and generous support for the programme to which it has been subjected not by its own rebellion but a programme to which it has been subjected by the decision of the Government. It would be frivolous for me to repeat that line of fighting

THE APRIL 1919.) (Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar; Mr. Sengamangaswami Sanyal.)

in which he says that he rarely built a City drain. It is no an organizing that work takes you are determined to get it through. If the Government's weight that the sanitary requirements of Madras demanded a bold and generous policy in the matter of increased staff and equipment necessary for getting in hand the new reorganization of the water-supply and drainage systems, it would not do for the Government to say, 'you have done the work, and you must pay yourself, we shall give this grant and no more'. The prices of materials have increased, and the resources at the disposal of the corporation are not adequate. It is up to the Government, having started the programme, to help the corporation to make the best it can out of the financial programme to which the corporation has committed itself. It is not that the Government will introduce and incorporate a much more generous policy than has hitherto been interpreted that conduct of the Madras Corporation.

"The last matter on which I shall dwell is with reference to a subject which has often come up before the Council, namely the prospects and pay of judicial officers. In answer to questions 53 and 54 we find that the Government state they cannot make a definite statement on the matter. Surely it is open to us to say that the Government have had enough opportunity to make up their mind. They have sufficient materials to make up their minds and the time has come when the pay and prospects of the very hard working judiciary ought to be viewed with sympathy and consideration by the Government who, I am sure, are alive to their particular difficulties and I am very sympathetically disposed to them. But hope and courage may come in from mistakes but a large forward policy cannot work as mere red tape and routine.

"In concluding these remarks let me congratulate the Government upon the many huge deposits that they have taken with reference to the sanitary and educational matters, and let us hope this is only the beginning of a new era in which social cooperation will be demanded and got from the people who pay taxes and the people who pay taxes will also be in a position to demand that the taxes paid by them shall be disposed of in the particular ways that they desire."

THE HON'BLE MR. BHABHA K. SENGAMANGASWAMI SANYAL:—Your Excellency, I would like to make a few observations on this account. Before doing so I deem it a duty to congratulate the Finance Minister on the budget presented for this year which is progressive in character and indicates the advent of normal conditions.

"The war that convulsed the world for more than four years is happily at an end and this is the first budget after it. It would be wrong to expect a more progressive budget, however much one might wish for it, taking the present conditions and imperial interests into account. As it is, we are thankful to the Government of India for presenting the Local Government to reduce its opening balance by 74 lakhs, thus making the Local Government to spend the sums for the benefit of our Province. The war had created most acute conditions, and it should be the first endeavor of the Government to relieve these conditions as early as possible. There is great economic distress in the country. The demand of these conditions is the abnormal rise in prices, especially of the necessities of life. The extension to normal conditions should be the first endeavor of the Government. I was glad an attempt has already been made to tackle this problem and I hope a systematic course of action based on a sitting committee largely into the conditions of present obtaining in the Province will be adopted very soon. I am glad the large amount of 32 lakhs by way of giving income of salaries to Government servants below Rs. 50 which I do not object to, is, however, notwithstanding the objection as there is hardly a section that is not affected by the rise in prices. I quite agree that it is not so easy matter unless the Government of India gives the Provincial Government a free hand to deal with the situation. On the 17th of last month your Excellency's Government convened a conference at which certain resolutions were taken. I hope they will be given effect to immediately. I would once venture to suggest that the State should take up the control of food-stuffs and if necessary sell them at reduced rates to the masses, treating it as a question of relief.

"Next in importance I would place before Your Excellency's Government, in the diffusion of elementary education as broadly as possible. I note with pleasure that 16 lakhs in excess of last year's budget too to be spent on education this year, but I respectfully submit that the expenditures on elementary education is not adequate. In the present state of the country and as an intermediary to its industrial development the widespread diffusion of elementary education, if necessary, even to the province of higher education, should be, I think, the proper line for the Government to adopt. Further, new seedlings of freethought are coming into existence and an enlightened education is a necessity.

"If there is one subject on which there is unanimity of opinion it is the great need to make the country industrially strong and self-sufficing. At the Right Hon'ble Mr. Secretary of State for India and His Excellency the Viceroy have pointed out so often, the war has shown the helplessness of India and the weakness to ruthlessly help the mother country owing to her hopeless industrial backwardness. Therefore the only hope for the country lies in the development of industries. The report of the Industries Commission has been published and I hope very soon their recommendations will be put into practice. Last year I suggested that a legislature might be made to advance by attacking industrial schools in the existing Public Works Department. Workshops in different places. I am thankful an attempt has been made to take paid apprentices into the workshops and train them. The mechanical school to be established at Coimbatore I hope will soon take existence very soon. From the reports in papers it looks as if the Secretary of State for India is not likely to inaugurate the scheme for

(Mr. Sanyasiramanwardi Nayudu ; Mr. Siva Rao.) [17th April 1918.]

industrial development for another year yet to come. It is regrettable that were this one year behind other countries which took up the matter soon after the war. I cordially request Your Excellency's Government to make a start however in advance. For instance I suggest that a few industrial technical schools in different places of the country may be opened as adjuncts to Government schools or colleges. The most urgent to attack and a legislation might be made. The problem of agricultural development is also a pressing need. Last year we have had a bad time of it owing to failure of monsoon rains and the consequent poor crops. The difficulties of transport both by land and water route matters worse. I am glad 50 lakhs have been allotted this year for the improvement and repair of trunk roads. My last year's suggestion for the general of all in roads I beg to recommend again. The desire in the Government and the State dollar will have to be improved by an allotment covering a period of some years as most of them are in a bad condition in the serious detriment of the crops.

"The Canada Port Conservancy Board is a case of financial embarrassment. This year has been even more than last year when I thought it to the notice of Your Excellency's Government. The ordinary expenditure of the Board could not be met without having recourse to ask one of the larger although the landing and shipping dues were raised 100 per cent. Canada is an important commercial centre and the port is one of the richest in the coast. I think it is not too much if I expect Your Excellency's Government to come to its aid by giving a few grant and at least several conditions prevail both in trade and sea transport. This is a matter we people in the 22 towns district feel acutely whenever I hope Your Excellency's Government will give an early and sympathetic consideration.

"I am thankful to Your Excellency's Government for making a provision in the budget for the construction of a building for the hospital in Coimbatore and I hope the work will be commenced soon as it is a great building which Your Excellency has recently seen is not only inadequate but most unsuitable.

"This provision has been paying to the India Government a much higher proportion of revenue than any other province. Therefore Your Excellency's Government should try to reduce the amount so that better help can be given to education, sanitation and medical relief in our provinces."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—Your Excellency, the dreadful world-war has after all come to an end though we are still suffering from its after-effects. Though actual hostilities have come to an end, the period of demobilisation is liable to entail a very heavy storm on India finance—our budget is still a 'floating' or 'emergency' budget as it used to be before. Our resources have not yet attained their normal equilibrium. For the first time we have been prepared to draw on our accumulated resources to the extent of about 25 lakhs, one half of which has gone towards the grant of new allowances on a liberal scale to the Government servants drawing Rs. 50 and below. I wish something might be done to give relief to the servants of the local boards. As Your Excellency is aware, most of the local boards cannot discharge grants of new allowances in the same liberal manner in which the Government have done. I only make this humble suggestion that the Government may make grants to local bodies to enable them to grant relief to the servants in their employ as the lines laid down by the Government.

"The prices have risen beyond all bounds. They are worse than the worst famine prices. We seriously look to a satisfactory solution of the whole matter as the result of the recent conference. The situation demands most vigilant attention on the part of the Government. Urgent steps should be taken to relieve the distress caused by the prevalence of these high prices and to minimise unemployment wherever it is found to exist.

"The reason of the failure of the last two seasons, agricultural conditions are not favourable in various districts of the Presidency. We anticipate a good harvest in them. Resources and expenditure estimated last year as that amount have brought about a fall of about 25 lakhs under the head of local persons payable in the present estimate of the same year. The total loan amount provided for in the last budget (1915-16) is about 700 lakhs, while the revised estimate provides only for 470 lakhs showing a decrease of about 23 lakhs. The figure of 710 lakhs provided in the present budget is based on the assumption that the seasonal conditions will be better during the present year. I do not pretend to forecast any improvement of the present conditions during the current year and I wish the Government had taken this credit rather than treat.

"The amount of 2 lakhs provided for famine relief is hardly adequate for the purpose. The sum of 18 lakhs meant for the advance of loans to cultivators during the current year is hardly sufficient. Considering all these adverse circumstances, the budget is on the whole satisfactory.

"The Government of India in their letter No. 2024 F, dated 23rd November 1915, regarding the principles on which the budget estimates should be prepared, instructed that additional expenditure may now be reasonably incurred on the following objects: (a) the extension of education in districts where it has been specially hampered by war measures; (b) the development of industries; (c) the repair of actual damage when the financial stringency of the last three years has caused to public institutions and services; (d) purposes which though not immediately remunerative will secure an improved and not greatly deferred return to the State or the country at large, such as capital outlay on the development of farms, agricultural survey, etc. and the like; (e) expenditure in connection with the relief of distress and the like in exceptional cases of the present agricultural situation whether in the form of famine relief or advances should be duly provided for. We shall see how far these instructions have been followed in the framing of the present budget.

7th April 1915.]

(Mr. Siva Rao.)

"Among the urgent reforms of the country, the expansion of primary education and the development of industries rank the foremost. The total expenditure under the head of education in the budget estimate of 1916-17 was 172.95 lakhs, in the revised estimate for the same year it was 184 lakhs, in the budget estimate for the current year, it is 1,848 lakhs. It is satisfactory to note that there has been an increase of provision of about 20 lakhs under the head out of which 5 lakhs will be devoted to the expansion of primary education, for the opening of 1,170 new elementary schools, for strengthening the staff of 500 schools and for sending higher students to 300 existing schools. The statement, gratifying as it is, does not satisfy the real requirements of the country. The Government of India in their circular No. 720, Home, dated 4th September 1914, propounded a scheme of primary education which laid for its object the doubling of the number of pupils in the primary schools in the course of two years and the cost of which should be borne by the Local Government and the Provincial Government and the local bodies in three equal shares. We are to wonder in what sense the scheme now in vogue there is no explanation why it has not been a lithesome effect. In the same connection, I wish to impress on the Government the imperative necessity of placing upon the secondary education within the same reach of all and as a way to that direction, board schools and free day schools should be created to give the deserving students in the schools. I cannot but regret the recent unfortunate decision of the Government in the matter. I wish that the reorganisation of the Educational Conference of 1914 had been carried out in the same matter. I hope that better results will be secured soon.

"The main subject of paramount importance to our country is that of industries. The Indian Industries Commission have sent up their report. The Government stated that India is rich in raw materials and in industrial possibilities, but poor in manufacturing establishments. They laid down that in future Government must play a very active part in the industrial development of the country. To undertake that part they should be provided with adequate administrative equipment and charged with reliable scientific and technical advice. They recommended a closer co-operation of the State and industries and proposed the introduction of a labour-saving machinery. They urged a special survey of the coal situation in India and directed our attention to devising more economic methods of using wood fuel. The Government was requested to undertake a thorough hydrographic survey in order to determine the places which offer possibilities for the establishment of hydro electric installations. They also recommended measures designed to improve the efficiency of the Indian railways and to induce the educated Indians to take part in industrial enterprises. They advocated universal education supplemented by a system of special education, with practical training in the workshops, in the technical and industrial schools & finally over the country. They also indicated the organisation of industrial banks all over the country. They anticipated their proposals would involve a spending out of 60 lakhs over an initial capital expenditure of 150 lakhs for the whole of India. The programme made under the head of development of industries in recent years stands as follows:—

	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	Revised estimate for 1918-19	Present budget, 1929-30	1929-30
"	1.89	2.81	5.57	8.55	12.51	

"The only industry to which any attention has hitherto been paid is tobacco and opium. It is hoped that the Government will hereafter pursue a vigorous policy of industrial expansion in this Presidency.

"As regards the capital outlay on the development of forests, the present budget makes no provision whatever. The officers deputed to examine the commercial possibilities of the forests have been disappointed. The question of proposed local extraction of saw-wood, which has not been seriously taken up. The recent Imperial meeting of the Forestry Board at Dehra Dun indicates the future policy regarding forests in India. More than consist of it that according to the *Madras Mail* dated the 2nd instant 'The discussion of the meeting resulted in the conclusion as regards India there is a wealth untold, a resource that will always be expanding, when that from the other sources is reaching its limit. It is a resource that will have to be worked judiciously but of this, there are sufficient indications in the policy outlined in the recent discussion—a policy of expansion, resource, judicious exploitation and prudent conservation. Industries specialists insist on the provision of a staff of forest engineers, experts in agriculture and commercial advisers. The Forest Department will have to be reorganised, the *Madras Mail* suggests, as one of the reproductive departments of the Government and the financing of the programme will have to be undertaken in that sense and not as hitherto on the basis that it is a non-productive department. It is earnestly hoped that the Government will carry out the policy outlined in the same meeting.

"Before I close, I wish to refer to the provision under the head of science auxiliary grants for the present year. The statement of 7 lakhs made under that head includes one lakh given to the M. de A. Corporation and who are lakh sanctioned for the improvement of the secondary condition of the public institutions, leaving again of five lakhs for the requirements of the whole of this Presidency, which is greatly inadequate for the purpose. The amounts applied for by the various local bodies in the Presidency amount to about 20 lakhs. I may add a few attention to the grants made for the improvement of the economy of the irrigation works in the Presidency. A sum of 50 lakhs was distributed to local boards for this last purpose during the last year and six lakhs more are allotted for the current year. There is no reason whatever as to why the local boards should have the sole benefit of the grant and why the municipalities which sustain a portion of these important works within their limits should not come in also for a share.

Tue. APRIL 1919. | (Mr. Kattappa Nappil Nayar; Mr. Ahmad Tach Marabayar.)

"Another subject of great importance is the necessity for facilitating small traffic about which in answer to my interpellation the Government said that they had a subcommittee a scheme for dropping a portion of the mail in Ponnai taluk and that estimates from local officers were awaited. I request the Government to take up this in the early future.

"Again, I am sure how to pay the cost of the renewal and repair of survey maps as requested by village officers without being able to ready the necessary. The cost charged by the village officers is much more than is wanted if attended to privately. To obtain this necessary loss, I interpellated and the Government in reply say only. To beg so there are no difficulties on the subject. This does not give the point any relief. So long as there are Government officers charged with the looking into this matter I think it is for them to give the necessary action to obtain. If Government consider that several persons are jointly responsible for maintenance of maps, I suggest action may be issued to all of them. Lastly I request for an early settlement of the subject question in South Kanara.

"Before I sit down, I congratulate the Finance Minister for the budget he has been able to present. Though not exactly a war-budget, I realize at the same time, how he has not yet really arrived. If more funds have not been allotted for these various parts of progress of which we are advocates here, that, we doubt, is due to the present exigencies of the Government. On the one of our present term of office, I have only to request that in dealing the vital questions before the Government the interests of the great and legal budgeting necessary may not be the sight of and that such matters as I have brought to the Government's attention during the last few years may receive their early attention."

"The Hon'ble Elam Bahadur A. T. G. M. ANNAVARU MANICKAVELU RAMA BHADURU—Your Excellency, before proceeding to offer my observations on the budget, may I take the liberty of congratulating Your Excellency on your appointment as President of the Council."

"The way in which the financial statement has been prepared deserves hearty congratulations.

"I am sure that compulsory primary education has not yet seen the light of the day in our province. The other provinces took a lead in this respect and we are given to understand that our Government also had a Bill on this subject on the table, and it is a surprise that the Government have not thought it fit to introduce the same. It is useless for me at this juncture to enumerate the various drawbacks to which our people are subject by want of compulsory education, and I therefore hope that Government will in a short time see their way to get the Bill on this subject introduced.

"While thanking the Government for the interest they have taken in getting Indians trained in navigation at my instance, I request that the Government will be pleased to set apart the required funds for expenditure under that head. It was recently decided at a conference held in the office of the Presidency Post office that the best way of importing recruits was by training at sea and for that purpose it was necessary to purchase or charter two sailing vessels for importing their education and also for utilizing those vessels for coast trade. The proposal may not be in profit to Government, but at the same time it is necessary that the Government should set apart sufficient sum of money to meet the present demand that would arise on that score.

"I have repeatedly drawn the attention of the Government to the necessity of developing industrial education and suggested the opening of an industrial school at Nanganal where there is a busy workshop. Though my suggestion met with favourable reception at the hands of the Government, yet I am surprised to see that nothing substantial has been done. The want of funds will perhaps be pleaded as an excuse, but in matters concerning educational expenditure, it is needless for me to point out that Government would not continue to put off an experimental measure like this for any length of time. If, however, Government think that they are unable to finance the scheme fully, the Government can at least empower the District Board of Tanjore which is the district Board in this Presidency to find funds to finance the scheme.

"My community has been greatly disappointed at the way in which the City Municipal Bill has been passed without sufficient safeguard being provided for the representation of Mohammedans. Since that the District Municipality Act is likely to be amended, I pray that the desire of my community for separate representation on local bodies be provided for at the least in the near future.

"The public of Nagara and Nanganal are under a deep debt of gratitude to the Government for their recent loan Commission to ascertain with the report to the Government Committee, and for the grant of about Rs. 12,000 for the purpose of improving the railway station at Nagara. It is the author for regret that the Government have not seen their way to support the proposal of the Pilgrim Committee to make provision to construct quarters for accommodation of the public near the railway station. The Government must have, no doubt, been aware from the reports of the Pilgrim Committee that Nagara is a famous place of pilgrimage to which not only Mohammedans but also Hindus from all parts of India, Ceylon and Burma aggregate year after year for the Kandery festival and at a place where thousands of people are likely to gather year after year, it is needless for me to point out that accommodation of a public nature are absolutely necessary. For want of sufficient accommodation pilgrims had themselves to unhealthy add dirty quarters and congest in filthy occupied houses and thus are a

(Mr. Ahmed Ferozi Mardokhjee, the Bhai of Ramnad.) [TEN APRIL 1919.]

seems of constant danger to the public health of the town, and I therefore hope that the Government will, as soon as circumstances allow, make sufficient provision to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee in that respect also.

"It is very unfortunate that the financial circumstances of Government prevent them from giving effect to another recommendation of the Pargana Committee, (a) to make provision for sewage schemes at Nagarpur at the earliest possible moment. The want of such sewage scheme at Nagarpur and Nagor was brought to the notice of this Council by me on former occasions, but owing to war, the scheme had to be dropped. Now that the war is over I hope the Government will soon take up the idea of supplying Nagarpur municipality with proper drainage scheme, the absence of which is badly felt by the people of the town, more especially after the water-works system has been introduced.

"One other important point about which I have been pressing Government for a long time, is the necessity of providing accommodations for the Indian officers of the Government in the colonial towns. I am sorry my requests have not had the required attention of the Government. Through their teachers at Mirzapur are provided with suitable dwellings, the Indian officers of the Government in the colonial are left in wonder through the absence of such of suitable accommodation. My proposal is therefore, that the Government should set apart a sum of money annually for the purpose of erecting buildings to accommodate the Indian officers in the colonial till the needs of all the important towns are satisfied. During the presence of the war this suggestion may not have the attention of the Government at all, but when we return to the peacetime of peace, I think the Government may see that their officers in the colonial are conditionally lodged as their brothers in the Mirzapur.

"Lastly I would be failing in my duty if I do not say a word or two in connection with the rise in the prices of food-stuffs and the consequent sufferings of thousands of poor people. In this connection it is a matter for satisfaction that in many of the important towns the local bodies are trying to minimise the inconveniences as far as possible by buying food-stuffs and selling them to the poor at normal prices. Several of the municipalities are handicapped for week of funds to follow suit, and in such cases, I request Government to advance such loans, so allow the local bodies to borrow money from the Bank at Mirza, to carry on the retail sale of food-stuffs at cost price.

"Finally, if this is the last session of this Council I should like to take this opportunity of expressing to Government on behalf of my community, our sincere gratitude for the good we receive and the benefit we enjoy at their hands, and for the kindness and courtesy invariably shown to the Mirdokhjee representatives in the Council."

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad:—Your Excellency, the year under review is quite an eventful one and the one foremost event on which every one may congratulate himself is the termination of the world-wide war. As I said in previous years, the great cause for which Great Britain and her Allies waged war, has triumphed, and we equally wish that the labours of the Peace Conference now sitting in France will result in a lasting peace and glory to humanity. We cannot let slip this opportunity without expressing our deep gratitude of loyalty to our august Sovereign who had undergone great personal sacrifices and inconveniences, not to mention the moral domestic bereavement he had undergone during the course of this protracted war. His Majesty's ideal that, "eighteen millions with a cause" has alone brought out England and her Allies triumphant in the momentous struggle that swept over the land for a period of over four years, and that with a well prepared and powerful army, whose heroism and valourous conduct, History will depict in letters of blood for coming generations to know.

"While the conclusion of the war is a matter for congratulation, other matters, which seriously concern the well-being of the people and which seriously concern us, are indeed, very grave. That millions of people should have died in India of influenza in one year, is not a matter which even so indifferent man as I learn without horror and dismay. I shall deal with that question more fully when I examine the provisions made for medical relief and sanitation. There again come the difficulty of rise in the prices of food-stuffs and other commodities, and that also I will discuss more fully below.

"The closing balance for the year, according to the revised estimate, is 18460 lakhs. But it is suggested that the excess expenditure of less than 75.25 lakhs of rupees over the receipts will be met from balance, which will reduce the closing balance to 12955 lakhs for 1917-18. This is not very encouraging. But I don't deem to be as expert as figures, and therefore, I don't wish to say more. I leave that to my more experienced colleagues of the Council to point out to the Government how their draining amount from the closing balance of the previous year, more or less for normal expenditure, is neither desirable nor conducive to progressive administration.

"Earlier Revenue is, no doubt, going up by leaps and bounds, and this department seems to be the power that lays the golden egg. There is a considerable fall in the land revenue for the year by 12½ lakhs, and what is worse is that there would be a fall in the extent of 1498 lakhs in land revenue. In a stream-bed of justice, we find an interesting article on the development of forest revenue, and I desire the serious attention of the Government to that highly paying source of revenue. In short, I am afraid, we cannot expect a greater income in coming years. I have not the slightest doubt that sooner or later, we shall be able to reach the silver line. It is true, sir, that while the revenue-order seems to be growing, the consumption of liquor is gradually coming down. Consumption of country spirits and telly has, from 1912-13, gone down by 184,600 proof gallons and 4,840,000 gallons respectively, while the revenue has increased for the same period by 2½ lakhs. One can well appreciate

THE ARRA. [1919.]

(The Raja of Banawal.)

The Minister on the part of Government to reduce consumption of liquor as much as possible. But while that, an Minister may satisfy those of the temperance movement, it must be a matter of some account to a Minister who he enforces a rigid decrease in the consumption, from a revenue point of view. For the purpose of expenditure you rely on this growing revenue; when the revenue falls, the expenditure was must correspondingly decrease. Therefore, I should personally think that it is a wrong policy to rely on this source of revenue as a saving payment and then to determine the expenditure. Not that I don't approve the reduction in the consumption of liquor or the growing revenue under that head; but what I wish to lay stress upon is, that the Government should say other means, especially forest revenue, so that they may make good any possible deficit in receipt in the coming year. Here I lay upon for a greater attention being given by Government to the alcoholism industry which, I have every reason to believe, is a highly paying source.

Under St-A. Medicine, I regret to observe that only a small addition of 50 lakhs is provided under the revised estimate. As I said above, some 6 millions of people have died of influenza, and I do not know what the share of this Presidency is in that national disaster. Before I can understand, there is not a single house which has not been nearly affected by this scourge. And yet, the provision made for medicine is so low. Sanitation is most parts is highly satisfactory; and yet, when the Hon'ble Mr. Venkateswar Rao, only at the last meeting of this Council, moved for the appointment of a central committee for investigating the sanitary needs of villages, the Hon'ble Member is thought to have shelved his proposal as impracticable in his own successful style, though no sentence of any kind was given as to what the Government proposed to do instead. It is most unfortunate that there should be an urgent business from Provincial grants made to local boards and municipalities to the tune of 55 to 60 lakhs. I have no particulars at present to find out which local board or municipality is the delinquent. But whatever that is, the fact remains that such a large amount has been left unpaid. Their meeting in this respect seems to be the only possible justification for Government not making arrangements for sanitation. The Hon'ble Mr. Gopabandhu Adhikary at only at the last meeting that the appointment of non-official President for district and taluk boards should be made with great caution, as men with requisite qualifications are rarely available. May I ask him whether he was aware of the fact that the official presidents of district and taluk boards, in whose capacity he seems to have extraordinary task, were or must have been, necessarily responsible for this most satisfactory state of rural sanitation, though having under their control a very large share of 55 to 60 lakhs of the entire sanitary grants yet remaining unpaid. This does not really reflect very great credit on the existing presidents of district and taluk boards, wherever they may be. This only negatives the apprehension that these boards must lack efficiency under non-official control. There is a lot, Mr. that there is a likelihood of the recurrence of influenza for the third time. This is indeed a very grave matter which must engage the serious attention of the Government. The most appalling mortality during its visitation in the last two sessions must be remembered, and every endeavour should be made to avoid its further appearance. From a letter sent to me by the Health Officer of Calcutta, we find that the entire labour class working in a mill at Calcutta was kept free from the attack of influenza by being made to take a few drops of vaccines of every day during the prevalence of the epidemic. If that is found to be so efficacious remedy, would it still be a difficult matter for the Government to introduce similar measures in affected areas? Whether may be the cost, I submit, such successful measure must be undertaken in people in districts and villages are really paid-attention over this important activity. It is a matter for congratulation that Lord Pethick, who left our shores only a few days back, had formed a Health Association for the Presidency of Madras and Southern India. Which would depend, sir, on the support that is given to this movement by the Government and by the selection of persons in the method for carrying out its object. A board for each district, and president for each taluk, independent of the district and taluk board or municipality, periodically visiting villages, having a programme for sanitary works and carrying them out one after another, giving preference, if possible, to the most urgent among them, after getting grants either from the district boards or from the Government for the purpose, and above, I think, added to this most urgent need effectively.

Caring to the present economic distress, opinion is very strongly divided on the necessity for the control of food stuffs. There is one section of people who think that controlling contributed more to the existing distress, while there are others who think that, but for such control, matters would have gone worse. I don't profess for a moment to be able to decide which of them is right. But I appeal to the Government to try their best to remove any apprehensions that the control by Government is solely calculated to benefit certain merchants whom they wish to patronise. The control should at all times be suggested to be exercised for the benefit of any single individual, but only for the benefit of the people in general. It is in this spirit of the question that I invite the serious attention of the Government. There is a widespread feeling that the measures taken by Government are totally inadequate to the gravity of the situation. Of course, the Government had recently a conference with the leading merchants and public men regarding the measures to be adopted to alleviate the distress. The non-provision of the District Emergency Committee is not at all satisfactory. These committees, I believe, are intended to use influence with the merchants and middle men to sell grain and other commodities at a reasonable price without profit making. I remember a committee appointed for the Banawal district, which does not consist of men like the Merchants of Banawal, the Zamindars of Banawal, the Hon'ble Mr. Anandadas Chatterjee, the President of Banawal, the representatives of the Gangaanga Zamindars, the Zamindars of Bithur, other leading members of the

THE APRIL 1919.]

(The Raja of Ramnad; the President.)

Native States, and if, as we know, it did exist, why then, should the percentage of money be greater in the two adjacent Native States than we find in this Presidency of Madras? Under Police Orders, not more than two Superintendents of Police can be Indians. I certainly think that the time has come when the Government must take a forward step in this matter. We have three Indian Collectors and five or six Indian District Judges. It can't be contended for a moment that the position of a District Superintendent of Police carries with it more responsibilities or requires any extraordinary efficiency more than which is required for a Collector or a District Judge. The Government have lavishly compensated the distinguished services rendered by Messrs. Subbaraj Perumakum Nair and during the last few years in Madras and by Mr. G. Karanthi Nayar in the recent Kanuruli riots, and yet this order, restricting the Indians to two, still remains unaltered. We know how badly the affairs relating to the Madras Police were handled and what shame the District Superintendent of Police there had in it. The Madras and Kanuruli incidents, compared with that of Madras, lead one to think that efficiency is more an individual quality rather than the preserve of any particular class or community.

"The freedom of public opinion has been for a long time agitating for the discontinuance of recruiting Deputy Tahsildars from the ranks of low-paid clerks. The practice of direct recruitment now adopted by Government is indeed passeworthy and a move in the right direction. But the recruitment of Deputy Tahsildars, more or less as a substitution for the direct recruitment of Deputy Collectors, is not a system which we can accept with equanimity. There ought to be a direct recruitment of Deputy Collectors as well as direct recruitment of Deputy Tahsildars. One for the other is absolutely unsatisfactory, and I request the Government to kindly consider this suggestion. I submit in this connection that selection on competition basis must necessarily produce a more satisfactory result.

"It is somewhat gratifying to see that Government is showing greater sympathy in recent times for industrial development. But here again, I should sound a note of warning that Government should do its utmost to remove the apprehension in the minds of the public that there are a few men whom alone they wish to encourage by placing unnecessary limitations in the matter of leaving certificates and granting patents. Whatever step the Government may take towards the development of any industry, it should be for the welfare of the entire masses, and not for the benefit of any particular individual. It is only when such a feeling is created among the people that the Government can really expect the willing co-operation of all the leading men in the Presidency.

"As the term of the Council is coming to a close, I may be permitted to make a few remarks as to our relationship in this Council with the members of Government. Now that the sessions are on the wane, I should say that the greatest reform that is most urgently needed is the creation of opportunities for the development of mutual trust and goodwill. It is indeed an uneasy sight to see the non-official members in this Council reading words which offend like plaintiffs and defendants in Law Courts. As I understand, we are here to bring to the notice of the Government debates which we enter and which may not ultimately come to their knowledge, in order to get them notified in the best interests of the administration. We are elected by no bad motive, and we are not here to vilify the Government. But all the same, there is a fear that our attitude is often-times mistaken, and he who is hush and out-spoken is made to feel that he can enjoy no more the goodwill of the Government. It is the removal of this state of feeling that is more urgently needed than any other reform, if the government of this country should be carried on, on smooth and efficient lines. It is true that resolutions brought by non-official members cannot be and all be accepted, for they may be themselves be conflicting. But rather than doubt their intentions or to think that they are actuated by considerations other than of public good, or to make them a laughing-stock by humorous attacks, being armed with facts and figures collected by the Secretariat, is not, I submit, a system which any man of self-respect can, in the long run, stand without considerable annihilation of mind and despondency. I hope this unpleasant feature of Council life will soon disappear, and the Legislative Council will serve to establish better understanding and goodwill."

His Excellency the President:—"I hope the Honourable Member is at the end of his remarks. He is going beyond the budget, and he has overstepped his time."

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad:—"In the matter of nominations by the Government I beg to invite the attention of the Government to a speech delivered by His Excellency the Lieut. John Anderson at the Ceylon Legislative Council, where he referred to the order of the Colonial Office depriving the practice of appointing to the Legislative Council, the same person, term after term for securing interests of minorities."

His Excellency the President:—"I really think that is not a matter concerned with the budget. That particular subject does not arise out of the budget discussion."

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad:—"It is the practice of this Council to offer remarks on matters of general public interest on this occasion. I am coming to the end of my remarks. Now that our term of office is coming to a close, I beg Your Excellency will give us some indulgence."

His Excellency the President:—"I am quite aware of it. I am afraid that the Honourable Member has already reached the limit."

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad:—"I have one word more before I resume my seat, and that is to thank the Government for the establishment of the Engineering College, solely for the benefit of the candidates' children. As I have been repeatedly saying in this Council and

(*The Raja of Bannat; Sir Fairfax Barber;
Mr. Sripadarayana Rao.*)

(*THE APRIL 1919,*

outside, the ultimate success of it will depend on its constitution and on the lines on which it is worked. I agree myself in the Government to take more non-official, — not only non-official, but other public men also—in the government of the institution to make it attractive, useful and popular.

"The *Mohila* payments to the religious institutions is a matter on which we have not been able to get any information from the Government. The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar wanted some information in the Imperial Legislative Council, and the answer given there was that it was a matter which concerned the Provincial Governments. But when myself and the Hon'ble Mr. Asanadurai Chettyar asked questions in the Council, the reply given was that the Government had no information. I turned to you, sir, to decide whether it is anything that we should be given such an act and say now. If the information was not available with you, it was available with your Colleagues at Madras, and if you had only the will to furnish us with the information, there was surely the way.

"I have nothing more to add except to wind up my speech on this occasion with a full hope that the hours of peace will be unbroken before long, and that His Majesty our great Sovereign will have a glorious and long reign, and that this great country will rejoice at receiving new orders at an early date, willingly given by a great King who has always the welfare of his Indian subjects at heart."

The Hon'ble Sir FAIRFAX BARBER:—"Your Excellency, I have a few words to say, but will not detain the Council long. During the year I have attended three meetings. I have come to learn that we are not representatives of communities in water-tight compartments, but that we are dependent on each other and that our progress and the advancement of the country cannot be maintained unless we work together. I hope it is not out of place for me to point out on what line it is most important in my opinion that we should work together. It is in improving the condition of the masses.

"A few days ago my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Theagar, accused the non-official delegates of frequently putting the cart before the horse. I think this criticism is rather unjust, but I am not sure he is quite fair in laying the blame entirely on the shoulders of our legal friends, for some of us, not even Your Excellency's Government, can be wholly acquitted of that charge.

"We discuss resolutions, pass them or reject them, for the betterment of the Presidency, but in doing so it seems to me we are choosing or rejecting the colour we shall paint our cart before the horse that is going to draw it has been fixed.

"Looking round we see food squander and poverty when the expenditures that make for poverty do not exist. There is plenty of work for every one, and now no one need go poorly clad or hungry. As an employer of labour I know that often a rise of wages does not mean an increase of work and better living for the labourer. The tendency is the other way, for with a higher wage the labourer works fewer days to earn his food, and beyond that he has no ambitions. For this reason in the matter of taking holidays may have something to do with this. In Madras it should be surprising if people worked for more than half the days of the year, but I believe there is more in it than this, and that there are physical causes, for this speaks as pathology, and it is what you will, that in many cases characterizes the labouring class.

"Your Excellency, the influenza epidemic in food is our mortality. Under the abnormal conditions caused by the war there was not a hope of giving adequate medical relief to the people, but were we much better off under normal conditions had such a visitation come on us?

"What I would urge, sir, is medical research into the diseases that are known to sap the energy of the people and those grown-to-and to any institution, organizations, or individuals that may struggle for doctors, hospitals and dispensaries to combat these diseases.

"Lending aids any business that have been so severely affected at these meetings, it is safe to name that neither industrial nor agricultural advancement can come properly unless we have an energetic mass of people anxious to get on. Scientific advice, agricultural research, encouragement of industrial enterprise, use of little else unless the people are healthy and fit to take advantage of them, so it would seem that the first step is to create the requisite energy and then it will not be hard to find how that energy can best be expended."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SRIKANDARAYANA RAO:—"We must first express our gratitude to the Government for the amendments introduced in the Financial Bill with the object of shortening as a better opportunity this year for discussing the figures of the budget estimates before they have taken such final shape as to render it very difficult to alter them. The budget figures are in themselves a very fascinating and alluring study, but they very rarely show the gains, and we find our way difficult in finding our path through the tangled mass of these bookkeeping and bookkeeping figures. Any assistance therefore which gives us a firmer hold on them will be most welcome and greatly appreciated.

"After the stress and pressure of four years' rigid economy necessitated by war conditions, we had hoped that when the final budget would be shaped after the war, the hundred lakhs of the past would be utilized in such a way as to provide abundantly for such schemes of material advancement, raising the welfare of the people, as have been cherished in the past but which could not be treated owing to the stringency of the financial situation. The expenditure budgeted for this year represented a draft upon our resources as the only means of meeting it and it was therefore provided by the Government of India. We have thus provided for an expenditure of not less than 76 lakhs in excess of the resources of the year 1918-1920 entering our balance by about 135-19 lakhs. The grant of war allowances to Government servants on

THE APRIL 1919.]

(Mr. Surpranayana Rao.)

pay of Rs. 25 and under, thus entails an expenditure of 31 lakhs and 25 lakhs go towards grants to local bodies towards money to work roads which have been damaged owing to the exceptional traffic brought about by the construction of the railway. The above two items are in a way due to war conditions. We regret the necessity which has compelled us to fall back upon our habit of meeting this cost but by no means do we grudge the expenditure itself. We should have been fortunate if the Government of India had taken the above burden on itself and made some suitable grant to us to meet the extra cost but they have only pointed towards our habit of making good the expenditure and we have therefore been made the paymaster upon them. The third item of expenditure is due to a large additional provision for education, 16 lakhs more than that for the current year. We have to express our sincere satisfaction at the provision thus made for education though at the risk of reducing our balance. The Government hopes that with the restoration of peace conditions and with a normal outlook, the present high prices of the necessities of life may reach and the temporary war allowances may then be withdrawn. They also think that the exceptional grants to local bodies are not recurring and could be omitted in future years. But we on this side of the House may be pardoned if we do not share the opinion of the Government in these directions and give expression to our own misgivings in the matter. It does not look as though the high prices of the necessities of life will so far come down as to facilitate the discontinuance of the war allowances in the near future. Prices, out of living and expenditure, when once they begin to mount up, they do so with a leap or hindrance, and whilst a natural tendency to retain the height which they once attained and exempt with the aid of extraordinary measures, they cannot be dislodged from their high level. The present situation is the result brought about by the scarcity of foodstuffs and other necessities of life and their high price, is extremely grave and serious and alarming especially in the Vinsagpet District. The harvest in paddy and the more so, as the people speak of, from the economical forecast of the Hindus for the next six years. It would seem that the more prudent course would have been to curtail our expenditure in other directions so as to make provision for these extra war allowances for some continuous period. We cannot persist in a policy of falling back upon our balance as they very soon exhaust themselves by such continuous pressure upon them by unusual demands. The experience felt by some of the local bodies in this instance appears to be a rare guide. For instance some of the municipalities, notably Vinsagpet and Vinsagpet, the largest in my district, are unable to meet this extra cost of providing war allowances to their employees for want of funds and their attitude is very unfortunate, owing to the demand of their servants demanding the grant of the allowances which all other employees are getting and their own inability to provide the same. The general economic condition of the people is one of poverty and distress and cost of living has risen to a point beyond which it is impossible to bear. We may have very soon to review the scale of pay and possibly consider these allowances, if we are to afford the necessary war necessities of life to those individuals. Very soon the need for some curtailment of the top heavy expenditure we are incurring may be felt and the rearrangement and readjustment which will then have to be made appears to be far more difficult than at present.

"As regards the grant to local bodies for the repair of the tank roads it has already been mentioned above, that it would have been far better if the burden was not thrown upon us. But even as it is the distribution of the 20 lakhs has been very uneven. I am however glad that Vinsagpet District Board has been given its due share, and it only remains for the board to utilize the same promptly.

"On the credit side our budget presents this year some interesting features, notably the huge increase under the heads of income and income-tax. It has been claimed that though the conditions warrant a more liberal estimate, the earlier returns have been estimated with caution at the figure noted in the budget. The earlier returns and the history of its enormous growth from year to year in spite of the reduction in the number of shops, restrictions as to their location and heavy taxation, present some of the most difficult problems for solution in the interest of the moral and physical well-being of the people. The figures simply stagger our imagination and baffle our judgment by their enormous size. The policy of the Government has been to raise the marketing revenue with the maximum consideration. The consumption tax is stationary and even exhibits a tendency towards diminution but the revenue goes up by leaps and bounds. This is accounted for by the benefits received from the high prices of foodstuffs, by the agricultural produce and the wage-earner, who have contributed to the swelling of the income revenue. The abnormal increase in income revenue is not uniform taken as indicative of the prosperity of the people, indicating them to stand as this harmful luxury. A little reflection however will show how unfounded such an assumption is and that this material growth of income revenue only points to a deplorable moral condition of the people bearing the burden of poverty and misery on its very face. The evil is so deep-rooted, that even the hard earned wages of daily labour are squandered at the expense of all legitimate expenditure, for the sake of indulging in this vice. The poverty, misery, and squandering of the ordinary labourer are well known and it is as a refuge from such misery, owing to ignorance and folly, that the labourer takes to drink and finds himself ruined in the end bringing a curse to it. While it is allowed everywhere like the United States of America and some of the Latin States persons are denied the total prohibition and public education, to ensure the moral well-being of the people, we find ourselves utterly helpless to enforce the prohibition of our people. The only remedy to overcome the evil as far as possible seems to be to reduce the quantity consumed and not merely to trust to the good sense of the people and increased taxation to keep consumption at a stationary limit. It looks almost like an insupportable burden to say that with

(Mr. Sarganarayana Rao.)

[7TH APRIL 1919.]

starve, speakey and misery being the masses, there should be an abnormal increase in this branch of the revenue calculated upon the high prices and high wages earned by them. The phenomenon is obvious and can only be explained on the basis of the strong temptation created by the supply to which the ignorant masses easily fall a prey.

The increase in the income-tax was actively resisted as Act VII of 1918 introduced stricter methods. Nobody grudges now to pay the income-tax but everybody finds the hardship of administration. It is no doubt obvious to pay taxes however easy such circumstances are. We very often find knowing persons evading themselves from the payment of their professional taxes in municipalities for they discover when the tax is demanded that they needed only for 15 days within the municipal limits and the disaffected municipality has to write off the amount. The merchant, lawyer and the professional man are unwilling to produce their accounts and when produced they are not believed but the confidential report alone in most cases is acted upon by the assessing officers. But how often do the officials themselves pay the tax upon their boarder's earnings of the past year? No notice as far as I know is served upon the officials to submit statements, and the tax is deducted out of their salaries alone in the ordinary course. These savings and balance may prove momentous unless any official chooses to tax himself as through his superior office. I wish I were minister in the above view. The income-tax administration has been left in a mess and local complaints have been made from different quarters. It is useless to recapitulate them here as they are well known. Suffice it to say that there is much to be achieved by way of improvement and the bringing in of enhanced revenues alone should not be deemed to be the test of good administration in this branch.

* My Excellency passing to the subjects of Education, Sanitation and Medical relief which are ever dear to our hearts, I may be permitted to make a few observations. The treatment that these subjects generally receive at our hands is that of poor relations at the feast. This year the approach has been reserved in so far as Education is concerned and the provision made for Education is liberal. The Government have thus earned the thanks of the people. We have long expected that the Government would take upon themselves the task of mass education as a State duty and introduce free and compulsory elementary education. The efforts so far made have not frustrated and the deliberations of the Elementary Education Conferences have not been made pedine and we are yet so far from the goal as before. Other Provinces have been solving the problem one by one and we are lagging behind. The Government measure promised to be introduced, has not yet seen the light of day. Any attempt to solve the problem by dilutions, would only occasion extra expenditure and cannot produce the desired result. We hope that ere long the Government will see their way to embark upon this long delayed and overdue reform. Another feature of this year's budget is the creation of four new Inspector's districts and the increase of inspecting staff. An adequate inspecting staff is certainly a necessity but it seems rather unnecessary to have too much inspection. In the natural order of things the responsibility for sound education rests with the teachers and the functions of the inspecting staff should be confined to supervision and co-ordination of educational work among the various institutions. It sometimes happens that individual tastes and chances differ with assessing officers and the institutions under their command often find themselves embarrassed and unable to adopt those lines to varying methods in rural communities. It may not therefore be unreasonable to urge that the imparting of education should be left in the hands of competent teachers and as little interfered with as is consistent with the objects of inspection above named. Elementary education as a rule is in the hands of a low-paid and ill-educated class of teachers whose main object in life is, rather to make a living for themselves than being linked with any high ideals of education. They often supplement their small emoluments by undertaking the duties of the Village Branch Postmaster and the professional document writer of the village. These preoccupations engage their time and mind considerably, and the educational work of the school becomes a secondary matter with them. This state of things is remedied in part in some places but still I venture to think that the generality of the observations holds good. As the general budget provision is made for increasing the salaries of the Elementary teachers, but this increase in these hard conditions of life, can go but a little way towards improving their status or attracting a better class of men for the service. May we not hope that with the advancing ideas of education, a large number of institutions may be developed commencing from the lowest stage, imparting education of a high order and laying the foundation for future national progress.

* Another closely allied topic on which I wish to say a few words is the medical inspection of school children. I venture to think that the provision made in the budget is inadequate for this object, but it serves only as a start, as an earnest of the efforts that will be made hereafter in the direction. Thus after time, this subject has been pressed upon the attention of the Government but no systematic work could be undertaken on account of various causes. Now that a beginning is going to be made, we hope that the matter will be systematically pursued so as to lead to healthy results in the school life of our children. The Local Boards and Municipalities, I apprehend, are unable to undertake the duty of food feeds for the poor, considering the limited and slender character of their resources and the numerous calls upon their resources. The Government alone should therefore undertake the duty and bear the cost.

* Another subject which is dear to my heart is the development of industrial education. I have often pressed in this Council the supreme need that exists for making a real and earnest endeavour to impart sound industrial education. The progress made so far has been very slow and not very remarkable considering the needs of the education or the results achieved. The

THE APRIL 1919.]

(Mr. Sarpanwansa Rao.)

figures in the latest administration reports show that the total number of pupils receiving technical and industrial education is 5,623 of whom 1,621 were pursuing art education, 534 technical education in Engineering subjects and telegraphy and 1,744 industrial art education (including agriculture) and 1,344 commercial education. With prospects of industrial advancement before us, the need for sound industrial education cannot be too often reiterated or too strongly emphasized. Given proper facilities and encouragement, we are sure that the tide of education will turn towards industrial pursuits and there will no longer be any pressure on the learned professions or disheartened and disappointed youths in life. The national prosperity of the country will be secured. After all, in any country, agriculture, industries and trade mark the progress of the nation, and therefore the material prosperity of the country. It is only unfortunately in this country, that much valuable time is lost in developing policies and shaping theories which naturally lead to unassailable delays and other hindrances as to which development should precede the other. We find ourselves ground down under the theories as to our future which are framed without trying and proving us. 'Advance and come reform' should be the watch words of our progress in the future. Unless the work of reconstruction is begun in right earnest, we are sure to find ourselves continue in the existing struggle among the nations of the world for industrial and commercial supremacy. India can never remain content with merely producing raw material for feeding the industries of the world. We regretted in the past that the Department of Industries, owing to the pre-occupation of war, the difficulty of importing scientific machinery from abroad, could not adequately undertake its proper work. Now that the war is over, we are entitled to expect some headlong work from the department for the benefit of the country. Coming to a small item, I may be pardoned for referring once more this year to the question of opening a weaving school in the Visnagar district. When I moved the resolution on the subject last year, large meetings were held all over the district as the war conditions are over and a suitable report is submitted, our claims will be fully considered. I reiterates the request now, because the war is over and in expectation of the fulfilment of the hopes held out last year. Hundreds of weaving families from the Visnagar and Banjar districts have migrated to Calcutta and other places in search of work and livelihood and several have been thrown out of employment owing to the difficulty of procuring yarn. The persistent weaving party at Ichhapuram in the Gujrat district has been doing some little useful work but this is hardly sufficient to meet the demands of the situation. We cannot too often urge upon the attention of the Government the need for stimulating indigenous enterprise and capital in starting and working indigenous industries.

* The next subject I wish to touch is sanitation. Of late years the public health has not been very satisfactory and epidemics have been breaking out in too frequent and rapid succession and the sanitation demands careful study and watchfulness. Of the municipalities only 56 have a protected system of water-supply and the district boards have not to speak of large schemes of protected water-supply in areas under their charge. There are only a very few municipalities outside the cities who have the services of health officers and in the case of my own municipality I am sure witness to the honest efforts made and the labour to obtain the services of any health officer. Neither the Municipal Commissioner nor the Principal of the Medical College could recommend any officer and our municipality is compelled for want of such officer to require without the services of a health officer. We have passed through a period of plague and influenza and cholera has given us considerable trouble. It may not be out of place to request that every municipality should have its own health officer with qualifications suited to its requirements. The Government are willing to contribute towards the pay of the health officers, but the difficulty is in procuring them. It is also absolutely essential that to look after the moral health and sanitation, there should be a health officer for every district or groups of districts.

* Lastly I wish to say a few words on the question of medical relief, and I have done. The question of adequate medical relief to the people placed in such a situation as the plague ried in the recent in Bombay season. Every where the cry was heard that medical relief was wanting and people died by hundreds. The death toll in the world mentioned by the full disease is enormous. For a population of nearly 65 millions in the Presidency there are about 707 hospitals and dispensaries working, out of which 500 are maintained by local funds, 80 by private agencies and the rest by Government, railway and other agencies. The inadequacy of the medical relief afforded has been successively brought to the notice of the Government and repeated pressure has been made to give more encouragement to the ayurvedic and unani systems. The Government have turned a deaf ear to the latter request and no encouragement whatever was given to the indigenous system. We are proud to own however that these systems have done their part well and given comfort and relief to the severe influenza epidemics and averted a number of lives which would otherwise have been lost for want of proper medical treatment. The system has stood the test of time and achieved some remarkable results as influenza will surely show. It is indeed a pity that the Government sitting under the advice of the Allopathic doctors should not appreciate these systems at their true worth and give them a fair trial and encouragement. A large percentage of the people still have recourse to these systems and the Government cannot afford to belittle their importance or ignore their efficiency and soundness.

* The question of training a sufficient number of qualified practitioners is as important as the affording of relief, for the two are inter-related with one another. At present there is only one College and there are four schools. In the College so-called in the latest figures 473 pupils are receiving instruction and in the four schools 603 are studying. We know from experience that several applications are rejected for want of suitable accommodations and other causes and the demand for medical education is rapidly increasing. We hope that to meet this increasing pressure, other schools will be opened and one or two of the existing schools will be raised to

(*Mr. Baryanarayan Rao ; Mr. Rama Appanar.*)

[TUE APRIL 1919.]

the status of a College. The claims of the medical school of Yingsingpam to be raised to the status and status of a College have been frequently argued before the Government, and the legislation has accepted itself well as its history would show. The need for a College in the northern districts is apparent and Your Excellency at your recent visit to Yingsingpam also gave out hopes that the question would be favourably viewed, and we hope that in time will be lost in raising this institution to a College at the earliest opportunity and before the Yingsingpam bazaar is constructed.

"In conclusion, I beg leave to state that though the budget takes as a whole is satisfactory, in parts it is disappointing and we cannot continue increasing our expenditure on the account of finding revenue from slippery and unstable sources, which would involve hardship on the people. The land revenue is always unstable owing to the fluctuations of the market and the fluctuations are always bringing in increased cost. This has been felt to be a great hardship by the large mass of the agricultural population but the same policy is continued by the Government without heed of its deleterious effect on the economic condition of the people. The country is unable to tide over a rough year of scarcity and the prosperity and production yielded out of the Government in the same manner or from other sources are never so real. We therefore earnestly implore the Government not to shut its eyes to the real gravity of the situation but to take adequate notice of the existing economic condition and begin to build its finance on the solid foundation of a sound land revenue policy and gradual but sure agricultural and industrial development guided by the principles of mutual co-operation, confidence and trust.

"Before I sit down I speak to Your Excellency's Government to make a strong representation to the Imperial Government and see that the settlement of finance between the two Governments is made on an equitable and satisfactory basis and that the recommendations made in the Montagu-Chelmsford report are not accepted as they are likely prejudicial to our Presidency and cripple our resources very largely and we are left poor in spite of our large income."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Aiyangar:—Your Excellency, we are now at the close of my second period of the Legislative term, as per the singular announcement of this Government. It is therefore proper to take a retrospect of the financial aspects of this Government. We are on the eve of impending reform and a useful study is needed for our future guidance.

"I made the following statements in my last budget speech. We know that the budget is prepared assuming normal conditions. I said—

"(1) I have no doubt that we have budgeted for much less than we could receive.

"(2) We have placed more money under heads which would not receive them; we spent more money on other heads, without the Finance Committee or this Council, which has the right to consider these statements, having had previous occasion to judge of the nature of the expenditure.

"(3) The Government spent not only at their own will and pleasure under heads which have been budgeted economically as shown above, but they also had thought it to reserve 10 lakhs of rupees under the head Miscellaneous 32-3, for distribution as they pleased.

"(4) It is under these circumstances painful to notice that there is every attempt made to prevent the non-official Members associating the very small powers conferred on them under the existing rules."

"Your Excellency, we have only to look at the revised budget of receipt and expenditure to see how far these statements have been substantially correct. Under receipts we see that in spite of a fall of 16 lakhs of rupees under the head Land Revenue caused by the abnormal conditions and of 9 lakhs under the head Forest caused by an arrangement entered into after the budget by the Government with the Mountain Board to the great detriment of the interests of the province and a fall of almost 64 lakhs of rupees under the head Income-tax caused again by a late resolution of the Government of India not to raise people below Rs. 1,000 per annum and of about 22, 50 and 50 thousands of rupees under the heads Interest, Courts of Law and Education respectively, the total budget amounts the budget for the last year by about 5 lakhs and the closing balance for the year that has just now passed is about 8 lakhs more in the revised estimate in spite of special expenditure on war allowances and through contributions, effected by the reduction in the railway traffic, of about 33 lakhs. The arrangement relating to the forest produce referred to above seems greatly unsatisfactory as the revenue estimated is too much below those of 1917-18 and 1916-17, which are respectively 66 and 45 lakhs. I am sure that the revised estimate of receipts will, when the actual figures are received, be shown to be an under-estimate.

"Under the head of Expenditure the revised budget shows that after deducting war allowances and contributions towards commensalations referred to above there has been a budget for 24 lakhs more than was needed namely under the heads Education, Nivallu system, in which about 64 lakhs out of about 14 remains respect, Irrigation—Major Works—Working expenses, and Civil Works in charge of Public Works officers.

"Then if normal conditions are assumed, we had budgeted for less in the form of 22 lakhs and put down money under the Expenditure heads to the extent of about 37 lakhs so that about a sum of rupees has not been estimated properly in the budget. My impression is that presently this policy is pursued. I must object to this and point out that it is essential that we budget more accurately and keep a reserve of about 50 lakhs as before now and above the required amount of receipts under some heads will be balanced by similar loss under others.

"The budget would have been, all the same, not disappointing. If richly we had put down money for expenditure more accurately any small increase in one or other head may be met by

7th APRIL 1919.]

(Mr. Rana Aspyang.)

the deficiency in the others. A provision of 15 lakhs under the head Miscellaneous, besides a similar provision for miscellaneous purposes under my head, is sure to run a budget and this item which has been introduced within the last two or three years must be put in and to be outside the range of budgeting.

When then, large surpluses are expected both by increase in receipts and decrease in expenditure steps are taken in the middle of the year to spend them in the way the Government please without giving the Council or the Finance Committee an opportunity to consider such supplementary budgeting or the method of distributing the amounts as proposed. About 22 lakhs have been so spent on war allowances for some departments including others, and on "commemorative" without duly attending the claims of all the districts. The order that 20 lakhs of money will be given to boards ready to spend within the official year and distribution on that assumption is, in my the least, unfair and mischievous, and has not failed to place many district boards at a disadvantage and no amount of subsequent action can rectify the mistake committed. Why not wait to distribute after calling a meeting of the Council or after the February meeting of this year?

The Executive, it is assumed, is answering to the acts and the Council is not used as it ought to be under the rules, even in matters of financial distribution, which ought properly to go to the head "Unsettled Expenditure." I submit that the Finance Member must put an end to this state of affairs as early as possible if the province is to be administered efficiently and without mistakes.

I have next to deal with another aspect of the budget, as this aspect becomes highly important in connection with the reforms that have been proposed and are expected to come into force. The expenditure side of the budget deserves close scrutiny to enable properly to appreciate the needs of each head as the Government has not tried even during the time of the war to distinguish between the essential and the non-essential portions of expenditure under the heads Land Revenue, Forest, Police and Civil Works in charge of Police Works officers and similar other heads while they have limited the expenditure to the lowest possible measure, under the heads Courts of Law, Education, Medical and Sanitation, Agricultural and Scientific and Miscellaneous departments and Civil Works in charge of Civil officers. My submission is that due regard to the relative necessities of the increase of expenditure under each head has not been given.

We know that when the provincial Financial Settlement was arrived at in 1910-11, the expenditures of this province was calculated on an average of the previous two years; that allowance was made for additional expenditures on the Police Department anticipated in the introduction of the schemes recommended by the Police Commission and that a sum of Rs. 7.15 lakhs was allowed for additional district charges proposed to be created and that the final figure inclusive of an extra allowance was put at about 308 lakhs and a contribution of about 85 lakhs was assigned to be made by the Government to the Government of India. The year that was taken to arrive at this settlement was 1908-09 and the income of that year was 382.15 lakhs. We have now according to the revised estimate of 1918-19 an income of about 850 lakhs inclusive of assignments from the Government of India. This gives an increase over that year, of about 462 lakhs giving an average increase of about 25½ lakhs per annum.

The expenditures on the other head has risen from 560 lakhs in 1908-09 to 654 in 1918-19 giving an increase of about 94 lakhs inclusive of war drawings on war allowances. Of this about 42½ lakhs is given by the Imperial Government for specific purposes. Thus we have 215½ lakhs reserved for Education and 628 lakhs for Sanitation and 7½ lakhs for other district charges so that practically we have spent about 250 lakhs from our resources. Of this about 42 lakhs goes for Education, about 5 lakhs more for the heads Medical and Sanitation over and above the Imperial grant, about 30 lakhs for Agriculture and Scientific and Miscellaneous departments and about 20 lakhs for Civil Works in charge of Civil officers besides the 30 lakhs recently added towards grants to improve mass communications making a total of 70 lakhs were spent on objects of utility to the people. About eight lakhs over and above the expenditure of 1908-09 was spent on Minor Works and Navigation so that a total of 78 lakhs may be accounted for under that head. But a portion of this amount which is not less than 10 lakhs is non-accounting in nature and cannot be treated as allotted to these heads. It is then to be seen that out of an increased income of 462 lakhs there remains a balance of 173 lakhs which is now being spent under other heads whose full scope of expenditure was settled after a full investigation only in 1910-11, at about 434 lakhs, for we find that the heads referred to above were contributing to the expenditures to the extent of 135 lakhs out of a total of 569 lakhs in 1907-08. This gives an assumed increase of expenditure under these heads of about 43 per cent while Education and Sanitation whose expenditures increased equally with the Government of India, show only an increase of about 14 per cent. I have been indicating that even during the time of the war the expenditures under these heads has not kept up with needs and had been permitted to increase to an objectionable extent. It is further pointed out that the expenditure under these heads is carefully scrutinized before it is accepted as necessary for them. Every account tends to show that they may be with advantage curtailed. The figures for the other provinces particularly the United Provinces showed almost similar figures prove the same. In Land Revenue the expenditures has increased in our province by about 28 per cent, while in the United Provinces it has risen only by 14½ per cent. Under the head Police our expenditure has increased by 45 per cent while in the United Provinces it has risen only 25 per cent. These and other questions that can be observed by an examination of the figures will confirm one that this Government has been quite partial to some heads of expenditure.

THE APRIL 1918.]

(Mr. Sadana Bhat, Mr. Jagat Bhat.)

to consider the question whether they will agree to construct the piers at the base of the Government or the South Kanara District Board will bring the Newco the frontier. The District has been vigorously working at this scheme of extension to the Maitel line above South Kanara and it will be advantageous to both parties if we can promote the Railway Road to come to some agreement or decision with the Mysore District on this question which has long been hanging fire though finally reported on by the Special Engineer Mr. Bhatrao more than two years ago.

"I wish to urge also that somehow the development of the natural resources of South Kanara does not receive due attention at the hands of Government. This is probably due to the fact that in a role there are not many high officers at the capital who have seen considerable service in that district, or who have given any thought to that subject. Our heavy rainfall, all coming to waste, our numerous rivers, waterfalls and backwaters, our extensive but unimproved forests, our vast areas of hillside and waste land at the disposal of Government from an area up to 3,500 feet—I feel that Government may do well to consider all these conditions and work out a scheme for utilizing this waste land, for turning our streams and backwaters to be more useful on matters of communication and for purposes of irrigation of lands now left uncultivated and make the farmers' production of forest products and timber, now valueless on the spot, available on the coast.

"I have very little to say on the budget itself. I congratulate Your Excellency on being able to make an increased provision for education and sanitation and that Your Excellency has been able to effect an extended relief to the poorer elements of Government. We cannot be certain that next year conditions will be better and poorer."

The Hon'ble Yashwantrao Hanumanth Bhat,—"Your Excellency, this is the third budget that this Council is discussing at the end of its three year's course. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the war and the uncertainty about its duration do no longer interfere with our endeavours in such serious affairs of life as budget making. Though war is happily ended, its after-effects will continue to influence the country's finances for a long time to come. The Provincial Government is however saved the necessity of making both ends meet as far as the effects of war are concerned. The only sources of revenue which the local Government share equally with the Imperial Government have not been affected adversely. On the other hand, revenue under land, stamp, excise, income-tax and major irrigation works have gone on steadily growing. There will however be a loss of 10 lakhs in the income-tax receipt on account of the relief given to a large number of people when income is below Rs. 2,000 a year. The Government of India will however make up our shortfall for the loss by a grant from Imperial revenues. The Government of India decrease the provincial receipts of this Province for the consideration shown to persons of small income at the time when the high prices of commodities have made life miserable for this class of people.

"It is not a good omen for the future that the first year after the war should begin with a deficit. There was a surplus of 48.79 lakhs in 1917-18 but the small surplus (3.54) budgeted for last year turned into a small deficit of 4.99. In the current year it is anticipated that the deficit will be as much as 75.55 lakhs. I am glad an attempt has been made to avoid this by curtailing expenditures under such useful heads as education and sanitation. The clearing balance does will be effected which (12,645 lakhs) will still stand as high as it was in 1914-15 when there was a surplus of 12.9 lakhs. We had deficit in the first three war years (1917-18, 1918-19, 1919-20) and 14 lakhs respectively and the clearing balance in the last two of these three years was a little above 110 lakhs. The position is therefore, in spite of the deficit, quite satisfactory for which Your Excellency has our congratulations.

"I do not look upon the growth of extra revenue with satisfaction. This is likely to occur and I hope a day will come when these figures are entirely wiped off our budget estimates. The United States of America have recently set up an example which belies all official governments to follow.

"I have been thanking the Government year after year for their efforts in the past and in anticipation of further efforts in the future on behalf of Mohammedan education, but I feel that I cannot this year consistently with my self-respect give credit to Your Excellency's Government for the utilization of the country's resources in this direction. The Government College for Mohammedans is simply a machine and, all the money to be spent in buildings, equipment and library in order to make it conform to the conditions of education as pointed out and undertaken by the Director of Public Instruction in the last session meeting will be sheer waste considering the fact that within a few furlongs of French Bugh exists the most up-to-date Government institutions of the Provincial College. All that was needed was to admit in the latter college a larger proportion of Muslim students than was hitherto the case. All this money which will run to the tune of some lakhs by the time the college is completed, would have yielded better returns in the production of Muslim graduates if it was partly spent in scholarships and partly in helping the community in running their private educational institutions to a higher status and a better degree of efficiency.

"We had been budgeting a sum for the last two years for a Mohammedan Secondary school in Vellore, but that school has not yet come into existence. I would like to know who is responsible for this delay.

"I am glad provision has been made for a training school for Mohammedan women at Tiruchengudi. I wish Government had adopted my suggestion and budgeted a sum of money for providing suitable buildings for the Government secondary school and the elementary schools that Government maintains for Mohammedans in this city. Still I hope Government will give

[7th April 1919.]

(Mr. Frank Haven)

their attitude to this subject, and perhaps building sites and get building plans made, so that

problem may be made the next year's annual report. I am glad that I have been provided for something to do about for women at Medicine. I am glad that I have been provided for something to do about for women at Medicine. I am glad that I have been provided for something to do about for women at Medicine.

[illegible][illegible]

* Mr. Lucas has submitted to the Government of India proposals for procuring the education of lepers which have been drawn up with the help and approval of the leprosy and the Government's decision concerning the same is anxiously awaited.

"I am all of the opinion that the control of civil supplies has produced a result contrary to the object for which the department was created. Government did not give equal to the question when there was a crying need for action in the matter of regulating civil supplies. To insist on having as the belated department after the need for it was gone and after the war has ended, does not appear to me to be a sound policy. The fact that expenditure in this department is met from Imperial revenue was no doubt the principal reason for the non-official inclusion in this subject.

^a I wanted to mention under the education head that I had wished that the Government had adopted my suggestion and budgeted a sum of money for providing suitable buildings for a Muhammadan secondary school in Georgetown and the elementary school for Muhammadians where the Government are maintaining. I find that some steps will be taken in the matter of providing suitable sites and developing a plan, etc. for these buildings so that at least next year when a suggestion is made for a provision under this head it may not be said that there is no estimate to go into.

At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval.

(Mr. M. Sankarabandhu Rao; Mr. Chakrabarttya Mukherjee.) [THE APRIL 1913]

"Two other proposals which I intended to make relate to the financial position of this Presidency. In this connection I have a complaint to make. We have tried for opportunities in this Council to ventilate our grievances in connection with the scheme of financial decentralisation which has been introduced in the Joint Report, which shows that this province, if these proposals are accepted, ought to contribute a sum of 4.65 lakhs as contribution for the expenditure of the Imperial Government. I gave notice of a resolution, and several Honourable Members similarly gave notice of resolutions, but unfortunately discussion on that matter was not permitted. Perhaps Honourable Members are already aware of the state of things, when, if this scheme is to be accepted, would be the result. The Province of Madras would have to contribute 378 lakhs and the rest of the provinces that will be left to us if this scheme is accepted would be 61 lakhs. The figures given for the other provinces are as follows: Bombay would have a net surplus of 13 lakhs, Bengal 10 lakhs, the United Provinces 35 lakhs, the Punjab 37 lakhs, Orissa 21 lakhs, Bikaner and Cochin 5 lakhs, the Central Provinces 5 lakhs, Assam 3 lakhs. So that the contribution from Madras will be the heaviest, and it is assumed in this distribution that the gross provincial expenditure is 846 lakhs. The point that I would like to press most insistently upon Your Excellency's Government is that we as trustees of the people of this Presidency ought to secure from the Imperial Government a fair and adequate share of the revenue raised in this province for the purpose of provincial expenditure. I contend that this scheme is entirely unjust and altogether inadequate to meet the needs of this province. I am now prepared to say that if this scheme of financial decentralisation is the one that should accompany the scheme of constitutional reforms, I think the result will be that we shall have no chance at the best of the constitutional reforms. Your Excellency, we have only to look at the figures in the Financial Statement.

"I join my Honourable Friends who have preceded me in offering our criticisms to Your Excellency's Government and to the Finance Member for the very simple reason that has been made for expenditure on education, sanitation and all the various services in this Presidency. But after all we have to approve the fact that it is really a deficit budget. Our income is 849 lakhs and our expenditure is 908 lakhs and the deficit is, as the Honourable Member will see, 59 lakhs, I am afraid, Your Excellency, that if the budget had been sent up by any district board, I am sure that the Hon'ble Mr. Krishagopal Acharya would at once have rejected it or at once returned it for amendment so as to balance the ordinary current accounts with the ordinary current expenditures. I recognise at the same time that a portion of this expenditure is due to the large expenditure on war allowances, but nevertheless I contend, Your Excellency, that the financial position of this Presidency will only be bettered when we have adequate resources for the most expenditure in this province.

"Your Excellency in bringing these remarks to a close I should like to add a word or two to what my Honourable Friend Mr. Ramu Arjuna Rao said in support of the claim of the Provincial Service in this province. I need not make any lengthy reference, for the points in connection with these services have been discussed at great length for the last five or six years. The general position is that in 1855 when the Public Service Commission set for the first time the number of officers employed in the Provincial Revenue Service was 61; today it is 128 and about 30 people are employed as acting appointments so that we have about 210 men in the Revenue Service nearly as many as in the Provincial Judicial Service. The number of service appointments which are open to them 350 are four District Judgeships, three Districtships, the post of Secretary to the Revenue Board, one Under-Secretaryship and one Secretaryship under the Government. I do not wish to include in this category of superior appointments, fifteen Sub-Collectorships which are filled for that service. Your Excellency, we do not know what steps the question of recruitment for the public service is likely to take, but I would suggest that in order to remove discontent in the service the only way is to temporarily put some more superior posts in this branch until such time as there are able, by being recruited under new conditions, to take their place as District Judges. I do not think such a course would in any way be injurious to the members of the Indian Civil Service who are now in service. There have been three new districts recently and there have been a number of new appointments added to the Indian Civil Service cadre, and I think Your Excellency's Government will do them justice if some temporary lateral steps are taken in order to remove the discontent which undoubtedly now prevails in that service.

"In bringing my remarks to a close I wish to ventilate what I said last year in making an appeal to the members of Indian Civil Service to make these constitutional reforms a success by co-operating in working out these reforms and placing themselves at the head of the best national forces in this country and drawing out co-operation from all parts of the country in making this great change a reality."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHAKRABARTTYA MUKHERJEE:—Your Excellency, in making a few observations on the budget, as usual, I had to draw particular attention to the very inadequate provision made in the revised estimate for this year with regard to the abnormal agricultural situation and also the very high estimate that has been made for the next year, for I feel that according to the estimate given by the Director of Civil Supplies which in 1912-13 under petty show these were 10 millions and more, in 1913-14 there have been 1 million acres less of cultivated land, so that about one-fourth of the cultivated land under petty has decreased. The provision under revenue, in the revised estimate amounts, according to the reply to my interpellation, under oil cultivation, comes to Rs. 25 lakhs. Under petty alone as against seven lakhs there is a demand of 600 and odd lakhs and about Rs. 25 lakhs are provided for all revenues whereas in petty alone there is a

THE APRIL 1919.] (Mr. Chakrabarti to the Madras.)

decrease in cultivation by one-fourth. Why I wish to draw particular attention to this matter is to show the extremely inadequate provision made under the head of remuneration in the districts which has suffered by the abnormally bad season during the year 1918-19. There is in addition to this fall in the cultivation a fall in the yield of the crop as much so that I particularly wish to place before the Government that the payments under remuneration appear to be extremely low, extremely inadequate and absolutely insufficient to meet even in any degree the actual difficulties of the land-owning public.

"Your Excellency, it seems to me that such abnormal bad years should give occasion to some both to devise certain immediate remedies and to devise standing remedies. I suggested in a resolution of mine that particularly in such abnormal bad years as the last it is better that we do not proceed entirely upon the official estimate of the whole situation, but it would be advisable both in the interest of the State and in the interest of the people to have a committee composed of both official and non-officials to make an inquiry into the situation and to make their own recommendations. But under some pretext or other that resolution has not had a chance of being discussed in the Council, though I am pretty certain that the discussion of it may not have had much by way of practical results. Anyhow I wish to lay before the Council that when the landholders form about 50 per cent of the people of this Presidency some more care ought to be taken of their difficulties and their hardships and some real and sensible provision must be made in the budget estimates to meet particularly some abnormally bad situations as we find ourselves here to face with in the present year.

"The Madras Ryotwari Landholders' Association proposed that there should be a provision of at least 50 lakhs under remuneration. I would certainly go much further. From the figures that I have already quoted, it is not hard to guess even much higher, and the remuneration under remuneration must have been far more substantial if it is to meet in any degree the actual difficulties of the landholding population at the present moment. Even now I do not think that it is too late if only the Government had the will to do so and to go a little further to make some provision in the suffering districts and come to the rescue of the people in a more substantial manner.

"As for the permanent lessons that you may draw from such a bad year as this one, the most important lesson seems to me to be to help particularly in dry districts in the making of more wells by the Government and the existence of more co-operative societies which would ensure both during it also through the means of the co-operative societies which actually would ensure both the position of the Government and the position of the landholders a great deal better from their own aid present, co-operative societies can be developed upon, looking at the fact that they are at present almost entirely under Government supervision and control, to make these people, according to the needs, in a simpler and simpler way to the particular localities than is now being done through the means of local revenue officials. The rest of getting these done will be much less, and the co-operative society in a particular rural tract will have a good idea of the actual character of the man who applies for loans and the Government will have ample security for the money they advance through these societies for the purpose of loans.

"Another point that I wish to draw the particular attention of the Government to is that the area under food-crops is decreasing. That is a matter which in my opinion requires special attention. While the area under paddy has risen to some extent, the area under the other dry food-crops has decreased considerably. It may be that the monsoonal crops are taking the place of these food-crops to some extent, but it appears to me that this is a matter which requires special examination by the Government to arrive at conclusions which would be really satisfactory, particularly in bad years like the one we have had, so that there may not be any substantial fall in the quantity of food-crops in the province. I would even go further and advocate a small duty on the export of non-food-grains if the Government can see their way to agree with the suggestion so that in bad years the public of this province may not have the necessity of depending their supply from other provinces.

"Another matter that I wish to raise the special attention of the Government to is the expense of conveyances and the abnormal cost which is being charged under the name of such repairs. It is often hardly felt to be a very heavy burden upon the villages. During the last eight years I find that the amount that comes under repairs for the time and labour of the staff has more than quadrupled. In 1912-13 it was Rs. 24,000; in 1918-19 the amount budgeted for came to 1,11,500 lakhs. Your Excellency, I think it is a very serious matter and it is being very heavily felt by the public at large. I wish the Government would make a thorough examination of the whole question, and see if this rate which is being constantly kept up year after year cannot be checked and some steps devised so that this amount of trouble and burden to the landholder may not go up as it has done during the last eight years.

"Your Excellency, I hope Your Excellency's Government have in their most careful consideration the question of giving the Secretary of State a report the Kananthi reservoir the particular results that he desired of this year, and the best way to give that is what the effort will be on the bank under the Coawery irrigation if the Kananthi reservoir were to be completed. I find that the Secretary of mine has referred to the Madras Government the question of making a report as to how its efforts will be observed, during this year. I sincerely trust that the Madras Government will, as they have always done, most sincerely try to do their best in the matter of reporting the true state of affairs and the situation of the Coawery irrigation during the last year.

(*Mr. Chidambarama Maheswarer, Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.*) [THE APRIL 1912.]

"Your Excellency, I am glad that an attempt is being made to introduce irrigation panchayats. There is no objection that I want to make before I share my remarks, that is the lesser the number of panchayats in villages are, the better would it be in the interests of the public. If for each aspect of life there should be a different panchayat, there should be an irrigation panchayat, a revenue panchayat, a litigation panchayat—if in that way there should be a number of panchayats it would not work well in the rural parts. What I would suggest is that the number of panchayats should be as few as possible in these rural areas and let the different Authorities then different powers so that there would be a few bodies invested with different sets of powers. That in my opinion would work well in these rural areas. With these few remarks I earnestly trust Your Excellency's Government would attempt to do their best in the matter of giving relief to the hard holding public, particularly in such an abnormally bad season as we have seen in the last year."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, three years ago in this hall we had a series of speeches from non-official members which were characterized by Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar in his reply as a gloomy foreboding, characteristic of all bodies on the eve of dissolution. The gloomy foreboding referred to matters which have again been dealt with in the records of the Hon'ble the Rajs of Mysore and the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar has just now. That is the very little extent to which the co-operation between the officials and non-officials in this Council seemed to go and the doubtful utility of any efforts being made in this direction. Honorable Members are either another deplored the great slaughter, the perpetual slaughter of non-official resolutions however constructive they might be and the heavy ghost-like sin of the official block which leaves no chance for these resolutions to survive. The question now is these three forebodings have justified or has the answer given by Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar been justified? He hoped that things were getting on for the better and that there was very little justification for these forebodings. I am afraid, Your Excellency, that from my experience of these three years it is impossible to say that our forebodings have been without justification. I admit that what was then said could justly be repeated and has been justly repeated now. It may be pointed out that in a few instances something like an advance has been made or promised. For instance in the all-important matter as to the part which the non-officials take in dealing with the budget it may be pointed out that an advance has been made. Non-official members were consulted this year at an earlier stage than on former occasions and they have greater chance of moulding the shape of the financial statement and the budget to a greater extent than in previous years. But that is all in appearance. When we look at the way in which resolutions were treated at the last meeting and compare it with the way in which they were treated previously, I think it would require a strong microscope to discover any difference. I think there may be an apparent difference of treatment but the result is the same. You say change the form of the institution but if the spirit that inhabits it is the same the result is, the working of the particular institution would still remain the same. That seems to be the state of things as regards this institution. I shall only express again the hope that soon there may be some for a real and substantial change both in the spirit and the form in the nature of our work."

"I shall now go on to consider other matters. Taking up the budget, the first thing that comes to my mind is about the totals shown there. I join my voice with that of the Honorable Members who have pointed out and pointed out that the totals available for expenditure in this province are too small when compared with what is justice and equity we should have. We wish to strengthen the hands of Your Excellency's Government in again pointing forward the demand that the Madras Presidency should not be added upon to bear such an unequal and heavy share of the burden of Indian administration and more of the resources need to be provided should be left to be utilized for the numerous needs of the public of the Province. I know that some justifications have been attempted. For instance in the Montagu-Elphinstone report the justification is put forward that the matter is historical, it has been there all along. I consider that a historical explanation really means no explanation. For instance, it could have been very well said in defence of the 1870-71 savings which the Act of 1882 did away with in the United Kingdom that they were historically justified. Historical justification means a statement of fact, which may mean the statement of a promise. Your Excellency's Government has the strong and united support of the representatives of the public in this Council and also the unanimous voice of the public in this Presidency in this matter."

"I shall proceed to take up the head of Excess and after just a few remarks on it. We spoke from the budget that there is an increase in the consumption of country spirits and it is also pointed out that there is an increase in the consumption of kiddy. This is disadvantageous with the considerable advance made in the United States of America. In the budget however we do not find any serious expression of regret at this increased consumption. High wages and other facts are mentioned as if this is a fact which can be passed by with indifference. I really think that what goes on in the West has to be looked at for the purpose of deriving enlightenment here. The day has long gone by when the Government could take that a few habits, generally Britishness, in their sublimity to drink would, if placed in charge of the excess policy, create prisoners discontent to the drinking classes and therefore any reform on the lines of total prohibition would arouse of bigotry is a statement. Those days are gone. In America which cannot be accused of Hinduism or any caste prejudice against drink, we find that the total prohibition policy has gone on purely on economic grounds and on the ground of the greatest good of the greatest number. I think that Your Excellency's Government will, even at the risk of being some of these valuable habits or even some of the revenues that we are in the

THE ARUN 1912.]

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

budget under the head 'forest', seriously undertake a revision of policy in this matter subject to what the Government of India may like to say until our financial emergency is established. I hope that a departure in this direction will be long be embarked on by Your Excellency's Government.

"I shall proceed to the head of forests. Under the head of forests I notice there is some increase of expenditure on additional temporary staff, and that leads me to the other question, namely, as to what extent benefit this forest department is rendering to the public. It may be remembered that when the Forest Committee's report was published, it was hailed with enthusiasm by the public as heralding the dawn of a new era and the Government realised the extent of oppression and dissatisfaction existing in the villages which came in close contact with the forest administration. Forest panchayats were being looked for and just when a few were started, the public welcomed them with great joy. But even then not only do we find that the progress of the forest panchayats has been slow but some unfortunate gentlemen have been made in the hall which seemed to suggest that the Government did not endorse the views of the Forest Committee and possibly the Government would go back upon the policy enunciated by the Forest Committee. That statement was a statement made by some members of the Government that the picture of extortion and oppression by forest administrators was contained in that Committee's report. I can give my personal testimony to the fact that it is certainly not overdone and if any Honorable Member would like to have this verified, I would ask him to follow the worthy example of Mr. Nanna, and go with me, and he would see widespread prevalence of oppression and corruption. I wish to point out that more of these forest panchayats are wanted, and it is necessary to increase their number. You can try and have special officers. The district forest officers not having even time, the Government should not hesitate to go in for an additional staff and they will have the hearty support of the Honorable Members of this Council."

"I come next to the police. I notice that there has been a steady increase of expenditure. I notice also that the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson said yesterday that more police stations were wanted and he asked, 'you complain of the expenditure on the police but you are the gentlemen who want more police stations.' My answer to that is brief. One is by no means contradictory of the other. You can have more police stations and yet not increase the total expenditure, because it may be possible to cut down the expenditure in other directions. That is very largely the opinion of one official, that the expenditure at the top has been increased in a manner not warranted by public opinion or sound principles of police administration and that the expenditure in the lower ranks of the department is not increased in the way in which the public would like it to be increased. There is already an over-allocation. In any case this Council has rejected the proposal for increasing the number of police stations. What I say is in spite of the fact that there are not as many police stations as are wanted we find an increase in the expenditure. What is the justification? Can it be said that the police are creating too much trouble and cannot be managed without such an amount of expenditure? Let us enquire for instance Bengal with the Presidency. The expenditure in both the provinces is the same. Yet it cannot be said that the police in Bengal have only the same work as they have done. On the other hand I may point out that in this Presidency we had a remarkable illustration of the extent to which the people are prepared to co-operate with the Government and render such assistance to the police as may be necessary. For instance, yesterday, the ever-memorable Satyagraha day, we had over one lakh of people marching on, were after wards, a whole lot of them marching towards the Triplicane bank. There was not a single police constable there and the people on account of the feeling about the Rowlett legislation were fasting, and all the conditions were unfavourable to the maintenance of law and order, and yet we did not even see solitary instances of throwing brick bats. What does it prove? It proves most emphatically that in this Presidency we have an extent of co-operation and assistance which is totally unlike what you have in Bengal, and which warrants the reduction of the expenditure and does not warrant this steady increase in police expenditure. I think I may fairly be assumed that the one-officials who have been crying out loudness in the police expenditure have a solid foundation for their resolution. I do not know what exactly will be the reply by the Honorable Member on behalf of the Government, but I wish to point out that there is at present, peacefully and on increasing numbers not only on the part of the Indian but also of the people of their responsibility and vast numbers of people are showing their ardent desire for the future privileges to be entrusted to them and to take their share in the self-government that has been long promised and that has been long due. Therefore the expenditure on police will, I hope, be reduced."

"I must thank the Government for accepting my resolution about co-operation. The whole movement was started in order to meet the depressing effect of poverty in the land. The effect of poverty was indeed in the recent years and also in the current year when famine conditions have been prevalent in so many areas and have resulted in a reachably acute situation. The people had that the police are worse than previous because prices and so many families which were thought of begging have been reduced to beggary. Yet we find the fringe of this evil has not been touched by the co-operation movement. The object of the co-operation movement was to amaze this. No doubt during the last fifteen years we have had about 3,000 societies, but what is this 3,000 societies amidst the 60,000 villages we have? To touch even the fringe of this evil we must have one society for each village or at least two villages. Let us take the rate of progress. During the last fifteen years we have had 3,000 societies. At this rate we will take several generations before we touch the fringe of this evil. Are we to contemplate this

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, Mr. Krishna Rao) [7th April 1919.]

with any sense of self-complacency? Certainly the resolutions put forward yesterday has come some success. Therefore I think Honorable Members are fully entitled to look forward to Your Excellency's Government taking as early action as possible on that accepted resolution and trying to fill the Presidency with a large number of societies. What I mean is this. Formerly the Assistant Registrars made it a very important part of their work to start new societies. Nowadays the starting of societies is the last portion of the work they think of. There is practical discouragement and they do not care for it. There is some action in considering the foundation before proceeding faster but I hope that the officers will disappear and I hope they will realize that they have not touched even the fringe of the evil and the Assistant Registrars must be so brisk now as they were years ago in starting new societies and not only in taking care that those which have been started are properly looked after.

"I shall close with a word on education. Honorable Members who preceded me have talked about free compulsory education. I believe that the Government must be realizing that this hour is drawing nigh when as Government which claims to be a civilized Government we are neglect the provision of free compulsory education. With the increased freedom we are introducing everywhere, free and compulsory education is absolutely necessary and for the progress for industrial development which Your Excellency's Government have put forward, free compulsory education is equally necessary. With reference to this I wish only to point out that on a previous occasion we had to refer to the deplorable delay in taking steps in this direction. I think the Government have gone still on this subject. I do not know in what state it is. It is the desire of Honorable Members here that the Government should see their way to hurry up the execution of the Government of India by remedying and see that the Bill is pushed forward which will enable large leading places like Madras, Madras or Salem to start a scheme in the course of twelve months. Certainly it would not be considered reasonable and although there is no provision in the budget for any step being taken, I hope that the Government realize the importance of it and if they do so, the non-official members will give them all support."

"One more word about Panchayat education. Your Excellency may remember that on a previous occasion we had a resolution that free boarding schools may be started for the benefit of the depressed classes. The Government were laboring under a difficulty which appeared to be imaginary; that is, some where the depressed classes. I believe it is not necessary to repeat the arguments. The public has discussed the matter thoroughly. In the case of the Panchayats there is no difficulty in knowing who they are, and if the Government start institutions at an early date to give relief to those classes by starting free boarding schools they would be doing what the public is variously looking forward to. The Hon'ble the Raja of Pithapuram and I do not know whether it is necessary to say that the Provincial Government or the public are averse, but it appears to me that there is a serious slay in the wheel of political development when we keep a large class of people jammed in the dark depths of ignorance and I am quite sure that what the Hon'ble the Raja of Pithapuram wants was that the serious obstacle to the development of the country must be removed by the Government and the people also should co-operate by taking steps in that direction. We are looking forward to the Government co-operating in this matter. Your Excellency has only to look to our proceedings to find that the non-official members are practically unanimous getting forward a claim on behalf of the Panchayats for the sake of general progress. I hope Your Excellency's Government will find it possible to further this great national object and Your Excellency's Government will have the support not only of the Council—I think the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar is hardly right in supposing that it is a settled fact that the Council is going to expire to-day—but also of its members. Your Excellency's Government may rest assured of the solid support of non-officials in any steps for helping the Panchayat classes."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. Krishna Rao:—"Your Excellency, while I fully appreciate the care and skill with which the budget has been prepared and the willingness and the earnestness with which increased provision has been made for education, I do not consider it necessary to offer any special congratulations as the budget which has now been placed before us. I shall make a few remarks on the financial conditions of the province with the full hope and belief that on that subject there will not be any disagreement between the Government and the people and that both will do their best to improve the condition of this province. Your Excellency has been associated with the administration of this Presidency in various departments from the 28th December 1904, when Your Excellency landed in India, and during the last 14 or 15 years the experience gained about the work of the various departments and about the condition of the province must enable us to hope that before Your Excellency hands over charge of the united office of Governor of the province and later on of the office of Finance Minister of the province, some definite steps will be taken to place the material condition of this province on a more satisfactory basis than it is at present. I shall refer to a few facts which will satisfactorily show that there has not been such improvement in the material condition as there could have been and that the economic condition of the agriculturists is far from satisfactory."

"I shall first refer to the figures relating to land revenue, which will clearly show that more land revenue is being realized in this province than in any other major province in India. It will be found that according to the budget for 1918-19 the land revenue in this Presidency is 717-50 lakhs, in Bombay it is 553-4 lakhs, in Bengal 282-4, in the United Provinces 207-72. Whether we judge of the land revenue with reference to the extent of the annual area or with

Tues. April, 1919.]

(Mr. Krishna Rao.)

reference to the extent of the collected areas each province or with reference to the population, it is quite clear that the incidence of land revenue is much higher here than in the case of other provinces, more Bombay where also it is fairly high.

Having as has referred to the figures relating to land revenue, I am now tempted to refer to the figures of the Registration department, because they have a bearing mostly upon the condition of the people of the agricultural classes. The figures of the Registration department have some bearing on the material condition of the people because it largely represents transactions by which transfers of land are effected and also transactions by which houses are constructed on the security of property. It will be found that so far as the income from the Registration department is concerned, it is not so high in this province then in any other province in India. It will be found that according to the budget for 1918-20 as far as Madras is concerned it is 27.46 lakhs, in Bombay it is 11.50 or less than half of Madras, in Bengal it is 25.04, in the United Provinces 7.55. I refer to these figures because they give us an indication of the material conditions of the people of this province as also the extent of indebtedness which may exist as far as this province is concerned.

Having referred the Council to certain figures affecting chiefly land, it will be necessary for me to point out that there has not been very much scope for the development of commerce and industries and trade in various directions; and if there are any figures which by comprehensive study would enable us to substantiate the condition of this province in that respect, it is the figures relating to incomes. How do we stand as far as that is concerned? It will be found so far as the income profile duty levied according to the budget for 1918-20 is concerned, that in Madras it is 25 lakhs, whereas in Bombay they have budgeted for 425 lakhs in the place of 25 in Madras; Bengal 600 lakhs, the United Provinces 25, just the same as here. Were we consider the figures for the expenditure it will be found that the difference is appalling—

	LAKHS.
Madras	25.50
Bombay	62.75
Bengal	10.00
The United Provinces	32.75

Even as far as the ordinary income-tax is concerned the figures are as follows:—

	LAKHS.
Madras	77.90
Bombay	244.00
Bengal	277.50

What do these figures show? Do they not show that much more is realized from the land in this province than in other provinces and that it has not been possible to realize income from other sources to any appreciable extent? Will it not show that there has not been sufficient scope for the development of this province in the matter of trade and industry and other directions which will bring in additional income-tax and that we have been compelled to resort for the bulk of our revenue to land, though it is our duty to improve trade and commerce and improve the condition of this province in other respects? It is at the same time our duty to consider and see whether we have not been realizing more in the shape of land revenue than we ought to. May I, in this connection, remind the Council that attempts made during the last five or six years to mitigate the rigor and harshness of the land revenue demand have been wholly unsuccessful. Resolutions were moved suggesting remission of assessment when the total culture of crop was less than one-third of the normal crop. Resolutions were moved suggesting that there should be a remission where a portion of the field has not been subdivided. Resolutions were moved suggesting acquiescence as to the working of the rules of remission of assessment. What has been the result? The result has uniformly been that the Government, naturally afraid that the acceptance of these resolutions even in a modified form might reduce the land revenue, opposed the resolutions and they were rejected. Again let us consider the various attempts that were made in connection with the progress of the presentation of various districts in the presidency. The same results attended resolutions in that direction. Again we tried to induce the Government to have an income inquiry into the condition of the agriculturists in certain typical villages in this presidency. In April last year a resolution was accepted by this Council, but they have not yet carried out an investigation.

I am mentioning these things to show that while it is certain that so far as this presidency is concerned, much more is realized from land than other provinces and while it is certain that we have not been able to get income from various other sources owing to trade and commerce not flourishing here to the same extent as in Bombay or Bengal, we have not succeeded in inducing the Government to adopt a more liberal attitude in dealing with the assessment of land revenue.

I would next point out that apart from the fact that we have found it necessary to realize from the land much more than probably the land can bear, we have not been fortunate enough in getting an adequate share from the Imperial revenues for various useful purposes. It is a matter for extreme regret that in the distribution of Imperial grants for railways or for productive irrigation works or for protective irrigation works, the allotment made so far as this province is concerned is much less than what it should have been. It will be found that for the year 1918-20 according to the budget presented to the Imperial Legislative Council in March last out of a total sum of 2,388.67 lakhs for State railways and for open lines the allotment which has been made so far as this province is concerned amounts only to 121.77 lakhs. Similarly

(Mr. Krishna Rao.)

[17th April 1916.]

In the case of construction of dams, there has been provided 78.22 lakhs, but it has not been found necessary to provide anything so far as the Irrigation Department is concerned. I do not wish within the limited time at my disposal to refer to the discussion here which representations were made to the Government of India for taking various lines suggested as the Imperial programme; but the result has been remarkably disappointing. Now turning our attention to the Irrigation Department, out of a total sum of 4 lakhs provided for 1915-16, the total allotment made as far as this presidency is concerned is 2 lakhs only for the Gadavari and Kogga dams systems and a sum of 2 lakhs for some other projects. It is clear therefore that a provision of about 4 lakhs out of a total allotment of 25 lakhs for a major provision for Madras where there are numerous schemes which may be taken up is certainly an unsatisfactory feature of the budget. I shall now turn my attention to the protective irrigation works which are carried on under the Imperial grant. Fifty-three lakhs are allotted for the whole of India and the share of Madras is only 1.41. These figures will show that while the material conditions seem to be satisfactory as it should be said, while we feel it necessary to get more from the Government, it is not, even in the matter of Imperial grants we have not been fortunate in getting as much as we ought to.

The next point I want naturally deal upon is the large provision in the revenue we contribute to the Imperial exchequer. It has become proverbial that owing to the policy adopted by the Madras Government in accumulating surplus balances, the Government of India thought that Madras was in a flourishing condition and when the previous financial settlement of Madras was made, it placed us in a very undesirable position with the result that we now contribute to the Imperial Government a larger share than other provinces. It will be found that when the scheme was introduced in the provincial scheme along the for Madras 1915, the member from Madras protested as loudly as he could against the ungenerous treatment accorded to Madras and even asked if the Government of India was going to put a provision as extravagant and made by taking advantage of the accumulated balances of the Madras Government which was due to the careful and economy working of the Madras Government. We have been anxiously expecting that a time would come when we would arrive at a better state of things. Nevertheless we were merely told that after the war was over we would make out a case for a revision of the settlement. We were told that proposals for the adjustment of the financial relations between the Imperial and the Provincial Governments were under consideration. It is exceedingly disappointing that the proposals formulated in the scheme of Constitutional reforms promulgated by responsible statesmen have placed Madras in a disadvantageous position. They suggest that the gross provincial revenues estimated as the highest estimate for 1917-18 should be taken as a basis, that the gross provincial expenditure at all be deducted and that the province should contribute 37 per cent of the balance. The method of calculation is very disadvantageous and not favorable to Madras and how do these suggested authorities justify it? This is what they say:—

"We recognize, of course, that the objection will be taken that such provisions even under this plan will bear a very much heavier proportion of the cost of the Indian Government than when Madras and the United Provinces will be paying 17.4 per cent and 14.1 per cent of their respective revenues to the Government of India, while Bengal and Madras are paying only 10.1 per cent and 9.6 per cent, respectively. Our answer is that this objection is one that applies to almost all provinces, and it is not one that we can do anything to remove."

To a Bachelor, say I paid me that it would have to be a far more reasonable, just and equitable if these financial authorities had this to lose the proportion to the gross revenues of the province. Not only that we should have been any provision for any province in developing the numerous and numerous; for otherwise a province would think of protesting to the Government with the hope that it would be placed in a better position. We have been striving for financial provincial autonomy. We have been striving for financial independence so far as the local Government is concerned. If the financial independence is accepted by the Government of India, and if the proportion is based not upon the gross revenues but upon the gross surplus, I venture to suggest that it would be an unfavorable principle to introduce. It is the duty of this Council, not only of this Council but of this Government, to make a very energetic protest and a very strong protest against this money expenditure and unfair payment which has been proposed as far as this presidency is concerned. I have not the slightest doubt that if there is any matter on which we are agreed, it is this.

Connected with this, I am inclined to think that we must keep a watchful eye over the expenditure in this province. With the accumulation of time and the development of work in the various departments, it has become necessary not only to increase the staff and to open new openings and new activities but also to lack of increasing the salaries and allowances in various departments. On the whole, tendency to go through the various lists will be struck by the increase in which the expenditure has been increased in the cost of administration so far as the higher offices are concerned, whereas very little or no attention is paid to those lower down in the service. I have mentioned it in various previous occasions, and I venture to repeat it again. I am anxious to repeat it because a press communication was published in the papers yesterday stating that in the previous budget of the Public Service Commission was recommended that we should be the Government of India to the Secretary of State. We are all aware that even the recommendation of the Public Service Commission would add to the expenditure by 80 lakhs as nearly 1 crore by some process of calculation. Not being satisfied with that, the Government of India has further suggested a further increase of expenditure. Your Excellency's Government are aware that India is generally and some officials in various places, were struck by the increasing cost of the proposals made by the Public Service Commission and

THE APRIL 1949.]

(Mr. Krishna Rao, the President).

the proposals were made from various quarters. One would be struck at the manner in which they would like to go further in the manner of dry and wetlands. They go further than the Public Service Commission in paragraph 319 and 320. I would therefore place for the consideration of the Government whether it is not now time for the proposals being considered or modified as possible with the object of keeping the expenditure within reasonable limits. Nobody suggests that the expenditure ought not to be increased whenever it is absolutely necessary and wherever it is of a profitable character. But when there are very costly schemes for increasing the staff of the administration, I would suggest that you must keep a very careful and watchful eye over the work of the various departments to see whether it is necessary to have this increase in the higher grades and whether it is not possible to do anything in the lower grades. What will the world think when, while we have provided about 37 lakhs for giving war allowances to various officers, we have not been able to accept the modest resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Sadana about advancing war allowances to village officials? I do not know who Mr. Bhaskar Friend Mr. Rao has having given notice of a resolution to give travelling allowances to village officials thought it necessary to drop it. We have been able to do bare justice to the case of persons who are drawing small salaries, but still we are before our eyes proposals which would increase the cost of the administration by 50 to 100 lakhs. Therefore it is the imperative duty of the Government to examine the proposals when they are received from the Government of India and see what reports there may be submitted, though nobody expects that wherever it is possible there should be an increase.

"I am particularly tempted to make these remarks, Your Excellency, for one or two reasons, because I think that when we are not at the end of the war our other considerations might prevail. Your Excellency, in the course of a few months, might lead out the charge of the Finance Department, and Your Hon. House might not have much regard either to the possible objections of the Government of India or the same objections of the members of the Indian Council. The only standard time, which I appeal to Your Excellency's Government to look at it is when it is in the interests of the country and whether the country can bear any additional pressure on the cost of the administration. That is the only standpoint from which I want Your Excellency's Government to look at this question. Your Excellency will be in charge of the Finance Department for sometime to come; and if, from the conservative position in the past, the proposals of the Public Service Commission are to be considered in the case of these three proposals should be not used or revised in any way of sensible adjustment or modification of the Government of India or the members of the Indian Council. That is my only request. What is why I have attempted to utter these remarks because Your Excellency's House of Ministers is coming to a close, and before notice being taken of it, there is absolutely no necessity for the consideration of others having any part to play in the consideration of this question. On this point I feel I must stop my duty to place this aspect before the Council."

"There are some who would like to be considered to make an attempt, because if the proposal of one or two of us is of any real value to the people, if there are really to place the people as a better footing than that of any other point on which we should concentrate our vision is to improve the financial and national condition of the country. Suppose the financial condition is not improved and suppose we get the dissolution of responsibility to the Indian Minister, what will be the result? It is absolutely nothing. The whole basis of the system of revenue would be lost, and the result of the system in all its various forms of complete independence of nature would be lost. I therefore consider it necessary that on these matters we say different of special laws, the Government and the people on this important matter we should be our best to further the cause of the Presidency in all possible directions."

"There are two other matters on which I wish to trouble the Council. On the question of mass education several of our Hon'ble Members have addressed the Council. I wish to point out that notwithstanding the progress made effected we have a very wide field to cover in the matter of mass education or primary education. Even in 1947-48 we had about 175 villages with a population of 1,001, 1,002 villages with a population of between 2,000 and 1,000; 400 villages with a population of between 5,000 and 1,000; 1,000 villages with a population of between 10,000 and 50,000; and 10,000 villages with more than 100,000 people with schools. On the whole 24,170 villages are still unprovided with schools. In the matter of literacy we find that we have still to bring into the schools about 67 per cent of boys of school-going age. I only mention it to show that notwithstanding the progress which I must say has been made during the last seven or eight years, still there is a wide field to cover in the matter of imparting the mass education."

His Excellency the Governor:—"I must ask the Hon'ble Member to be as brief as he can. He has already taken 20 minutes."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KARNATAK:—"I shall wind up in two or three minutes. If we are to have any further expansion of primary education, the State has some work to do. It is only open to us at introducing compulsory primary education. That has been referred to by other members and I need not debate the Council on it."

"The only question on which I wished to make a remark is as regards medical relief because I know Your Excellency has been having considerable interest in it. Your Excellency has been doing as much as can be done in the matter of providing additional medical aid in the Presidency and has been fairly liberal in the matter of making grants. But now I point out that we expect Your Excellency to go to the hearts of the people to a further extent by giving an appointment to the Intelligence and as of order of Your Excellency has been very liberal in affecting facilities for opening additional hospitals and for making provision for additional

[1 APRIL 1919.]

(Mr. Lathbury; Mr. Wood.)

various local bodies which are going to carry out the wishes of the Government which have been already expressed in the Government order on this subject of the medical inspection of boys in schools and colleges.

"I may now turn, Sir, to the subject of grants-in-aid. The Honourable Member who represents our University has already appreciated the meaning of the figures under grants-in-aid as compared with the figures under 'Government schools—General,' and, he quoted that the provision for grants-in-aid was 43.18 lakhs, and under 'Government schools—General' it was 49.67 lakhs. I should just like to invite his attention to the fact that under 'Government schools—General' are included institutions which are under public management, that is, not only schools under Government management but also schools under municipal management and the management of local boards. As a matter of fact out of this total of 43.67 lakhs, the amount which is allocated for 'Government schools—Primary' is 3.67 lakhs and the balance of 40 lakhs is money distributed to local boards and municipalities for the maintenance of these schools. The increase under grants-in-aid has been very considerable. It has increased from 32.45 lakhs in the accounts for 1917-18 to 39.74 lakhs in last year's budget and in the current year to 43.18 lakhs. There has been an increase of 10 lakhs in three years under the head grants-in-aid, which is a very large increase, and I hope it will meet the wishes of the managers of institutions which are maintained under the grants-in-aid system.

"There are two more points that I might mention. The first is in connection with University education for which I laid in provision. The Honourable Member for the University desired a further provision to be made in future years. I do not think that he is aware that the University has at present already at its disposal 6.25 lakhs for building purposes which includes this I laid. This is the accumulated balance of the grants of various years which have not yet been spent and which are still available to the University. If the estimates for the buildings are increased beyond the estimate of the University, the question will be reconsidered, but at present I do not think the University has any urgent need for an additional addition for building purposes.

"Similarly with regard to the expenditure of scientific and economic work in the University. The University has decided that it can afford to pay for its University professor out of its own funds and the case of any further expenditure can still be considered when it has been decided by the University to launch out upon this further expenditure.

"Finally, Sir, there has been a desire shown for the attachment of technical and agricultural departments to elementary schools. That raises a very wide question. It raises a question which has been discussed to some extent in the report of the Industrial Commission and it raises a question as to how far there should be overlapping of ordinary elementary education with vocational training and then further overlapping to the extension of ordinary elementary education in favour of purely industrial training. At this stage of the budget I cannot cover into that general question, but I may say that this department is always holding a sympathetic hand to any measure of vocational training so far as it is possible to introduce it in elementary schools in order that the people may not have to be sent who have received some practical training."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. Wood:—"Your Excellency, I have only a few words to say in answer to the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Venkateswari Raja and the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar on the question of total prohibition in this Presidency. We have before us considerable steps in this direction of enforcing temperance in the way of reducing shops. In the past two years I may bring to the notice of the Council that the number of rum shops has been reduced from 16,000 to 4,500 since 1905; and the number of toddy shops has been reduced from 37,000 to 11,000. The decrease in both has been 25 per cent per cent. It is possible that we have reached in many places the limits beyond which further reduction of shops is not safe. It must be remembered that some ten or twelve years ago the number of shops then in existence in the districts was based on the number that was required and a further reduction from 5 to 10 per cent was also allowed to Collectors as the limit beyond which they should not reduce. Then the members of the preventive staff to check illicit distillation and illicit toddy drinking were fixed, based upon the number of shops then existing and the areas which the preventive staff could superintend. Now the number of shops having decreased since then by 65 per cent, the preventive staff has got a far larger area to control than was intended at the time of formation, and in places there are dangerous signs that illicit distillation and illicit drinking is increasing beyond what we can control. Every step that you take towards further prohibition is a step in the direction of uncontrolled drinking which brings far more evil in its train than dealing within controlled limits. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar referred to the example of the United States in introducing total prohibition, and he might also have alluded to the case of Russia which in the beginning of the war introduced total prohibition. We have seen the results in Russia, and although one cannot say that it was entirely due to total prohibition, I do not think there can be any question that what has happened there supports what has been said by the Liquor Control Board in England, that the prohibition of drink to the masses is a very fair and it always results in extreme dissatisfaction and also in bodily discomfort. It is all very well for members who do their work in their study or office, who are engaged in mental work and not manual work, to say that drink is a vice. If any of them were ever engaged in manual work in the fields, then I have no doubt that opinion will very soon change. I may mention that the Liquor Control Board at Home have issued several interesting publications and is one of them they point out that to prevent drunkenness and illicit practices it is necessary to have a steady supply of drink to the workers. They find that when drink becomes

(Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao; / [THE APRIL 1929.
the President; Mr. Davidson.]

point out that the department is now really making them. The Honourable Member must be aware that the Industries Commission have reported and the Government of India have taken that report into consideration and that report is now referred to all local Governments for their remarks. So far as we are concerned, we are considering the matter and we will send up our report soon. I have reasons to believe that the Government of India are very anxious to your final views on the report of the Commission soon. Whatever we do in Madras will depend not very much on what I may be desirous for calling the sweet history of the subject, as in what we did in 1927 or 1912, but will depend upon the policy laid down by the Government of India on the report of the Industries Commission. The report is a detailed document and covers the whole ground of industrial and technical education and decides the Government of India will issue a proclamation soon, after which we shall know where we stand. The Council may take it down as that the Madras Government will certainly not lag behind in giving effect to the policy as finally laid down for us by the Government of India after considering what the Industries Commission have said."

The Hon'ble Elvira Sankar M. Sankaranarayanan Rao:—"May I venture to suggest with reference to the remarks about the depressed classes that the order placing Mr. Phillips as agent duty may be published?"

His Excellency the President:—"That will be published."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson:—"Your Excellency, I propose in the few remarks that I am going to make today to deal with the Judicial Department. As to the permanent mode on the delay in taking action to improve the prospect and pay of the judicial officers, I think, Sir, there has been some misconception. I have referred to the delay on the subject which took place about two years ago on the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Raaga Acharyar and particularly to the answer given by the late Mr. Gillman. I think that was the occasion on which Mr. Gillman offered an expression of regret for the delay up to that date, in which the Hon'ble the Raja of Mysore was referring. I should like to quote his exact words. There were two questions in issue. One was the re-distribution of the emoluments in the Presidency and the other was the re-organization of the scale of pay. The re-distribution of grades and the transfer of courts from a temporary to a permanent basis are matters which arose out of Mr. Phillips' report. The question of the re-organization of the scale of pay originated in certain memoranda submitted to the High Court and passed on by the High Court to the Government. What Mr. Gillman said was—"The main difficulty under which the members of this service labour may be said to be due to the number of temporary courts in the Presidency. It is originally very important that these courts should be made permanent as soon as possible, and that there should be consequential regrading of the officers in the department. I am prepared to state for the information of the Council that the Government will undertake this matter at once—the question of making the temporary courts permanent and making recommendations about the consequential regrading." That undertaking has been carried out, so far as it is within the province of Your Excellency's Government. A recommendation was made to the Government of India last year; the action of the Government of India and the Secretary of State thereon are awaited. I thought that point has been sufficiently brought out in the discussion which took place on the Financial Statement meeting on the 5th of February. In answer to a question by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Acharyar I pointed out that the number of permanent courts and the regrading were still under correspondence with the higher authorities. All that I need say now is that the Local Government have proposed to make permanent a certain number of courts, and to regrade the officers on the lines which I then explained in detail. There is a lump provision of Rs. 10 lakhs for that in the budget for 1929-1930, and does not relate to any revision of the scale of pay. It has been suggested by one Honourable Member that there has been much shilly-shallying and another member said we have had enough of red tape and rattles and surely the Government have had time to make up their minds. It is not that they have not had time to make up their minds but that the Government have deliberately refused to make any revision of the scale of pay for the immediate reason that it is wrapped up with the proposals of the Public Service Commission. Until the proposals of that body together with the provincial recommendations of the Government of India, Madras reach the Government, it would be clearly a waste of time to attempt to work out any revised scale of pay. I am telling the Council nothing new, because in the very speech of Mr. Gillman which I have quoted, dealing with the issue of the revision of pay he said, "we are anxious to await the result of the inquiries of the Public Service Commission. We think that the commission is likely to make proposals for throwing open additional appointments of District and Sessions Judges to the members of the Provincial Service and on kindred matters. These recommendations are likely to have a material effect on the proposals of the higher grades of Subordinate Judges. We want to say that immediate action was undesirable, and pointed out that as early as possible the Government would take a further step in dealing with that question. It only becomes possible to take it up during the last few weeks. The Government of India, after receiving the Public Service Commission's recommendations, laid down a definite procedure in regard to them and laid down their intention of appointing any permanent conclusions before considering the Local Governments on these questions; they have also been issuing letters and instructions both in regard to the general recommendations and in regard to particular departments. The letter of reference relating to the Provincial Judicial Service was only received in the end of February and we are at present awaiting the results of the consideration which the High Court is giving to these proposals. I think that is all I have to say about the provincial judiciary."

THE ANNA 1913.]

(Mr. Davidson ; Mr. Chidambarama Mudaliyar ;
the President.)

"The next department to which I propose to refer briefly is the Forest Department. In the first place I should like, Sir, to say that the Government are fully alive to the importance of developing the resources of the forests of this Presidency. That aspect of the case has been brought out in the latest administrative report and also in the course of the discussion which took place in this Council in February last when I made a special statement on the subject of the surplus yielded by the department in order to explain certain alterations which had occurred to the Hon'ble Mr. Rameswari Mudaliyar. I then quoted from the administrative report a passage emphasising the fact that after the war an increase in expenditure and a temporary decrease of revenue must be anticipated as considerable capital outlay would be necessary to develop the forests. Some provision for such capital outlay is included in the budget of 1913-14. Perhaps it may have a special bearing on the question of the development of the Forest Department to make mention of the fact that before long the newly appointed Chief Conservator will take up his post. The officer-designate is Mr. Cox. He is a gentleman who is fully alive to the same-sided side of forest management and the Council may rely upon him to keep the possibility of development always in the forefront. I may add that during the past two or three months I have had the advantage of consulting the Inspector-General of Forests, Mr. Hart, who passed through Madras on several occasions and who has recently made an inspection of important forest areas which I hope will bear fruit. I am sure his inspection notes will be very helpful in the direction of development.

"One Honourable Member—I think it was the Hon'ble Mr. Sirs Rao—said that the question of the extraction of sandal-wood oil has not been seriously taken up, and another also commented on the possibility of development in that direction. The Forest Department is fully alive to the advantages of developing the sandal-wood industry. A reference in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the latest Administrative Report published by the Board will bring out the fact that working plans already exist for some of our chief sandal-wood areas and that during the last year a special working-plan was sanctioned for Balam and special expenditures was incurred on sandal-wood gardens and subterranean quarters in the Javadi Hills which is the principal sandal-wood area while an important road leading from Kumbakonam in that area was opened soon after the close of the year. I merely mention this to show that the Forest Department is alive to the development of sandal-wood. It is not the case that the matter has not been taken seriously on hand. There was one particular item which came before me just after my assumption of this office in November last and I think that it gave me more trouble than any other subject. In November and December I had consultations with Mr. Hart, the Inspector-General of Forests, and Sir Thomas Richard and with officers from Mysore, two successive heads of the Forest Department and the Conservator. The matter was examined in the strictest detail and engaged the attention of all members of the Government of Madras, but no conclusion had yet been arrived at as to whether it is advisable or not to take up the question of the extraction of sandal-wood oil and if so whether this should be done in conjunction with the Mysore Rubber or independently. I may say that what chiefly suggested that department was the large profits believed to have been derived in Mysore where there are extensive factories already in existence. There was an apprehension that the action of sandal-wood would result in substantial loss. I am glad to say that the Agents which have reached us in the last few weeks regarding the latest estimates that there need be no apprehension of any immediate or substantial loss of revenue from delay in taking up the extraction of sandal oil.

"In regard to the Irrigation Department, I I know less exactly—I am not quite sure—the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambarama Mudaliyar was apprehensive that the construction of the Kumbakonam reservoir had in some way been responsible for the failure of irrigation systems in the Tanjore delta this year. If that is his apprehension, I am glad to be able to assure him on the authority of the Civil Engineer for Irrigation that during the whole time of shortage of supply in the Madras were receiving the full natural flow of the river just as if there had been no reservoir.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Sadasiva Shastri referred to the delay on the part of the Railway Board in passing orders on Mr. Richard's report on the possibility of developing Balam in the west coast."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMA MUDALIYAR :—"May I say that, so far as I am judge from the figures given to me by the Government in reply to an interpellation of mine, there was very little difference between the previous year's and this year's average as far as the Kumbakonam item is concerned. Whereas when we go to the upper delta we find that there is a great difference. In 1912—"

His Excellency the President :—"I am afraid the Honourable Member cannot go into the whole question. If he has any doubt I would suggest to him to pay a visit to the Hon'ble Mr. Cliveley and discuss with him the figures bearing on this subject."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMA MUDALIYAR :—"I wish to draw attention to that fact."

His Excellency the President :—"Will the Honourable Member kindly take that over?"

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON :—"I had independently noticed in regard to one of the pending railway projects the unfortunate delay which has arisen out of the orders to pass orders on Mr. Richard's report at an earlier date. On that occasion I believe I gave instructions to the Secretary to write to the Railway Board to ask whether it was not possible to expedite replies. If no such letter has actually gone, I will say that that one goes now. I certainly agree with the Honourable Member that an early decision should be arrived at."

(Mr. Davidson; Mr. Toddhunter.)

[17th APRIL 1919.]

"I have the honour, Sir, in accordance, to refer briefly to the Police department. I do not propose to traverse the whole question of the subsidization of the department. That would not be possible now, but there are one or two points that I would like to mention. I think it was the Hon'ble Mr. Narayana Ayyangar who took me as a surprise the proposition that there has been a steady increase of expenditures in the Police department. Quite recently I have endeavored to ascertain that proposition in connection with the sanction accorded by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar at the meeting on 11th March last. I took my starting point somewhere about 1915 or 1916—I forget exactly—when Sir Harold Gifford justified the existing expenditures about the department and I believe I succeeded in showing that in the three years which followed on the expenditure after the abolition of special forces represented an annual increase of only 0.5 per cent and I pointed out that even that small increment indicated exceptional stress owing to the war. This point that it is hardly safe to assume that in recent years at any rate there has been an increase of expenditures on the Police department by leaps and bounds or as the Hon'ble Mr. Toddhunter says and 'passing all reasonable bounds'. It is quite easy to justify the increased expenditures on the Police department during the past few years.

"I want next to refer to one remark of the Hon'ble the Raja of Mamond with reference to the fact that the number of Indian District Superintendents of Police is limited to two at present. That is the case under Police Order No. 45, but like the question of limiting the pay and position of the subordinates in military the limitation is wrapped up with the recommendations of the Public Service Commission. I am glad to say, however, that the consideration of the case of the Police department has reached a further stage and the views of the Government in regard to the provincial contribution of the Government of India have already been forwarded. I cannot go into the details of our recommendations, because they are under the consideration of a higher authority. But I may say they provide for a substantial addition to the number of Indian Officers in the department. That is an answer to the general issue.

"Before I sit down, I desire to dissociate the Government entirely from the remark which the Hon'ble the Raja of Mamond attached to his plea for the creation of more superintendents of police open to Indians. His drew a comparison between the distinguished services rendered by Mr. Panthakrishnan Nayudu in Madras during the disturbances in September and Mr. Kananthara who during the Kanara riots had the work of Mr. Elliot, the Superintendent of Police, who was in charge during the Madras riots. I am ready to express my satisfaction as fully as the Raja with regard to the valuable services rendered by the two Indian officers but I cannot for one moment endorse his suggestion that the officers during the Madras riots were badly handled by the European District Superintendent of Police. The issue raised by that unfortunate incident was discussed at some length in this Council and I regard as the considered opinion of the Government that the Superintendent of Police was free from blame and that he was entitled to praise for the manner in which he conducted himself on that occasion and throughout the trying situation with which he had to deal before the actual disturbance took place. It would not be right for me to put on or without detail a statement which impugns to a deserving servant of Government great mismanagement of a difficult position."

"The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Theodoropoulos—"Your Excellency, sitting here under the banner of facts, figures and evidence that go to make up this stage of the budget debate, reminds me of nothing so much as bathing under the waterfall at Kottalam—a very soothing and health-giving experience when one has time to go home and think it over, but one that leaves one breathless and bewildered when the first comes not from under the fall.

"Before attempting to answer any of the criticisms that relate to the departments temporarily under my charge, I am sure that Your Excellency would wish me, as being for a few days the last that you have liked so long, to acknowledge gratefully the compliments that have been paid to the budget, that is peace. Honorable Members have been very generous in their recognition of your efforts to make the most of the funds at your disposal in this first year after the close of hostilities.

"And in this connection, I may perhaps be permitted to say a word in reply to what has been said as regards the feeling of despondency that follows the rejection of resolutions moved in this Council. In so far as the budget is concerned, the more sensible we are in anticipating the wishes of Honorable Members in forming our estimates in the first instance, the less room is there for making changes at a later stage. I can assure Honorable Members that the views that they express in this Council are very carefully considered by Government from the beginning of the framing of the estimates. Even after this stage, there is a continued sifting of proposals for changes. Thus, the Honorable non-official Members of the Finance Committee make proposals in writing, and I may mention that some of them, for instance, the Hon'ble Mr. Raja Rao this year, made quite a number of them. Of these, a number are adopted and the rest come up again at the meeting of the Finance Committee, where some seven of them are passed after further argument and explanation. It is only the residue that comes up for the third and final sitting in this Council. In considering the proposition of rejection, therefore, it may be remembered that it relates to the residue after three sittings previous and that, if Honorable Members were to set down a list of the motions they would prefer to be before the budget was commenced and to see how far their wishes had been complied with in this final week, they would be surprised to find how high the proportion of acceptance was.

"To return to the sands of the waterfall, the deluge of facts and figures that has left me more bewildered than any other in that passed upon us by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar, and although he has been good enough to supply me with a copy of his speech, I am afraid I am still not sure that I have caught the trend of his argument. He accuses me in the first instance of an underestimation amounting to about one crore, which he arrives at apparently by

7th APRIL 1919.]

(Mr. Vallabhbhai Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

adding together all the items of revenue in which there has been either an excess or a deficit in the revised estimate as compared with last year's budget and all the items of expenditure that have happened and all the new and unforeseen expenditure that has been incurred. Almost in the same breath, he suggests that abnormal increase of receipts under some heads should be balanced by similar items under others. I put it to him that this is exactly what has happened in our revised estimate for 1918-19. Our revenue has fallen short by the extent of 14.75 lakhs under Land Revenue and 8.62 lakhs under Forest and we have increases of 21.02 lakhs under Excise, 8.82 lakhs under Jails and a net increase of 2.09 lakhs under other heads, bringing out a net final increase of only 4.45 lakhs over the budget for the last year. Secondly as regards charges, we have a decrease of 8.19 lakhs under Civil Works—Public Works Department and a net decrease of .25 lakh under other heads, and an excess of 21.14 lakhs under Civil Works—Civil, which is due to the large grant to local bodies for the construction of trunk roads. I put it to the Honorable Member that it is not humanly possible to estimate to a rupee the result, for instance, of what we may call the gamble in third, but in the same sentence, and if we bring out as a result an increase of only 4 lakhs on a budget of over 800, I think we may risk, if not that we have budgeted clerically, at least that we have been fortunate in our results. As regards the expenditure side, I do not suppose that he would have wished us to shelter from giving the salary was otherwise to poorly paid officers at the 70 lakhs for each when we faced that we had scarcely money in hand and that there was no other urgent demand for it.

The Honorable Gentleman next says that we should keep a reserve of about 15 lakhs over and above the required closing balances to meet contingencies arising in the course of the year. But if I understood him right, he objects to our making the war allowances to subordinate and grants to local bodies for restoration of roads out of just such a reserve which we had and the money that became unexpectedly available. Again, I put it to him that what we have done is just what he wishes us to do.

He next compares our expenditure under certain heads, including Police, with those of some other provinces, especially with the United Provinces, and says that our expenditure under the Police head has increased from 60.45 lakhs in 1913-14 to 126.01 lakhs in 1918-19. In making this comparison, he overlooks the fact that in 1913-14 the charges on account of telegraphs were added to the Police budget.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—"I have debated 15 lakhs."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Thackeray:—"125 lakhs (including telegraphs)."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—"I have debated 15 lakhs and taken only 125."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Thackeray:—"There was no corresponding increase in the United Provinces and consequently the comparison is not quite a fair one. If he wishes to make a comparison, let him make one with Bombay, which in the year 1914-15, in which we added the charges under telegraphs to the expenditure under Police, was spending 194.50 lakhs to our 126.01 lakhs and in the budget for 1919-20 has put down 149.32 lakhs as against our 126.01 lakhs. I feel sure that when he reduces these figures he will be astonished at our moderation."

"I should also like to mention that he appears to regard a certain sum of 7.14 lakhs allotted to district charges as pertaining to the Police. I would point out that this is not a Police charge at all but belongs to the scheme for revenue district and divisional charges."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—"It is an assignment from the Imperial Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Thackeray:—"The Honorable Member's words were—"Allowance was made for additional expenditure on the Police Department anticipated on the introduction of the scheme recommended by the Police Commission and a sum of 7.14 lakhs was allowed for additional district charges."

"Another most vigorous critic is the Hon'ble Mr. Venkataswami Sanyal. He charges us with lagging behind the other provinces. But I realize I cannot quite defend in what respect he holds us to be lagging behind. It was not in respect of incidence of taxation when he considers that under each head our incidence is too high, nor was it in respect of collection since he complained that we suffered this by more penalties than the other provinces. We must therefore, I presume, look for it on the expenditure side. The provincial contract, of course, is a matter which it is not open to us to discuss. If he considers, however, that we have been behindhand in utilizing the balances which have accumulated during the war, I should like to place some figures on that head before him. Madras, whose balances amount to only 209 lakhs as against a total of 1,731 lakhs for the rest of India, has budgeted for an expenditure of 72.25 lakhs from the balances as against a total of 212 lakhs for all the other provinces put together. In this case, I think we may stand unblamed, if at all, not of our moderation, but at our reticence."

"Another Honorable Gentleman who finds fault with our financial arrangements is a whole in the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao. I will only touch on one of his arguments. He compared our arrangements unfavorably with those of Bengal and Bombay on the ground that we collect less income-tax. I put it to him that the capitals of those Provinces are two of the largest ports in the world and that under an unusual arrangement now we hope to secure from this province an amount of income-tax that would compare with them."

"I now come to the head of Land Revenue. Of this entire in this respect, the most objection again is the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar. He says that our settlement policy has been completely changed under Mr. Macleay's regime. He does not specify the nature

(Mr. Tolksander; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao.)

[17th April 1919.]

of the charge so far as I saw that there is any ground for this sweeping assertion, unless it is that the previous have been considerably simplified.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao considers that we have over-estimated the land revenue receipts for the current year. I think, perhaps, he has over-estimated the fact that there has been a considerable increase in revenues in the year which has just closed and that the estimates for the current year have been fixed on the assumption that the seasonal conditions will be normal.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Venkateswari Raju attacked us as the scope of high cost of collection. In this connection, I would refer him to Mr. Kallidasa's remarks in last year's debate. You pointed out to him that if he had estimated the figures in the budget, he would have found that they included 56 lakhs for Survey and Settlement, 30 lakhs for Land Records and 25 lakhs for village officers and that the actual cost of district administration was only 48 lakhs for the collection of 611 lakhs, i.e., much less than 10 per cent. I have not had time to follow completely the response he makes in this report with the charges in the United Provinces. I can hardly think that he wishes to reduce the number of sub-Collectors. If we stayed the basis of acres and population of the United Provinces, we should have 44 Collectors instead of 35. If we compare officers of the grade of Deputy Collector, we find a similar startling result. I can hardly suppose that the Hon'ble Member wishes to reduce either the number or pay of the land survey, Settlement and Revenue Inspectors. If it is the village officers he has in mind, I think he will find several Hon'ble Members of this Council ready to oppose him. The fact is that the United Provinces budget contains no item corresponding to our charges for village officers, while at the same time, the settlement there is made with the village community, and not with the individual ryot; and this of course, in the case of Madras, involves much more detailed work than in the case of the United Provinces.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Rameswamy and the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao pleaded for the improvement of the conditions of the Provincial Civil Service. I need hardly say that this is being fully considered in connection with the Public Services Commission's report."

The Hon'ble Member M. Ramachandra Rao:—"The third point."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Thevar:—"Meanwhile, as regards the number of listed posts. I may point out that the members of that service are actually holding five appointments of and above the grade of Collector as against the two Collectors that were originally listed.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Alfred Trench Menkles says we have questions pending for revenue subordinates in various stations. This is a subject which the Government are willing to consider where there is difficulty in obtaining quarters, and I hope that, if a provision is made in future years on this account, it will not be regarded as a ground for attack on that unpopular head—45 Civil Works."

"The Hon'ble Mr. Kavalappan Mappai Nayyar made some remarks about the Wynd settlement. On this point I will only say that the matter has been fully inquired into and that it was found that the relinquishments or sales of land for arrears of revenue, which were apparently the cause of complaint, were due to peculiar circumstances prevailing in the Wynd rather than to the introduction of settlement into them.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Sadasiva Ekat referred to the question of remissions in South Kanara. The reason why remissions are not ordinarily allowed in South Kanara are that the settlement contained certain provisions similar to that district as follows:—

(1) the usual allowance of 15 per cent for vicissitudes of season was allowed although in allowing it the Board of Revenue remarked that vicissitudes of season in the district were practically negligible;

(2) wet lands in the district, which can grow a second and a third crop were assessed at a quadrupled rate equal to 1½ times the single crop rate of assessment;

(3) no second crop charge is leviable on single crop wet lands cultivated with a second crop;

(4) when dry lands are converted into wet or when uncultivated hill sides are converted into dry or garden lands no assessment is made for the settlement period.

"In the course of 1918, it was at first thought that there were conditions justifying the view that the season was one of exceptional severity. Further inquiry, however, showed that this could not really be said to be the case. It was only in certain villages in the sandy tract along the coast that there had been a complete failure of crop. At the same time the Collector found some of the materials which are available on the East Coast for determining the great of rice in one or otherwise. In short, there is no question of remission in South Kanara in the sense in which the term is ordinarily used in the West Coast areas. On these considerations, the provision made in the Revised Estimate on the Collector's last report was struck out after a terse detailed report had been received.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaram Nallathambi complained generally that the provision that has been made for remission of revenue was inadequate. With reference to this, I can only say that the matter has been fully gone into by the Collector and that full provision has been made for all that they asked for.

"The same Hon'ble Member wished that further provision should be made for the great outlays for digging wells. As to this, I can assure him that we shall be only too glad to make provision for any reasonable expenditure on this account.

THE APRIL 1913.]

(Mr. Taddar: *the President*)

"The same Honorable Gentleman proposes that we should impose an export duty on indurated sugar in order to increase the production of food supplies. This absolute of the tariff is not a question for this Council to decide upon. I would, however, submit him of the debate on a similar question that took place in this Council a few days ago. If he will study the suggestions more fully from the point of view of economy, he will not, I think, wish to pursue it further.

"The same Honorable Gentleman complained of the high cost of redemption of survey stores. My answer to this is that it is open to any man to keep his stores in order himself. The Government have no wish to employ any establishment for the purpose, and they would be only too glad if the State would attend to the removal of stores and reduce this item of the budget to nothing.

"The estimate on the matter of stores have already been dealt with by the Hon'ble Mr. Wood. I should, however, like to make one remark in reply to the criticism of the Hon'ble Mr. Wanchayal Raja. He found fault with us because of the large amount of our store measures and compared us unfavorably to that amount with Bombay. I would put it to him that the price paid in the standard of consumption per head. He will examine the statistics under this head, he will find that the consumption of country spirits in Bombay is more than three times that in Madras.

"Several Honorable Gentlemen referred to the question of food control, but they were nothing very specific to their complaints regarding the policy of the Government in this respect except for a proposal that the Government should license food bodies in the matter of sales of food grains. I hope that under the arrangements that have recently been come to, the necessity for any such action is past.

"The Hon'ble the Raja of Benares said that there was a widespread feeling that Government were supporting individual merchants in profiteering and that steps should be taken to correct this view. I cordially agree with the Honorable Member and I hope that he and other Honorable Members will make it their business wherever they meet with such shrewd remarks to put the people right.

"The same Honorable Member wished us to follow the example of Mysore and quoted Mr. George's speech to the Assembly. I have no wish to deny the efforts made in that progressive State. But I should like to quote Mr. George to show that we should not be stopping when to follow them in all their experiments. He said:

"We have given up the control of locally produced foodstuffs, as we found it impracticable . . . We have abandoned commencing on a large scale as it was attended with many disadvantages and yielded poor results . . . The situation is a seriously changing one such, as Mr. M. Parmananaya observed at the public meeting held on the 16th November last, 'we must be prepared to revise our forecasts and plans and go on adjusting efforts to obstacles almost from week to week.'

"That is practically what we are doing here—adjusting efforts to obstacles almost from week to week.

"To other Honorable Members who are anxious for a much closer degree of food control, I should recommend a discussion with any gentleman who has lived in England where control was almost there. I think they would then agree with us in hesitating to proceed to extreme measures.

"In conclusion, Your Excellency, I am sure that the Council will agree with us in regarding our obligations to the staff of the Finance Department for the untiring labors that has resulted in the production of this budget. The Honorable Members who ask that additional details should be given do not always, I think, realize how great is the task involved in getting nearly five constantly altering materials the complex figures which the budget includes. We all know the pathetic description of the Indian year:

'His life is a long-drawn question'

'Between a snap and a snap'

"I do not know if we are all equally familiar with the two lines that precede them—

'He sits and hith indignation,

'He sits and he may rot away;

'His life is a long-drawn question

'Between a snap and a snap'

"These lines seem to me a more appropriate description of the life of the Budget Secretary. Indeed is the budget season that of that of the year. The Budget Secretary is the master of the gambles in rain and spends his days and nights riding in the laps of the departments which are unable to spend their allotments, and shovelling out additional sums to those to which, through good luck or assembly, additional payments are due. He is responsible for the officers responsible for the budget, a constantly changing and bewildering kaleidoscope of figures. This means a well which is literally snowing, while the budget season lasts. He sits and sleeps when he can, and even his life seems him gone to make way for this Council. The work is done with great rapidity and unflinching accuracy and the debt we all owe to the Assistant Secretary and his staff is a great one."

His Excellency the Paramount—"We have had a long day of speeches and I do not propose to add a lengthy one. I propose to say a few words on the general outline of the budget and the financial position of the Government. The budget has come in for some amount of criticism because of its being a deficit budget and on account of the fact that it makes a draft upon our resources. A year ago there was a great deal of criticism of this Government, because

(The President.)

[THE APRIL 1919.]

they failed to apply to the Government of India for permission to draw from these balances when you have what is known as a deficit balance. When this Government following the advice of various Honorable Members do what they proposed, the result seemed to be to make the Honorable Members change their minds to the opposite course, which is disappointing to them who endeavored to meet their wishes. I should like to suggest that for a provision like the Madras which is going before the Government of India with the plea that it is very much extended and that the proposed financial solution is such that it is not seen to have large balances for the Government of India to take away and also it does seem to be worst that when the Government of India are kind enough to give us Rs. 25 lakhs that we should spend it for the benefit of the general tax-payer, who has paid it in this Presidency, instead of leaving it to the uncertain future in the hands of our bankers, the Government of India. I feel quite at ease with the policy which the Government have got of finding resources from the balances, not that I am prepared to say that the financial future of the Presidency is altogether satisfactory. I look upon it with considerable apprehension because I notice in this Council—I have no doubt that this Council faithfully represent the views to a large extent of a large proportion of the educated classes outside—a tendency to attack the sources of resources which the financial stability of the Government depends. Taking land revenue, for instance, we have had the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao, who has told us that many resolutions, in the last two or three years, the object of which was to restrict the existing sources and to prevent its expansion, were rejected. It is true that hitherto these resolutions have failed to be carried, but when there is, as there will presumably be in a short time, an elected majority in this Council, I feel very uncertain what will be the future of that great land revenue on which a large portion of the resources of the Presidency depends. And the other great item of resources is as even more serious question, that is sugar. There again as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Wood and the Hon'ble Mr. Tulkarator there seems to be a steady inclination on the part of non-official Members of this Council to endeavour in any way to express a wish to cut down that resource as far as possible. I must confess that if this sentiment were ever carried into action I think the difficulties of this Government will be very great indeed because land revenue and sugar together amount for 6 crores out of 34 crores of the Provincial expenditure. What I would suggest Honorable Members is that one of the most important questions is whether the people of this Presidency who represented, as they will be, by an elected majority, will be prepared to tax themselves. As regards that I see serious ominous symptoms. I see no tendency of local bodies to tax themselves which is entirely regrettable, and I see they desire to get the Provincial Government either to share the burden, which they should entirely bear. I doubt whether when we have got the Elementary Education Bill which is now before the Government of India and which Honorable Members are anxious to see introduced here, I very much doubt whether the necessary extra taxation which will be involved will be received with enthusiasm by the people of the country. There is this to be remembered that when the representatives of the public when they obtain the control of this Council are prepared to pay for all the advantages which they wish to enjoy, responsible Government will mean nothing but stagnation. That is a proposition which it behooves I think everybody interested in the progress of the Presidency to ponder over very carefully.

As regards present politics and our present situation, some deep-seated views have been expressed. I hope they are exaggerated. The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee has mentioned that he had found the official vote very trying to his temper. I sympathize entirely with the Honorable Member and I cannot refrain from bearing witness on this occasion—it may be the last that I shall have—to the admirable temper and admirable patience and forbearance with which the Honorable the non-official members have, year after year, time and again, seen their proposals defeated by the official vote. Although the Honorable Member says it has been so long, evidently, before there is a complete waste of it as an real sign of this strain appears as a matter of fact. I think that we have reached a point in this Council where an action question in the Government's and the non-official's views have been so clearly defined and are so clearly irreconcilable that further discussion of the principles is calculated to irritate both sides. For instance both as land revenue and sugar I doubt whether either side is ever likely to be able to convince the other. My own opinion is, under the conditions which we have now got we have almost reached the limit of progress possible; and therefore in these particular matters it is only possible for us to agree to differ. At present the responsibility rests with the Government and they must therefore control the issue. If that responsibility is changed the whole position will be changed. But then I should look with the greatest sympathy and hope and interest to the future of this Council for the results which it achieves in the management of the new duties cast upon it. I do not think I need detain the Council any longer. There is no prospect of any further meeting of the Council and therefore the Council will adjourn now etc."

H. G. STORES,

Acting Secretary to Govt. & M. (Legislation) Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

BUDGET FOR 1949-1950

CONTENTS

	PAGE
MEMORANDUM BY THE FINANCE MEMBER PRESENTING THE BUDGET FOR 1949-1950	1947-1949

PART I

BALANCE STATEMENT OF PROPOSED RECEIPTS AND CHARGES FOR 1949-1950, EMBODYING ALSO THE REVISED AND BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1948-1949 AND THE ACCOUNTS FOR 1947-1948	1950-1951
--	-----------

PART II

MEMORANDUM BY THE CHIEF SECRETARY EXPLANATORY OF THE FIGURES UNDER EACH MAJOR REVENUE HEAD AND UNDER EACH MAJOR EXPENDITURE HEAD OF ACCOUNT.

INTRODUCTION	1952-1953
I. & 2. LAND REVENUE	1953-1955
IV. & 3. STAMPS	1955-1956
V. & 4. SUGAR	1956-1958
VIII. & 10. INCOME-TAX	1958-1959
IX. & 11. FOREST	1959-1960
X. & 12. RENTALS	1960-1961
1. RENTALS AND DRAWINGS	1961
2. ASSIGNMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS	1962
XII. & 13. INTEREST	1963
14. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	1964
XVI-A. & 15-A. LAW AND JUSTICE—CHIEFS OF LAW	1964-1965
XVI-B. & 15-B. LAW AND JUSTICE—JUDGES	1965-1967
XVII. & 16. POLICE	1967-1969
XVIII. & 17. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	1969
XIX. & 18. EDUCATION	1969-1971
XX-A. & 19-A. MEDICAL	1971-1973
XX-B. & 19-B. SANITATION	1973-1975
20. PORTS	1975
XXI-A. & 20-A. AGRICULTURE	1975-1981
XXI-B. & 20-B. SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS	1981-1983
XXII. & 21. SUBSIDIES	1983
XXIII. & 22. STATISTICS AND PRINTING	1984
XXV. & 23. MISCELLANEOUS	1985-1987
24. FLOOD RELIEF	1987
XXIX. & 25. IMMIGRATION—MAJOR WORKS	1987-1989
XXX. & 26. MAJOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION	1989-1990
XXXI. & 27. CIVIL WORKS	1990-1993

	PAGE
TRANSFER BETWEEN IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL REVENUES ..	1094-1096
PROVINCIAL ADVANCE AND LOAN ACCOUNT	1096-1100
APPENDIX I SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF THE GRANT OF 1728 LAKHS IN 1913-1920 TO DISTRICT BOARDS IN AND OF THEIR PROVINCES ..	1100
APPENDIX II SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE GRANT OF 20 LAKHS IN 1913-1916 TO LOCAL BOARDS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF IMPERIAL ROADS	1101

PART III

MEMORANDUM DETAILING THE VARIATIONS BETWEEN THE FIGURES IN THE AMENDED DRAFT FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND THOSE IN THE PRESENT BUDGET ..	1102-1106
---	-----------

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

MEMORANDUM PRESENTING THE BUDGET FOR 1919-1920.

With reference to rule 28 (1) of the Rules for the discussion of the annual Financial Statement, I present the Budget of this Presidency for 1919-1920 as finally sanctioned by the Government of India.

The preliminary estimates given in the Amended Draft Financial Statement which was presented to the Council on the 5th February 1919 have undergone alterations in the light of later information. The Chief Secretary's memorandum which was printed as Part III of the Amended Draft Financial Statement has been brought up to date and forms Part II of this pamphlet. Details by major heads of the alterations which have been made in the Amended Draft Financial Statement are given in Part III.

2. The broad results as regards the revised estimate for 1918-1919 and the budget estimate for 1919-1920 will be seen from the following table:—

	Revised estimate, 1918-1919.			Budget estimate, 1919-1920.		
	As in the Amended Draft Financial Statement.	As final Budget.	Difference.	As in the Amended Draft Financial Statement.	As final Budget.	Difference.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	GAUDES.
Opening balance	591.04	291.08	NIL	203.19	109.09	— 71.0
Receipts	857.77	845.09	— 7.67	894.58	889.68	+ 1.10
Charges	835.50	854.09	— 7.7	559.50	959.94	+ 2.33
Surplus (+) or deficit (—)	+ 2.31	— 4.22	— 7.49	— 74.00	— 35.26	— 1.05
Closing balance	103.19	126.09	— 7.12	129.21	122.84	— 6.25

Revised Estimate, 1918-1919.

3. The fall of 7.67 lakhs under Receipts and the decrease of 7.7 lakhs under Charges are the net result of the following variations:—

Receipts.		LAKHS.
I. Land Revenue .. ..	.. ..	— 2.00
VIII. Income tax .. ..	.. ..	— 3.00
IX. Post .. ..	.. ..	— 3.00
Transfers between Imperial and Provincial .. ..	.. ..	— 6.00
IV. Stamps .. ..	.. ..	+ 1.02
V. Excise .. ..	.. ..	+ 3.54
X. Registration .. ..	.. ..	+ 1.09
		— 7.67
Charges.		
22. Education .. ..	.. ..	+ 1.21
45. Civil Works—Public Works Department .. ..	.. ..	— 2.00
		— 7.7

4. These alterations have been made with reference to later returns, and the only variation which I need explain is the decrease of 6 lakhs under the head 'Transfers between Imperial and Provincial'. This decrease is the net result of (a) an additional assignment to Provincial funds of 1 lakh recently given by the Government of India, for improving the health conditions of pilgrim centres (50 lakhs in addition to 1 lakh already sanctioned) and for anti-malarial work (50 lakhs), and (b) an increase of 7 lakhs in the assignment from Provincial funds under the heading

¹ Compensation payment on account of the Provincial share of the extra excise revenue and income-tax revenue accruing from the additional taxation imposed by the Government of India from 1916-1917, which is explained in paragraph 145 of the Chief Secretary's memorandum. The compensatory assignment from Provincial funds for the year 1918-1919, which was estimated at 10.43 lakhs on the 5th February 1919, has now been raised by 7 lakhs which allows also for an arrear adjustment relating to the previous year.

5. The closing balance for 1918-1919, which is the opening balance for 1919-1920 and which stood at 205.19 lakhs in the Amended Draft Financial Statement, now, in consequence of the alterations mentioned in paragraph 3 above, has been reduced by 7.10 lakhs to 198.09 lakhs.

Budget Estimate, 1919-1920.

5. The following alterations have now been made in the preliminary figures in the Amended Draft Financial Statement presented to the Council on the 5th February :—

Receipts.		
		LAHRS.
IV. Stamps		+ 3.04
V. Excise		+ 3.00
X. Registration		+ .48
VIII. Income-tax		+ 6.85
Transfer between Imperial and Provincial		— .45
		+ 14.88
Charges		
26-A. Mutual		+ .10
26-B. Sanitation		+ 3.00
26. Public Relief		+ .95
		+ 4.05

7. The increases under the heads IV. Stamps, V. Excise and X. Registration have been made in the light of later information.

8. The decrease under the divided head Income-tax is the result of certain changes in taxation made by the Government of India. In the first place, the Government of India have, with the object of alleviating the hardships caused by high prices to persons with small incomes, exempted incomes below Rs. 2,000 per annum (the present limit is Rs. 1,500) from assessment to income-tax with effect from the 1st April 1919. The total loss of revenue on this account in this Presidency is estimated at 10.80 lakhs, of which the Provincial share is 5.80 lakhs. Secondly, the Government of India have decided to levy during 1919-1920 a duty on excess profits from certain businesses, assessed at 50 per cent of the profits realised in excess of a standard determined in accordance with the provisions of the Excess Profits Duty Act (X of 1918). The proceeds from the excess profits duty will be credited to an Imperial minor head under the major head Income-tax. The imposition of this excess profits duty however involves a slight loss of income-tax since a rebate will be given for the purposes of this tax in respect of the amounts paid as excess profits duty. The loss under the divided head Income-tax is estimated at 1.50 lakhs of which the Provincial share is .75 lakh. The total reduction under the divided head Income-tax is consequently 12.30 lakhs, of which the Provincial share is 6.55 lakhs. The Government of India have undertaken to make good the loss to Provincial funds by an assignment from Imperial revenues.

9. TRANSFER BETWEEN IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL.—The budget figure for 1919-1920 now takes credit for the assignment from Imperial revenues of the sum of 6.05 lakhs referred to in the previous paragraph. On the other hand, the assignment from Provincial revenues in consequence of the taxation scheme of 1918 referred to in paragraph 4 above which was placed at 11.43 lakhs on the 5th February has since been raised by 7 lakhs. As a result, there is a net decrease of .45 lakh in the assignment from Imperial to Provincial.

10. On the expenditure side, the budget provision of 1 lakh under *Famine Relief* has now been raised by another lakh, of which the Provincial share is 25 lakh.

Under the heads 24-A. MEDICAL and 24-B. SANITATION, the following additional provision has been made as a result of the discussions at the meetings of the 5th, 6th and 7th February last:-

Head of account	Item.	AMOUNT. LAKHS.
24-A. MEDICAL ..	Appointments of travelling sub-assistant surgeons to medical hospitals (Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. A. K. Krishna Rao.)	10
24-B. SANITATION ..	Grants to district boards for the acquisition of houses for the depressed classes (Resolution moved by the Hon'ble B. V. Subbarao M. Ramaswami Rao P. S. Rao.)	100
Do.	Grants for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the pilgrim centres (Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Rao.)	100

3rd April 1919. *

C. G. TOOTHUNTER.

PART

Balance Statement of proposed Receipts and Charges for 1919-1930,
and the Accounts

Head of Revenue	Amount, 1917-1919	Design estimate, 1919-1920	Revised estimate, 1919-1920	Revised estimate, 1920-1930
1	2	3	4	5
I. LAND REVENUE	297-48	345-89	362-64	355-17
IV. STAMPS	77-12	70-75	59-60	52-50
V. EXCISE	203-78	208-14	229-56	251-08
VIII. LICENSE-TAX	38-80	37-30	37-58	38-06
IX. FURRY	54-58	48-18	39-83	40-56
X. REGISTRATION	20-72	25-65	28-93	27-33
XII. INTEREST	4-57	9-03	6-78	5-28
XVI. LAW AND JUSTICE—				
A. Courts of Law	11-21	10-79	10-10	10-31
B. Jails	7-79	6-10	5-92	7-09
XVII. POLICE	3-40	5-52	5-53	5-45
XVIII. FEES AND FIDUCIARY			—01	—01
XIX. EDUCATION	8-55	4-25	3-19	5-20
XX-A. MARSHAL	1-57	2-85	2-82	2-71
XX-B. SANITATION	—10	—14	—47	—15
XXI-A. ASSISTANCE	2-59	1-50	2-91	3-74
XXI-B. SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS	10-72	17-21	17-82	19-56
XXII. RECEIPTS IN AID OF SOBERANIZATION	1-23	1-20	2-41	1-47
XXIII. STATIONERY AND PRINTING	1-65	1-25	1-50	1-43
XXV. MISCELLANEOUS	2-02	3-12	2-96	2-44
XXIX. IMMIGRATION—MAJOR WORKS—				
Direct Receipts	2-60	1-00	1-63	1-61
Portion of Land Revenue due to Immigration	34-16	50-62	52-43	49-62
XXX. MAJOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—				
In charge of Civil Officers	—95	—52	—52	—95
of Public Works Officers	2-92	2-90	2-76	2-59
XXXI. CIVIL WORKS—				
In charge of Civil Officers	—42	—19	—54	—39
of Public Works Officers	4-41	4-28	4-32	4-25
Total Receipts	417-65	534-58	528-67	585-31
Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues	+ 16-75	+ 57-11	+ 28-33	+ 30-37
Total	534-40	591-69	557-00	615-68
Opening Balance	150-26	190-57	182-46	196-08
Grand Total	384-14	782-26	739-46	811-76

I.

embodying also the Revised and Budget Estimates for 1918-1919 for 1917-1918.

Heads of Expenditure.	Accounts, 1917-1918.	Budget estimate, 1918-1919.	Revised estimate, 1918-1919.	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.
1	2	3	4	5
	ROUPEES.	LAKEES.	LAKEES.	LAKEES.
1. REVENUE AND DRAWINGS	371	268	270	210
2. ASSIGNMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS	378	361	352	310
3. LAND REVENUE	13481	127 63	123 55	131 24
4. RAMPES	244	3 28	2 23	2 31
7. EARTH	808	9 21	10 40	11 23
25. INCOME-TAX	34	34	46	50
11. POSTAGE	30 90	28 17	31 03	37 25
12. POSTAGE	13 40	13 55	15 87	16 20
13. LICENSING ON ORDINARY DUTY	3 50	3 00	3 84	4 29
15. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	15 85	15 05	16 55	17 09
19. LAW AND JUSTICE—				
A. Courts of Law	55 13	59 13	59 70	58 78
B. Jails	1670	16 00	29 00	18 23
20. POLICE	117 03	120 73	123 46	126 51
21. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	31	43	40	45
22. EDUCATION	94 05	113 88	108 00	125 58
24-A. MEDICAL	21 75	20 81	20 75	20 67
24-B. SANITATION	12 43	14 26	14 79	24 39
25. POLITICAL	—	—	—	—
26-A. AGRICULTURE	12 87	15 00	15 43	20 87
26-B. SCIENCE AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS	12 78	17 17	17 09	22 53
29. SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS	33 53	33 05	35 05	37 69
30. STAMPEES AND PRINTING	14 43	14 63	14 95	14 84
32. MISCELLANEOUS	5 23	13 41	5 25	10 99
33. FINANCIAL RELIEF	—	—	1 9	—
42. DEPARTMENT—MADRAS WORKS—				
Working Expenses	11 37	13 53	9 95	9 62
Interest on Debt	15 41	14 73	15 54	15 03
43. MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATIONS—				
In charge of Civil Officers	7 59	8 35	7 25	8 69
.. .. of Public Works Officers	39 95	38 50	37 50	36 90
44. CIVIL WORKS—				
In charge of Civil Officers	28 55	27 05	48 12	36 54
.. .. of Public Works Officers	53 95	59 35	51 25	55 67
Total Expenditure	165 50	849 10	834 43	969 82
Closing Balance	201 88	185 21	185 09	159 84
Grand Total	368 38	1,034 31	1,019 52	1,129 66
Surplus	48 70	8 34	—	—
Deficit	—	—	9 99	70 25

37th March 1919.

IV-24

S. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Acting Chief Secretary.

PART II.

Memorandum explanatory of the figures under each Major Revenue head and under each Major Expenditure head of account.

Introductory.

The conditions of Provincial finance are determined by the terms of an administrative arrangement subsisting between the Government of India and the Local Government and known as the Provincial Settlement. The revenues and expenditures of the province as classified in the public accounts are divided between the two Governments in accordance with the terms of this settlement.

With effect from the 1st April 1911 this Provincial Settlement, which had hitherto been subject to change, was made permanent; subject to the following conditions:—

(1) It shall not be subject to revision in the future, except by way of constituting fixed assignments into growing revenue;

(2) In case of serious financial distress the question of assistance from Imperial revenues will be duly considered by the Government of India;

(3) In special cases where the Local Government are unable to meet their requirements from their current revenues or by drawing on their balances, they should take the necessary amount as a short interest-bearing loan from the Government of India repayable in suitable instalments; and

(4) the Government of India reserve the right to call for assistance from Provincial revenues in case of serious embarrassment in their own finances.

At the same time Fixed revenues and expenditures, which had hitherto been divided, were made wholly Provincial.

2. The present statement does not deal with the heads which are wholly Imperial. The following table shows the several heads of revenue and expenditure which are divided between Imperial and Provincial:—

Revenues.			Expenditure.		
Major heads.	Imperial share.	Provincial share.	Major heads.	Imperial share.	Provincial share.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. LAND REVENUE ..	One-half	One-half	1. REVENUE AND DRAFFAGES ..	The share in the minor heads under this major head follows that of the corresponding major heads of receipts.	
IV. STAMPS ..	One-half	One-half	2. ASSIGNMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS ..		
V. MOON ..	One-half	One-half	3. STAMPS ..	One-half	One-half.
VIII. INCOME-TAX ..	One-half	One-half	7. INCOME ..	One-half	One-half.
XIX. MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS ..	One-half	One-half	10. INCOME-TAX ..	One-half	One-half.
			30. FARMER RELIEF ..	Three-fourths.	One-fourth.
			41. MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS ..	One-half	One-half.

The remaining heads dealt with in this statement are wholly Provincial.

Preliminary.

3. Before proceeding to a detailed explanation of the figures for the current and ensuing years under the various major heads, it may be pointed out that, on the expenditure side, both the revised estimates for 1918-1919 and the budget for 1919-1920 include charges on account of the grant of temporary allowances to lower paid Government servants in order to enable them to meet the existing high prices of food-stuffs and other necessities due to the war and other causes. These allowances, which were sanctioned for a period of one year from the 1st March 1918, were at first confined to inferior servants in the public offices in Madras City. They were subsequently extended to all public servants under the control of the Local Government (with the exception of village service establishments and members of the executive police staff) drawing a monthly salary of Rs. 50 and under. The extra cost involved on Provincial funds was about Rs. 600 per annum. Later on, however, it was found necessary to afford a more substantial measure of relief to subordinates whose salaries did not exceed Rs. 20 per mensem and with this object, additional allowances, involving a total extra cost of about 700 per annum in Provincial, were sanctioned with effect from the 1st September 1918.

The question of the adequacy of these allowances again came up for consideration in December last, and on a careful examination of the existing conditions, it was decided to enhance the rates of allowances and to sanction a revised scale with effect from the 1st January 1919. Besides affording a more adequate measure of relief to the subordinates already enjoying the concession, this scheme has been made applicable to members of the executive police staff including police bala-yaris who were hitherto excluded from its scope. This last decision involved a further additional expenditure of about Rs. 60 per annum, of which about two months' charges are included in the revised estimate for 1918-1919 and a full year's provision appears in the budget for 1919-1920 in the summary under the various major heads.

The revised estimate for 1918-1919 and the budget for 1919-1920 thus include a total extra expenditure of about Rs. 600 and Rs. 700, respectively, on account of the grant of these allowances.

I. & 3. Land Revenue.*Revenue.*

	REVENUE			Budget estimate, 1918-1919.	Revised est. 1918-1919.	Budget 1919-1920.
	1918-1919.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.			
Ordinary revenue	692 47	693 18	694 01	705 55	678 54	710 57
Sale-proceeds of waste lands and redemption of land-tax. ..	2 00	2 00	2 75	2 80	1 00	2 50
Miscellaneous	8 47	4 87	4 90	4 12	5 00	4 52
Total shared ..	697 94	700 05	700 66	712 47	684 54	717 59
Deduct—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	185 57	190 00	195 87	193 46	195 47	197 22
Net total shared ..	512 37	510 05	504 79	519 01	489 07	520 37
Provincial share ..	256 18	255 02	252 39	259 50	244 53	260 18

BUDGET OF THE

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1915-1916	Revised estimate, 1916-1917	Budget estimate, 1917-1918
	1915-1916	1916-1917	1917-1918			
Charges of District Administration.	47-12	47-96	49-31	49-66	50-76	51-47
Survey and Settlement	12-20	10-63	17-58	28-86	14-06	11-76
Land Records	20-45	26-33	28-69	29-81	29-61	30-28
Imm. Commissioner .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Allowances to District and Village officers.	34-55	34-62	34-44	28-69	31-78	35-66
Additional provision for enhanced war allowances.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1-00
Total ..	120-55	121-76	129-64	137-63	126-23	134-24

Revenue.

4. *Ordinary Revenue.*—The budget estimate for 1916-1917 was framed on the basis of normal conditions. The large decrease in the revised estimate is due mostly to a fall in collections of water-rate and miscellaneous revenue and an increase in variations on account of the unfavourable conditions in the districts of Ganjam, Vinayapatna, Boudhvari, Kutoa, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Annapur, Bellary, Chingleput, North Arcot, Chittoor, Tanjore, Madhara and Salem. It is also anticipated that the collection of revenue will have to be suspended till the next official year in six districts, the largest amounts being 71 in Bellary and 50 in Salem. The budget estimate for 1919-1920 has been fixed on the assumption that the seasonal conditions in the ensuing year will be better. The budget also takes credit for the introduction of settlement rates in certain taluks of the South Arcot and Madhara districts, and for the collection of the suspended revenue.

5. *Sub-proceeds of waste lands and redemption of land-tax and Miscellaneous.*—The figures under these two minor heads are forecasting and are based on actuals. One of the items under the minor head Miscellaneous is "Fees charged for the time and labour of the Land Records staff." The receipts under this item amounted to 1-25 in 1916-1917 and are estimated at 1-23 for 1917-1918.

Expenditure.

6. *Charges of district administration.*—The increase in the revised estimate is noted mainly by the grant of war allowances to subordinates drawing Rs. 50 and under, and by heavy charges on account of payments for land taken up by the Revenue Department. The lump provision aggregating 40 for the revision of the pay of taluk sheriffs and peons will be utilized in the current year. The budget estimate for next year includes a similar provision. It also provides for larger expenditure on temporary establishments for the revision of adangals prior to re-settlement, and war allowances, and includes allotments of

(a) 69 for the creation of a leave reserve, as an experimental measure, for the revenue establishments in the North Arcot district; and

(b) 65 for the appointment of accountants in some of the independent Deputy Tahsildars' offices.

No provision has been made for allowances to officers of the Indian Civil Service on account of the stoppage of promotions due to the war as the exchange on leave has been withdrawn. There will be a small reduction in the charges on account of the pay of Collectors owing to the issue of orders that these district charges are to be paid by officers of the Provincial Civil Service in addition to the post of Home Secretary now held by an officer of that service.

7. *Survey and Settlement.*—As in 1917-1918 the budget for the current year provided for one party for estate surveys the cost of which is recoverable from the estates concerned. The increase in the revised estimate is due mainly to the grant of war allowances and to increased expenditure on temporary establishments attached to survey parties, partly counterbalanced by larger recoveries from estates.

8. *Land Revenue*.—The budget for 1919-1920 includes provision for proceeding with the revision of village establishments in ryotwari and proprietary areas.

9. *Allowance to District and Village officers*.—To this minor head is debited the expenditure on account of village establishments other than karnams and assistant karnams. The decrease in the revised estimate for 1918-1919, as compared with the budget for that year, occurs under payments on account of Ryotwari Village Service Establishments. The budget estimate for 1919-1920 contains enhanced provision for charges on account of village establishments both in ryotwari tracts and proprietary estates, besides a lump provision of £1 to give effect to reductions of establishments in ryotwari tracts, which have already been sanctioned, but have not yet been introduced owing to the financial stringency caused by the war.

IV. & C. Stamps.

* Revenue.

	Amounts.			Budget estimate, 1918-1919.	Revised estimate, 1918-1919.	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.
	1918-1919.	1918-1919.	1917-1918.			
Sale of general stamps	46.83	52.79	52.68	51.50	52.78	56.06
Sale of court-fee stamps	49.86	101.14	69.09	102.08	101.73	135.00
Duty on impressing documents	66	1.03	63	1.12	78	1.12
Fines and penalties	72	81	77	82	93	89
Miscellaneous	50	57	55	55	57	58
Total	151.52	156.59	154.23	159.54	159.09	193.95
Provisional share (one-half)	75.76	77.45	77.12	79.75	80.00	96.93

* This head is not open to discussion.

Expenditure.

	Amounts.			Budget estimate, 1918-1919.	Revised estimate, 1918-1919.	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.
	1918-1919.	1918-1919.	1917-1918.			
Superintendence	31	29	31	29	32	31
Charges for the sale of general stamps	210	221	222	225	231	239
Charges on sale of court-fee stamps	94	53	91	94	89	92
Stamp paper supplied from Central Store	79	1.03	1.04	1.04	90	1.03
Additional provision for enhanced war allowances .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	94
Total	414	403	405	452	467	452
Provisional share (one-half)	207	202	204	225	233	225

Revenue.

10. The receipts represent the share, credited to this major head, of the sale-proceeds of the unified postal and revenue stamps, the sale-proceeds of bills of exchange and other general stamps, of court-fee stamps, and of stamped papers for copies of documents, the duty for embossing court-fee receipt and charge stamps, the duty levied under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, on documents brought for adjudication and on documents re-stamped or insufficiently stamped, and fine and penalties levied by Judicial and Revenue officers under the Stamp Act on insufficiently stamped instruments.

BUDGET OF THE

11. The revenue from the unified postal and revenue stamps is credited to the Imperial head Post Office. Out of this revenue, the Government of India have sanctioned the credit to the head Stamps of a sum of 2-50 per annum, the amount being included under the minor head Sale of general stamps.

12. The increase in the budget estimate for 1919-1920 over the revised estimate for 1918-1919 represents the ordinary growth of revenue which may be expected in a normal year.

Expenditure.

13. The expenditure under this major head relates to the Central Stamp Office, and to charges connected with the sale of general and court-fee stamps, and to the cost of stamp paper.

14. *Superintendence.*—The clerical establishments of the Stationery and Stamp Office at Madras are placed on a single list, and the total cost of the combined establishment was distributed between the heads 6. STAMPS and 39. STATIONERY AND PRINTING in the proportion of 10 to 17 up to the 1st March 1913. Since then, owing to the revision of the establishment, the proportion has been altered to 13 to 15.

The revised estimate for 1918-1919 includes freight charges on large supplies of post-cards manufactured by the Controller of Stamps, Calcutta.

V. & T. Excise.

Revenue.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914-1915.	Revised estimate, 1918-1919.	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.
	1914-1915.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.			
Licence and distillery fees and duties for the sale of liquors and drugs.	329 67	351 18	351 93	350 73	436 94	412 71
Gain on sub-ventures of excise opium	14 03	19 33	14 04	14 48	14 20	16 00
Duty on	5 36	5 11	5 70	5 73	4 85	5 79
Fines, confiscations and miscellaneous	2 13	2 27	2 51	2 38	3 33	2 75
Total ..	351 19	372 01	403 52	419 58	469 32	487 17
Provisional share (one-half) ..	175 59	186 01	201 76	209 79	234 66	243 58

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914-1915.	Revised estimate, 1918-1919.	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.
	1914-1915.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.			
District Executive establishment ..	— 03	— 05	— 08	— 05	— 02	— 03
Portion of the combined S&T and Excise establishments ..	18 48	18 12	18 03	18 37	20 75	21 52
Additional provision for enhanced war allowances .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	— 04
Total ..	18 52	18 17	18 11	18 42	20 75	22 48
Provisional share (one-half) ..	9 26	9 08	9 05	9 21	10 37	11 24

Revenue.

15. *Licence and distillery fees, etc.*—Previous to the year 1914-1915 there was a steady increase in the revenue under this minor head consequent upon successive enhancements of the rates of excise duty on country spirits, larger collections under treacle-tax, an increase in consumption of country spirits— notwithstanding successive reductions in the number of shops sold—and increased rentals from toddy, amarak and opium shops. This increase received a check in the year 1914-1915 from the disturbance of economic conditions caused by the war, and the actuals for that year showed a small decline of '74. The year 1915-1916 witnessed a further decline of 15-30. Since 1916-1917, however, there has been a marked recovery and the actuals for that year and the year following show an advance of 21-33 and 50-23, respectively, over those of the previous years. The budget estimate for the current year was on a conservative basis. The progress of actuals however indicates that the revenue will exceed budget anticipations, the increase accruing especially under country spirits and toddy as a result of enhanced rates of taxation on both, and to some extent of high wages. The rates of excise duty on country spirits were raised from 1st April 1918 by 10 annas per proof gallon in most of the districts, by Rs. 1-6-0 in the Ceded Districts, Karmool, Ganjam, Vizagapatnam, Madras and South Kanara and by Rs. 2-6-0 in Malabar. The rates of treacle-tax were enhanced from 1st October 1918 by 25 per cent in the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatnam, South Kanara and Malabar, by 50½ per cent in the Ceded Districts and Karmool and by 30 per cent in the rest of the Presidency except Karmool and Yennvelly. The budget estimate for 1919-1920 has been framed after taking into account the present unfavourable agricultural situation in certain districts of this Presidency.

The consumption of country spirits was actually smaller in 1916-1917 than in 1914-1915 and much lower than in 1913-1914 and 1912-1913. There was a trifling increase in consumption in 1917-1918, as compared with the previous year, but it still remained far below that of 1913-1914 and 1912-1913. The figures of consumption of country spirits in the current year, 1918-1919, so far as they are available, indicate that, though there will be a large increase in revenue, there will be a comparatively small increase in consumption as compared with 1917-1918.

16. *Gain on sale-proceeds of excise opium.*—This Presidency is supplied with Ghatampur opium, free of cost in the first instance. Of the gross sale-proceeds, an amount calculated on the quantity actually sold at a fixed rate representing the estimated cost of production is credited to the Imperial head II. OPIUM, and the balance to the starred head V. EXCISE—Gain on sale-proceeds of excise opium. The rentals derived from opium shops are, however, shown under the minor head *Licence and distillery fees, etc.* The cost price of opium was raised from Rs. 11 to Rs. 13 *per seer* with effect from the 1st April 1918. The issue price of opium, which now stands at Rs. 45 *per seer* with effect from the 1st April 1919, is raised to Rs. 50 *per seer*.

The revised estimate for the current year is based on the latest actuals available, and the budget estimate for the ensuing year takes account of the increase in the issue price of opium referred to above.

17. The duty on gampi which then stood at Rs. 5 *per seer* was raised to Rs. 7½ from 1st April 1911, to Rs. 10 from the 1st April 1914, to Rs. 12½ from the 1st April 1915 and to Rs. 16 from the 1st April 1918. There will be a still further increase to Rs. 17½ *per seer* from the 1st April 1919.

The receipts from this source are credited to the third minor head, *vis.*, Duty on gampi, while the rents from retail shops are shown, as in the case of opium shops, under the minor head *Licence and distillery fees, etc.*

Expenditure.

18. Under the head *District Executive establishment* are recorded the charges for registration of agreements of vendors, *etc.*, and of holders of independent shops, the annual rental of which exceeds Rs. 1,500, and expenditure on rewards and contingencies.

Reference to page
in the Civil Budget
Statement.

19. *Portion of the combined Salt and Excise establishments.*—The expenditure on the combined establishments, which is arrived at after deducting the charges on account of Salt cesses licensees' works, and salt purchase and freight, from the total cost of the combined departments of Salt and Excise, is apportioned between the Provinces 5, 6, 8 and 9, in the ratio of 1 to 2, this being approximately the ratio which the salt revenue bore to the excise revenue in 1907-1908. The increase in the revised estimate for 1918-1919, as compared with the budget of that year, is chiefly due to (1) the revision of the scale of pay of subordinates of the Salt and Abkari department, which was introduced from 1st April 1918; (2) to the grant of war allowances and (3) to increased expenditure on the construction of quarters and buildings in connection with the new salt extensions. The budget for the coming year includes enhanced provision under *Salaries and Wages*, *Grants and Allowances*, and *Grants and Allowances*.

VIII. & 30. Income-tax.

* Revenue.

	Assessable			Budget estimate, 1918-1919.	Revised estimate, 1918-1919.	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.
	1918-1919.	1918-1919.	1917-1918.			
Revenue (a)	40.75	40.09	78.61	75.00	75.00	77.50
Provincial share (one-half) ..	20.37	20.05	39.30	37.50	37.50	38.75

(a) The figures include collections of income-tax from Public Works Boards in Gurgaon, which are Imperial.

* The land is not open to taxation.

16-17

Expenditure.

	Assessable			Budget estimate, 1918-1919.	Revised estimate, 1918-1919.	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.
	1918-1919.	1918-1919.	1917-1918.			
Collection of income-tax	41	40	78	75	75	77.50
Additional provision for enhanced war allowances .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	41	40	78	75	75	77.50
Provincial share (one-half) ..	20	20	39	37	37	38.75

Revenue.

20. With effect from the 1st April 1918, the Government of India have imposed additional taxation to meet Imperial needs. As the head VIII. Income-tax is shared equally between Imperial and Provincial, an assignment equal to one-half of the receipts accruing from the additional taxation is being made from Provincial to Imperial as explained in paragraph 145 infra.

The proceeds from the super-tax imposed under Act VIII of 1917 and from the excess profits duty which the Government of India have decided to levy during 1918-1920 are credited to wholly Imperial minor heads and are consequently not included in the figures given above which relate to the divided head Income-tax.

21. The budget estimate for 1919-1920 which has been framed with due regard to the growth of revenue which may be expected in that year, takes into account the loss of income-tax due to

(1) the levy during 1919-1920 of the excess profits duty, and

(2) the cessation of income below Rs. 2,000 per annum (the present limit is Rs. 1,000) from assessment to income-tax.

The total loss of revenue under the divided head Income-tax is estimated at 12.10 in 1919-1920 of which the Provincial share is 6.05. A compensatory assignment will however be given from Imperial revenue—vide paragraph 145 infra.

Expenditure.

22. In order to cope with the increased work arising out of the provisions of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1918, a special income-tax officer has been appointed for the town of Madras temporarily for a period of two years from August 1919. The staff of inspectors and accountants employed in the city for income-tax work has also been enlarged, and their pay revised. These causes account mainly for the increase in the revised estimate for 1919-1920, as compared with the budget estimate for the year.

The budget estimate for 1919-1920 contains a full year's provision for the schemes mentioned above.

IX. & II. Forest.*Revenue.*

	Amount.			Budget estimate, 1918-1919.	Revised estimate, 1918-1919.	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.
	1918-1919.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.			
Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Governmental agency	8-21	8-31	13-60	10-62	8-88	15-00
Timber and other produce removed from the forests by commerce or purchase	27-48	31-93	28-39	33-62	26-10	29-52
Confiscated drift and waste wood	18	18	19	18	14	17
Miscellaneous	8-20	8-28	8-10	4-75	5-57	2-77
Total	41-07	48-25	54-08	48-65	39-65	67-26

Expenditure.

	Amount.			Budget estimate, 1918-1919.	Revised estimate, 1918-1919.	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.
	1918-1919.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.			
Conservancy and works	12-79	11-54	12-66	12-89	12-07	11-48
Establishment	16-45	18-69	17-21	17-67	17-65	20-00
Additional provision for enhanced wage allowances .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	7-5
Total	29-24	29-23	29-87	30-56	31-32	38-53

Revenue.

23. *Timber, etc., removed by Governmental agency.*—The decrease in the revised estimate for 1918-1919, as compared with the budget estimate, occurs mainly under "Sandalwood", counterbalanced to a large extent by increases under "Timber" and "Gums and other minor produce." The budget estimate for 1919-1920 provides for larger receipts under "Timber" and "Sandalwood."

24. *Timber, etc., removed by commerce or purchase.*—The revised estimate for 1918-1919 shows a decrease of 6-83 as compared with the budget for that year due mainly to an arrangement made with the Madras Board by which they have assumed complete control over tax-stuffs in return for an annual payment to the Forest department of an amount equal to the average of the pre-war receipts from the lease of such materials.

The increase of 5-72 in the budget estimate for 1919-1920 over the revised estimate for the current year occurs mainly under "Timber," "Firewood and Charcoal" and "Other minor produce."

BUDGET OF THE

Expenditure.

25. To the minor head *Conservation and Works* are debited (a) the outlay on the improvement, extension and protection of forests generally; (b) the outlay on communications and buildings under charge of the Forest Department, (c) the cost of the extraction and transport to sale depots of timber and other forest produce exploited departmentally, (d) the cost of supervision of the removal of similar produce by private agency, (e) charges for the survey and demarcation of forests and (f) the cost of mills, shops, tools and plant. The actuals for 1915-1916 include a special expenditure of 1.72 for the acquisition of certain leased forests. The absence of this special item of expenditure accounts for the fall in the actuals for 1916-1917. The increase in the actuals for 1917-1918 and the revised estimate for 1918-1919 is chiefly on account of charges for the preparation of hay for the Manitoba Board. Timber operations also contribute to the increase in the revised estimate. The excess in this estimate is however counterbalanced to a certain extent by smaller expenditure on "Communications and buildings" and fire protection and other works in connection with the organization, improvement and extension of forests.

The budget estimate for 1919-1920 contains enhanced provision for the following items:—

Sheds and buildings	+ 1.21
Buildings	+ .71
Construction of a temporary in the leased forests at Eskikash	+ .93
Fire protection	+ .24
Other works in connection with the organization, improvement and extension of forests	+ .40
	<hr/>
	+ 2.99

26. *Sub-Minor*—The decrease in the revised estimate for the current year as compared with the budget is chiefly under salaries due to the designation of officers for military duty and under contingencies, counterbalanced by increases under "Establishments" due mainly to the grant of war allowances. The increase in the budget estimate for 1919-1920 as compared with the revised estimate for the current year is chiefly due to increments payable to officers under the time scale of pay, to the provision made for the contingencies during the whole of the coming year of the additional temporary forest staff sanctioned as the excess of the current year and to a full year's provision being made for the grant of war allowances and for contract contingencies.

27. The budget estimate for 1919-1920 also provides for the reorganization of (1) the controlling staff of the Forest Department (25) and (2) the subordinate forest establishment (1.45). The provision of 25 for item (1) represents the pay of a Chief Conservator for nine months in the coming year (1.19) and of two Provincial Service officers (.45). The main features of the scheme for the reorganization of the subordinate forest establishment are an increase in the number of Rangers, Deputy Rangers, Foresters and Forest guards and an improvement in their scales of pay. The scheme involves a net extra cost of 3.74 per annum after taking into account savings under temporary establishments, and is to be introduced gradually. The Secretary of State's sanction has not yet been received and the lump provision of 1.40 covers the expenditure likely to be involved in the portion of the scheme that, it is anticipated, will be introduced in the coming year.

X. & 12. Registration.

Revenue.

	Actuals.			Revised estimate, 1918-1919.	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.
	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1917-1918.		
Fees for registering documents	19.45	20.81	22.28	21.60	22.00
Fees for copies of registered documents .. .. .	.08	.25	.63	.45	.60
Miscellaneous	2.04	3.55	3.70	3.60	3.60
Total	32.57	34.70	36.72	35.65	37.10

Expenditure.

	Amounts.			Budget estimates, 1918-1919.	Revised estimates, 1918-1919.	Budget estimates, 1919-1920.
	1918-1919.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.			
Superintendence	51	54	50	51	52	55
District charges	12 05	12 05	12 00	12 02	12 05	12 05
Additional provision for enhanced war allowances ..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Total ..	12 56	12 12	13 43	12 53	12 57	14 39

Revenue.

28. The budget estimate for 1918-1920 has been framed with due regard to the growth of revenue which may be expected under this head on a return to normal conditions.

Expenditure.

29. The minor head *Superintendence* comprises charges on account of the Inspector-General of Registration, his office establishment and contingencies, while *District charges* represent the salary of district registrars and sub-registrars and their establishments, and contingent charges.

30. *District charges*.—The actuals of 1917-1918 included expenditure on account of (1) the re-opening of the District Registrars' offices at Nellore and Vengalpet, (2) the raising of the remuneration of scribe-writers from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 per mensem and (3) the formation of a separate Registration district for Raman.

The budget estimate for 1918-1919 contained, in addition to the expenditure for a full year on the three schemes mentioned above, a provision of 48 for opening District Registrars' offices in the Kurnool and North Arcot districts, which were sanctioned with effect from the 1st April 1918 and 1st July 1918, respectively. The increase in the revised estimate for 1918-1919 as compared with the budget is accounted for by (a) the grant of war allowances and (b) the introduction from the 1st April 1918, of a scheme for the reorganisation of the clerical establishments in Registration offices. The main features of the latter scheme, which involves a net extra cost of 82 per annum, are:—

(1) a permanent addition of 379 clerks, and

(2) the introduction of a new scale of pay comprising five grades on Rs. 20, Rs. 27½, Rs. 35, Rs. 52½ and Rs. 50 in lieu of the previous scale of Rs. 25 and Rs. 31.

The budget estimate for 1919-1920, besides providing for enhanced war allowances, includes provision for the following items:—

	LAKHS.		
(a) Opening a District Registrar's office at Anantapur	47
(b) Constitution of a Registration district of Polkott	47
(c) Revision of pay of District Registrars	12
(d) Opening new Sub-Registry offices	16

BUDGET OF THE

* 1. Refunds and Drawbacks.*

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1912-1913.	Revised estimate, 1913-1914.	Estimate for 1914-1915.
	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.			
Land Revenues	43	48	60	75	1-14	80
Stamp	81	86	87	88	77	88
Excise	38	38	37	38	38	38
Income-tax	18	16	27	34	1-10	75
Fuel	61	57	28	34	37	34
Registration	65	64	35	65	65	85
Total ..	240	240	271	280	270	310

* Fully Imperial items, heads which appear under the financial control of the Government of Madras are not shown here.
† Drawbacks come under Customs only and are wholly Imperial.

31. The amounts shown above represent the debits to Provincial funds of the expenditure under *Muzaps* in proportion to the Provincial share of the revenue under the respective heads in connection with which refunds are made. The charges under the head are of a fluctuating character and are not subject to any departmental control. The revised estimate for 1913-1914 and the budget for 1914-1915 provide for increased refunds anticipated under Income-tax with reference to the provisions of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1913.

* 2. Assignments and Compositions.†

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1912-1913.	Revised estimate, 1913-1914.	Estimate for 1914-1915.
	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.			
Gratuities and other gratuities ..	45	45	45	45	45	45
Pensions in lieu of pecuniary benefits ..	243	260	197	240	244	193
Mutualities	3-14	2-07	2-25	2-97	3-01	2-97
Miscellaneous Land Revenue com- pensation .. .. .	..	..	75	..	..	..
Excise compensation	94	83	..	1-97	1-14	1-56
Total ..	319	345	317	319	314	300
Provincial share (one-half) ..	159	172	158	159	157	150

* Fully Imperial where heads which are not under the financial control of the Government of Madras are not shown here.
† This head is not open to discussion.

32. The minor heads here are treated as wholly Imperial, wholly Provincial, or divided between Imperial and Provincial, according to the classification of the corresponding heads of revenue. The charges consist chiefly of payments paid to land-holders as compensation for lands resumed by Government, mutualities allowance and other special compensations. Excise compensation requires mainly the compensation paid by Government in lieu of abkari and opium privileges which have been either leased or resumed in Native States. The main items under this head are an annual payment to the Nawab of Banganpalle for the lease to Government of the abkari and opium revenue of that State, a compensation to the Travancore State for the suppression of ganja cultivation, and an annual refund to the French Government of the duty on opium and ganja supplied to French settlers.

XII. & 12. Interest.

* Revenue.

11-15

	Amounts.			Budget and actual, 1918-1919.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget and actual, 1918-1919.
	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1919-1920.			
Revenue	4.52	4.33	4.37	5.03	4.78	+ 5.25

* Fully Imperial nature loans which are not under the financial control of this Government have been left out.

† Expenditure.

11-15/4

	Amounts.			Budget and actual, 1918-1919.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget and actual, 1918-1919.
	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1919-1920.			
Expenditure	2.28	3.28	3.50	3.66	3.84	4.90

† This head is not open to discussion.

Revenue.

11-15

31. The revenue represents mainly the interest received by the Local Government on advances and loans made from the Provincial advance and loan account. This account, the capital transactions of which are outside the current budget figures, provides for the grant of loans to agriculturists, local bodies, etc. The monies required for the loans are furnished by the Government of India. The Local Government pay interest thereon and bear losses on account of bad debts. In order to cover risk and cost of management, the Local Government charge a higher rate of interest than that which they have to pay to India.

The revenue under this head also includes interest on Government securities belonging to institutions taken over by Government, along with the endowments for the upkeep of such institutions. In spite of the enhancements which are noticed below of the rate of interest charged by the Government of India to this Government an change has at present been made in the rate charged by this Government for loans to agriculturists. The rate of interest charged on loans to local bodies made after the enhanced rates charged by the Government of India came into force has, however, been raised to 5 per cent.

Expenditure.

11-15/4

31. The interest which is paid to the Government of India by the Local Government on sums placed at the disposal of the latter for advances and loans to local bodies, agriculturists, etc., is shown as expenditure under this head, this interest being calculated on the mean between the outstanding balance of the Provincial advance and loan account at the beginning and at the end of each year. The rate of interest charged to the Local Government was, until recently, 3½ per cent per annum, but with effect from the 1st October 1916 this rate was raised to 4½ per cent in respect of loans sanctioned by them on or after that date, and again to 5½ per cent in respect of loans sanctioned on or after 1st April 1917, while loans sanctioned prior to those dates are charged at the old rate of 3½ per cent.

BUDGET OF THE

* 38. General Administration. + Expenditure.

40-51

	Amount.			Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget estimate, 1920-1921.
	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.			
Salary of the Governor	1-20	1-20	1-20	1-20	1-20	1-20
Staff and household of the Governor	1-12	1-06	1-01	1-24	1-15	1-00
Expenditure from contract allowance	68	60	50	69	56	25
Contingency allowance	47	47	47	47	47	47
Total expenditure	37	34	38	50	38	55
Executive Council	2-24	2-24	2-25	2-27	2-26	2-24
Legislative Council	1-18	1-20	1-22	1-20	1-23	1-21
Civil Secretariate	5-43	5-27	5-55	5-45	5-19	5-01
Board of Revenue, Financial Commissioner and Establishment ..	2-00	1-94	1-25	2-05	1-29	1-59
Civil Office of Account and Audit.	1-17	1-15	1-23	1-21	1-24	1-27
Additional provision for enhanced war allowance .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Total ..	12-51	12-45	12-55	12-55	12-35	12-09

* Fully Imperial service funds which are not under the financial control of this Government are not shown here.
† Expenditure charged under this head are not open to Government.

40-49

35. *Staff and household of the Governor.*—The expenditure on the purchase and maintenance of furniture, carpets, and other equipment for Government houses, is shown under this same head. The increased provision in the budget estimate for 1919-1920 over the revised estimate for the current year represents mainly the non-recurring allowances for removal of furniture and carpets for the incoming Governor.

40-50

36. *Civil Secretariate.*—The increase in the revised estimate for 1919-1920 over the current year's budget estimate is chiefly due to the formation of the Revenue (Special) Department for dealing with matters connected with the war and the developmental departments such as Industries. It has not yet been found possible to abolish this additional Secretariat because there is much work still continuing in connection with demobilization, winding up enemy concerns, and the like. Meanwhile the question of converting it into a development Secretariat to deal with the branches of administration concerned with the development of the Industries, agriculture, fisheries, forests and other resources of the Presidency is under consideration.

40

The provision under the Home Secretariate has been increased by 38 with reference to the decision of the Government of India to grant any officer of the Provincial Civil Service who may hold this appointment a local allowance of Rs. 250 in addition to the duty allowance of Rs. 160.

10-21

XVI.A. and 19-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

* Revenue

	Amount.			Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget estimate, 1920-1921.
	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.			
Rent, proceeds of unclaimed and unclaimed property	23	24	29	24	23	24
Court-fee realised in cash	32	30	29	32	35	32
General law, fees and certificates ..	10-84	9-28	9-54	9-29	8-94	9-27
Partnership registration fees ..	12	14	14	14	12	14
Miscellaneous fees and fines	16	18	18	17	18	17
Miscellaneous	29	31	29	32	27	30
Total ..	12-00	11-26	11-54	12-39	12-13	12-02

* This head is not open to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1919-1920

1915 Estimate in part
in the Civil Budget
Annexure

* Expenditure.

75-01

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1918-1919.	Revised estimate, 1918-1919.	Budget estimate in part in the Civil Budget Annexure, 1919-1920.
	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.			
High Court	19 44	11 85	11 15	12 16	11 19	13 02
Law Officers	5 07	2 79	5 02	2 81	2 71	5 02
Administrative General .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Provisionary Magistrates' Courts .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Civil and Sessions Courts	29 72	29 65	49 08	67 09	43 29	47 91
Court of Small Causes	1 06	1 01	2 35	1 01	1 54	1 55
Criminal Courts	27 43	27 62	97 42	29 82	29 34	29 68
Provisionary Magistrates' charges .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Refunds	1 46	7 39	1 25	1 25	1 09	1 25
Additional provision for enhanced war allowances .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Total	84 48	89 97	111 12	101 12	82 70	98 18

* Subsidiary charges under this head are not open to discussion.

Revenue.

75-10

37. The principal source of revenue is *General fees, fines and forfeitures*. The revenue under this minor head is, however, liable to fluctuations as it depends largely on the amount of judicial fees collected. The receipts under the minor head *Provisionary Magistrates' Fees* are also liable to fluctuations, as they depend upon the number of candidates appearing.

Expenditure.

75-01

38. *High Court*.—Under this minor head are shown the salaries of the Judges and officers and establishments of the High Court, and the contracted contingent expenditure. The high estimate in 1918-1919 was due chiefly to expenditure on printing and translation work executed on behalf of estates. The charge is covered by receipts credited to the same account.

The decrease in the revised estimate for 1919-1920 as compared with the budget is due mainly to savings in establishment charges and to smaller expenditure on printing and translation work. The budget estimate for 1919-1920 has been framed on the basis of the continuance of the twelve Judges throughout the year.

39. *Law Officers*.—This minor head comprises the charges on account of the Advocate-General, the Government Solicitor, the Government Pleaders at Madras and in the mofussil, and the appointment of a separate Public Prosecutor in Madras to discharge duties formerly devolving on the Government Pleader. It also includes the fees paid by Government to pleaders in civil and criminal cases.

40. *Civil and Sessions Courts*.—To this minor head are debited the charges in connexion with the City Civil Court, the Courts of District and Sessions Judges, Subordinate Judges and Magistrate, the judicial establishments of the Government Agents in Ganjam, Vengalpet and Giddalur, and process-riding and cognate establishments. The principal increase in expenditure is due mainly to the additional temporary courts which it has been found necessary to open in various districts.

The grant of war allowances to establishments drawing Rs. 50 and under accounts for the increase in the revised estimate for 1919-1920 over the budget. The increase is, however, partly counterbalanced by the lapse of the temporary provision of 40 for the creation of a District and Sessions Court at Anantapur and savings under cognate establishments and in the contracted contingent expenditure of mofussil courts.

The budget estimate for 1919-1920 includes 20 representing 6 months' charges on account of the creation of a District and Sessions Court at Anantapur and provides for the continuance throughout the year of 22 temporary Sub-Courts and

BUDGET OF THE

27 District Magistrate's Courts; it also contains an enhanced provision of ₹70 on account of way allowances in addition to the enhanced allowances included in the sum of ₹25 entered in the summary. The following lump provisions have also been entered in the budget:—

50, anticipated increase for additional process-serving establishment.

51, to pay for a permanent increase in the number of civil courts and the consequent permanent appointment and regrading of Sub-Judges and District Magistrate and

52, to pay for revision of the pay of clerical establishments in magisterial courts.

41, Criminal Courts.—Under this minor head, the variations in the figures follow the corresponding alterations under the major head 3-A, Large Revenue—Charges of District Administration, a portion of which is transferred to this head. A larger provision under 'supplies and services' and 'contingencies' contributes to the increase in the budget estimate for 1919-1920 over the revised estimate for 1918-1919.

XVII. A & B-R. Law and Justice—Jails.

Revenue.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1918-1919.	Revised estimate, 1918-1919.	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.
	1914-1915.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.			
Jails	55	57	58	57	52	58
Jail manufactures	505	502	741	503	580	700
Total	560	559	799	560	632	758

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1918-1919.	Revised estimate, 1918-1919.	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.
	1914-1915.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.			
Jails	1105	1241	1215	1105	1273	1278
Jail manufactures	592	472	560	463	784	531
Additional provision for enhanced way allowances .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	14
Total	1697	1713	1775	1568	2057	1823

Receipts.

53. The main source of receipts under the major head LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS is the sale-proceeds of articles manufactured in jails and supplied to public departments.

54. Jail stores/charges.—Large supplies to the Military Department contribute to the increase in the revised estimate for 1918-1919.

Expenditure.

55. Under this head are shown (a) the expenditure connected with the staff employed in the supervision of jails, (b) the charges for the maintenance of convicts, and (c) the cost of the purchase of new materials for jail manufactures. Items (b) and (c) are fluctuating, being dependent on the strength of the jail population and on demands for jail industries. Variations in the prices of food-grains, and outbreaks of epidemic diseases in jails, also affect the charges for maintenance of prisoners.

56. 55. Jails.—The increase in the revised estimate for 1918-1919 as compared with the budget for that year occurs mainly under "Dietary Charges". Against the current year's budget estimate of ₹95 for this item, the revised estimate for 1918-

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1919-1920

1967 Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimates

1919 and the budget for 1919-1920 are placed at 5.78 and 5.50, respectively. The budget for 1919-1920 contains additional provision for the salariness of officers and war allowances.

46. *Jail manufactures*.—The estimates here, as usual, have been framed with reference to the probable demands for jail manufactures next year. The increase in the revised estimate for 1918-1919 as compared with the budget for that year is due to heavy demands for jail-made goods, chiefly from the Military Department. The budget for 1919-1920 does not anticipate a continuance of such demands.

XVII. & 22. Police.

Revenue.

	Amounts.			Budget estimate, 1918-1919.	Revised estimate, 1918-1919.	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.
	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1917-1918.			
Police supplied to Municipal, Corporation and Town Boards ..	01	..	..	..	..	..
Police supplied to public departments, private companies and persons	49	56	62	58	56	72
Presidency Police	61	67	66	69	65	68
Fees, fines and forfeitures	379	373	367	376	379	382
Superannuation receipts	64	65	64	64	66	64
Miscellaneous	22	24	20	18	24	23
Total ..	507	529	540	532	533	546

Expenditure.

	Amounts.			Budget estimate, 1918-1919.	Revised estimate, 1918-1919.	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.
	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1917-1918.			
Presidency Police	205	208	202	211	212	200
Superintendents	220	208	224	223	201	203
District Executive Force	79-96	84-60	86-79	89-36	89-82	90-47
Village Police	15-40	18-46	19-65	16-77	15-68	13-94
Criminal Investigation Department	1-68	1-83	2-01	1-69	1-55	1-68
Railway Police	1-46	1-38	1-40	1-50	1-43	1-49
Cattle Guards	2-63	2-37	2-20	2-66	2-27	2-30
Miscellaneous	1-41	1-30	1-67	2-06	2-11	2-25
Refunds	01	01	01	01	02	01
Additional provision for enhanced war allowances .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	13-56
Total ..	110-18	114-75	117-33	120-23	120-45	120-21

Revenue.

47. The receipts under this head consist mainly of (a) fees and fines levied under the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, (b) the recovery of the cost of the police supplied to public departments, private companies and persons, and (c) fees levied under the Madras Hackney Carriage Act, 1911, and the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914.

Expenditure.

48. The cost of the establishments maintained in connection with cattle pounds is debited to this head, but the bulk of the expenditure relates to the Police Department. The charges relating to the establishment and maintenance of settlements for

BUDGET OF THE

the reclamation of criminal tribes and for the reception of prisoners are also recorded under the minor head Miscellaneous. The settlements for the reception of prisoners have however been abolished as such since July 1917 and have been constituted as reformatory settlements under the Criminal Tribes Act.

49. *Presidency Police*.—The budget estimate for 1919-1920 allows for a full post's provision for a second Assistant Commissioner of Police in the Madras City, an increase in the number of city sub-inspectors and sergeants and better recruitment in the town and suburban police force. It also includes the usual lamp grant of 22 for the renting of quarters for subordinate police officers in the Madras City. All subordinate officers of the City Police are entitled to free quarters, and residences are being constructed for them as lands are available. In the meanwhile the Inspector-General of Police has been empowered to rent houses for each of these officers as have not yet been provided with Government quarters.

50. *Superintendence*.—The salaries of the Inspector-General and of the Deputy Inspector-General and of their establishments are accounted for under this minor head.

51. *District Executive Force*.—The salaries of District Superintendents, Assistant and Deputy Superintendents and of their establishments, and the cost of the District Police Force, the Provincial Training School at Vellore and the recruit schools for constables are included under this minor head.

52. The scheme for the revision of the pay of the municipal constabulary was brought into effect during 1916-1917 and it has contributed to increased expenditure from and after that year. The budget for 1918-1919 provided for the full sanctioned strength of the District Police force less probable savings representing the cost of so much of the force as was not likely to be recruited in 1918-1919. Savings are anticipated under 'Salaries' owing to several Assistant Superintendents having joined the Indian Army Reserve of Officers. There is also a saving under Police Force—General and Rewards. These savings are more than counterbalanced by the increases due to the grant of war allowances to the Police executive staff from the 1st January 1919 and by larger expenditure on the police entertained in consequence of plague. The budget estimate for 1919-1920 provides for the return of officers new on military duty and better recruitment. Larger provision has been made under travelling allowances as police constables have now been granted (increased) daily allowances and the concession of drawing weekly travelling allowance for journeys on transfer exceeding 100 miles. Larger provision has also been made under 'Supplies and services', chiefly in connexion with clothing, uniforms, arms and accoutrements and rewards. The lamp provision of 75 entered in the budget for 1918-1919 for the renting of quarters for the municipal constabulary has been repeated in the ensuing year's budget.

53. The expenditure in connexion with police talaiyas appears under the minor head *Pillage Police*. Savings anticipated in the provision for talaiyas in proprietary lands account for the decrease in this revised estimate under this minor head.

54. The charges of the Criminal Investigation Department including the fingerprint establishment, which forms part of this branch, are shown under the 6th minor head. The department is controlled by a Deputy Inspector-General who also supervises the Railway Police.

55. The minor head *Railway Police* includes the cost of the police staff employed on railways, and one-fourth of the salary of the Deputy Inspector-General for Criminal Investigation and Railways, and of his office establishment. The cost of supervision and of the police executive staff is distributed among the railway companies concerned in proportion to mileage. Seven-tenths of the aggregate cost is recoverable from the companies, the remainder being shown as deductions from charges.

56. Under the next minor head is shown the expenditure on account of cattle ponds in the municipal, the charges on account of the ponds in Madras being debited to the minor head *Presidency Police*.

57. *Miscellaneous*.—The budget estimate for 1918-1919 included a lamp provision of 50 for the construction of school buildings in connexion with the industrial home for the children of criminals at Porumbur. A sum of 20 only is expected to be

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1919-1920

1969 Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

spent in the current year and a provision of -88 has been included in the budget estimate for 1919-1920. The budget for 1919-1920 also includes provision for non-recurring expenditure in the settlement at Rameswaram, Chinnai district, on various objects, such as the construction of a boarding school and an inspection bungalow.

XVIII. & 21. Ports and Pilotage.

Revenue.

	Assessable			Budget estimate, 1919-1920	Actual estimate, 1919-1920	Budget estimate, 1919-1920
	1915-1916	1916-1917	1917-1918			
Revenue	-92	-104	..	-91	-91

Expenditure.

	Assessable			Budget estimate, 1919-1920	Actual estimate, 1919-1920	Budget estimate, 1919-1920
	1915-1916	1916-1917	1917-1918			
Marine establishments	-87	-87	-91	-83	-83	-85

Revenue.

58. The actuals for 1917-1918 (Rs. 410) represent chiefly the value of unseizable stores taken over by the Public Works Store from the Agent for Government Commissions.

Expenditure.

59. The charges under this head relate to the office of the Agent for Government Commissions.

XIX. & 22. Education.

Revenue.

	Assessable			Budget estimate, 1919-1920	Actual estimate, 1919-1920	Budget estimate, 1919-1920
	1915-1916	1916-1917	1917-1918			
Fees—Government Colleges—General	1-20	1-27	1-23	1-00	1-43	1-25
Fees—Government Colleges—Professional	1-03	1-28	1-23	1-18	1-45	1-49
Fees—Schools—General	-45	-45	-43	1-00	-43	1-05
Fees—Schools—Special	-15	-14	-14	-15	-17	-23
Income from Endowments	91	91	..	..	..	..
Contributions .. .. .	..	..	91	..	91	95
Miscellaneous	-27	-27	-23	-23	-27	-34
Total	2-10	2-04	2-55	4-25	3-79	5-20

BUDGET OF THE

Expenditure.

	Amount.			Budget estimate, 1918-1919.	Revised estimate, 1918-1919.	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.
	1918-1919.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.			
University	85	1 63	75	89	89	2 85
Director	91	91	94	94	102	97
Inspection	8 47	8 47	5 71	9 55	8 06	8 47
Government Colleges—General ..	4 06	4 51	4 45	4 22	4 29	4 47
Government Colleges—Profes- sional	4 54	5 20	3 23	5 57	4 36	3 65
Government Schools—General ..	22 15	22 24	21 51	31 63	40 22	44 67
Government Schools—Special ..	7 41	8 19	8 73	10 10	8 57	12 44
Grants-in-aid	29 10	32 31	23 63	38 74	37 18	43 58
Scholarships	1 44	1 55	1 67	1 71	1 83	1 93
Miscellaneous	43	59	53	56	53	55
Refunds	11	32	33	32	33	32
Lump allotment for the develop- ment of primary education ..	..	..	..	5 59	..	..
Lump allotment for taking over the management of four secondary schools .. .. .	..	..	..	1 11	..	1 32
Lump allotment for opening three Government secondary schools for girls .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	23
Lump allotment for Medical inspec- tion of schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other lump allotments .. .. .	..	..	..	3 79	..	..
Additional provision for enhanced war allowances .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	76 97	85 17	94 65	112 98	109 60	119 95

Revenue.

60. *Fees—Government Colleges—General and Professional.*—The figures under these two minor heads depend upon the strength of the Government Arts College and of the Law College. The budget estimate for 1919-1920 under "Government Colleges—General," takes credit for 23 being the anticipated fee-income from the Victoria College, Faisal, to be taken under Government management.

61. *Fees—Schools—General.*—The budget for 1918-1919 took credit for 89, being the estimated fee-income from secondary schools to be taken under Government management. The scheme will, however, not be introduced in 1918-1919. The budget for 1919-1920 includes (a) 59, being the fee-income from the schools referred to above, and (b) 14 being the fee income from the school department of the Faisal College which is also to be taken under Government management.

Expenditure.

62. *University.*—The budget estimate of 1 66 for 1919-1920 is made up of (a) 85 being the recurring Imperial grant, (b) 20 for expenses in connection with travelling allowances to Fellows, (c) 20 (against 18 in 1918-1919) as a grant towards the cost of publishing a Tamil lexicon, making a total of 37 out of 1 lakh promised, and (d) 1 60 for a further instalment for expenditure on the construction of the University library buildings, thus completing the promised grant of 3 60.

63. *Inspection.*—Of the 75 posts of additional Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools which have been sanctioned temporarily from time to time in order to cope with the increased work resulting from the advance of primary education, 54 posts have since been added to the permanent cadre. The variations between the figures relating to the budget and revised estimate for 1918-1919 occur mainly under "Salaries" and "Allowances." The budget for 1918-1919 includes a total provision of 10 (which covers out of the recurring Imperial grant of 1 50 for the development of primary education—vide paragraph 75 *infra*), for (i) appointment of an additional inspector of schools (13), (ii) addition of four Inspectors' circles (21), and (iii) appointment of twelve additional Sub-Assistant Inspectors (24).

* The expenditure in the revised estimate for 1918-1919 is credited to the "Government Schools—General" category which for 1918-1919 and 1919-1920 (page 103, Civil Budget, *infra*).

64. *Government Colleges—General.*—The decrease in the revised estimate for 1918-1919 as compared with the budget for that year occurs chiefly under "Supplies and Services—European Stores." The revised estimate for the current year includes expenditure on account of (1) the Oudis Districts College at Annamalai which has been raised to the status of a first-grade College, (2) additional Assistant Lecturers in the Presidency, Kumbakonam, Rajahmundry and Mangalore Colleges, and (3) the College for Muhammedans which has been opened in the Government Madras-i-Azam, Madras.

The budget for 1918-1920 contains provision for the Palghat College which it is proposed to take under Government management, and for larger allotments under "Supplies and Services."

65. *Government Schools—General.*—The details of the figures under this minor head are:—

	Amount, 1918-1919.	Budget, 1918-1920.	Revised, 1918-1920.	Budget, 1919-1920.
(a) Government Schools, proper (secondary and elementary schools for boys and girls)	4.21	4.62 +	4.60	5.47
(b) Payments in support of local board and municipal schools (secondary, elementary and technical).	UT 30	27.60 + 2.20 +	28.42	41.00
Total ..	31.51	32.82 + 2.20 +	43.22	46.47

* For opening new first high and middle schools (10) and eight schools (11).

66. *Government Schools—Proper.*—The budget for 1918-1920 contains larger provision for "Allowances," "Supplies and Services" and "Contingencies" and includes allotments of (i) 13 for Muhammedan secondary schools recently opened at Karaikal and Thoothur, (ii) 45 for a Muhammedan secondary school to be opened at Trichopoly, (iii) 14 for the opening of three secondary schools for girls (Madrassatun, Cuddalore and Mangalore), (iv) 26 for the reorganization of the girls' schools at Tirunelveli, Sureswari and Thoothur, and (v) 02 for improvement of Muhammedan education.

67. *Payments in support of local board and municipal schools.*—It is under this sub-head and under the minor head "Grants-in-aid" that the bulk of the expenditure in connexion with the expansion and improvement of elementary education occurs. The following statement shows the details of the charges under this sub-head:—

	Amount, 1918-1919.	Budget, 1918-1920.	Revised, 1918-1920.	Budget, 1919-1920.
Revenue.				
(i) Elementary schools	19.43	19.28 (a) + 4.50 (b) + 2.28	21.94 + 0.2	22.94 + 0.2
(ii) For opening new elementary schools and strengthening existing elementary schools..	..	..	2.60	4.47 + 2.00
(iii) For raising the maximum pay of teachers in elementary schools .. .. .	..	..	..	2.27
(iv) Night schools .. .. .	..	[(0) + 11] 2.92	..	..
(v) Secondary and technical schools	1.49	4 + 11	2.05	2.45
(vi) New Board high and middle schools .. .. .	..	[(0) + 2.04]	2.04	2.02
Total ..	20.92	24.84 (a) + 2.20	26.59 + 2.67	31.27 + 2.56

Note.—The figures in brackets represent expenditure from the remaining Imperial grant of 2-10-0 vide paragraph 12 infra.

(a) For opening new elementary schools, provision is raised in which were sanctioned in 1912-1913.

(b) For raising the maximum pay of teachers proposed to be sanctioned in 1912-1913.

(c) These were raised as salary advances in the estimate under the major head in the budget for 1918-1919.

BUDGET OF THE

				Actuals, 1913-1914.	Budget 1914-1915.	Revised 1914-1915.	Budget 1915-1916.
<i>Non-recurrent.</i>							
(vi) Elementary schools	341			1-09	{ 2 34 + 3 57 }		3-85
(vii) Secondary schools	319			(a) 1-97	(a) 1-25 { + 3 57 }	(a) 3-60	
		Total ..		6-60		3-85 + 3 57 }	7-45
		Grand Total ..		27-24 + 2 29		30-14 + 5 78	32-70 + 3 28

NOTE.—The figures in Indian rupees are approximate figures from the following Imperial grant of Rs. 400—vide paragraph 25 infra.

(a) Includes Rs. for equipment.

63. *Item (i).—*Proposals costing Rs. 6 97 per annum have been sanctioned recently. They are made up of—

- (i) Rs. 4 48 for opening 1,170 new elementary schools (1,028 under local boards and 142 in municipalities);
- (ii) Rs. 47 for strengthening the staff of 505 schools; and
- (iii) Rs. 12 for opening higher standards in 390 existing schools.

6 97

64. *Item (iv).—*With the object of providing additional facilities for secondary education and of relieving congestion in the existing secondary schools in the Presidency, 15 of the incomplete secondary schools managed by local bodies have been raised to the grade of complete secondary schools and 49 new middle schools have been opened in the course of the current year under the management of local bodies.

65. *Items (vii) and (viii).—*The budget for 1915-1916 includes the following allocations which have been entered in accordance with the recommendation of the Finance Committee of January 1915:—

- (1) Grants to local bodies for elementary school buildings Rs. 3 85
- (2) Grants to local bodies for secondary school buildings Rs. 3 85
- (3) Grants to local bodies for the equipment of secondary schools Rs. 1 97

Total .. Rs. 9 67

71. *Government Schools.—Special.*—The decrease in the revised estimate for 1915-1916 as compared with the budget for that year occurs chiefly under the provision for training schools for masters and mistresses and in the allotment of Rs. 42 for opening manual training centres. Of this latter amount, a sum of Rs. 5 will be spent on equipment, while Rs. 21, representing expenditure on buildings, will appear under the head "45. Civil Works—Public Works Department." The balance of Rs. 35 has been incurred and provided for in the budget for 1915-1916 under "45. Civil Works—Public Works Department."

The revised estimate for 1915-1916 includes expenditure on account of (1) the Civil Engineering School, Vingsapalem (a provision of Rs. 31 was entered in the budget in the previous year under the major head); and (2) the Institute of Commerce, Madras.

The budget for 1915-1916, besides providing for a full year's charge on account of these two institutions, contains enhanced provision for training schools for masters and mistresses and allotments for the following purposes:—

- (a) Rs. 20 for manual training centres (in addition to Rs. 35 entered for buildings under 45, Civil Works—Public Works Department).
- (b) Rs. 25 for opening two agricultural schools (in addition to 25 entered for buildings under 45, Civil Works—Public Works Department); and
- (c) Rs. 44 for opening three elementary training schools.

It also includes 53 from the recurring Imperial grant of 5-40—vide paragraph 73 infra—for opening (1) a higher elementary training school at Amalapur (23), (2) a training school for Muhammadan women at Trichinopoly (12), (3) a secondary training class at Chaipei (04) and (4) an additional elementary training school (14).

72. *Grants-in-aid*.—The total figures under this minor head may be broadly classified as follows:—

	Accounts			Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget estimate, 1920-1921.
	1917-1918	1918-1919	1917-1918			
A—Recurring.						
(1) Teaching grants—elementary schools	16-07	17-55	19-25	19-69	20-83	21-39
(2) Teaching grants—training schools, including stipendary Grants	1-44	1-35	1-60	2-37	2-28	+ 1-00*
(3) Teaching and other grants to colleges, secondary schools, and schools other than elementary	7-95	7-53	8-71	8-33	8-46	+ 0-13*
Total (recurring) ..	25-46	26-43	29-56	31-45	32-71	33-61
B—Special.						
(4) Grants for buildings, furniture, apparatus, books, etc. ..	4-14	5-12	3-98	7-26	4-43	8-25
Grand total ..	29-60	31-55	33-54	38-71	37-13	41-86

* From the Imperial recurring grant of 1-12.

Note (4).—The decrease in the revised estimate occurs under building grants.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Finance Committee of January 1919, the budget for 1919-1920 includes a total provision of 1-50 for (i) grants to aided secondary schools for equipment (1-04) and (ii) grants for playgrounds (1-50).

73. *Lump allotment for the development of primary education*.—With effect from 1918-1919 the Government of India have sanctioned a recurring assignment of 5-50 from Imperial revenues for the development of primary education. This sum, which was scored as a lump allotment in the budget for 1918-1919 in the summary under the major head has been distributed among the several minor heads back in the revised estimate for 1918-1919 and in the budget for 1919-1920 as shown below:—

REVISED ESTIMATE FOR 1918-1919.

22-E. Government Schools—General—

(1) Subsidies to local bodies for opening elementary schools	1-40
(2) Subsidies to local bodies for elementary school buildings	3-47
(3) Subsidy to Chidambaram municipality	41

23-F. Government Schools—Special—

(4) Schools for boys of fishermen under the Fisheries department	1-12
	5-50

BUDGET FOR 1919-1920.

(a) 22-E. *Superior*.—

(i) Appointment of an additional Inspector of Schools (including allowances, expenses and services)	12
(ii) Addition of four Inspectors' salaries	23
(iii) Appointment of twelve additional Sub-Inspected Inspectors	24

BUDGET OF THE

(i) 22-E. Government Schools—General—		
(iv) Opening of new elementary schools	2-30	
(v) Meeting the subsistence pay of teachers in elementary schools	1-07	
(vi) Subsidy to Gadliattam municipality	0-01	
		3-38
(ii) 22-F. Government Schools—Special—		
(vii) Opening of a higher elementary training school at Anantapur	0-03	
(viii) Opening of a training school for Mohammedan women at Tiruchinopoly	0-18	
(ix) Opening of a secondary training class at Pandipet	0-04	
(x) Opening of an additional elementary training school	0-15	
		0-40
(c) 22-G. Government—		
(xi) Meeting the teaching grant of teachers in aided elementary schools	1-00	
(xii) Subsidy to aided secondary schools for training teachers	0-30	
		1-30
		5-08

75a. *Lump allotment for medical inspection of schools.*—In accordance with the recommendations of the Finance Committee, the provision of '08 originally entered in the budget for 1919-1920 has been raised to '14.

74. *Other lump allotments.*—The following items which appeared as lump allotments in the budget estimate for 1918-1919 have, in the revised estimate for 1919-1920 and the budget estimate for 1919-1920, been entered under the minor heads specified against each:—

(a) Opening new Board high and middle schools.	0-00	Government Schools—General.
(b) Improvement of Mohammedan education.	0-75	Government Colleges—General. Government Schools—General— Scholarships.
(c) Cloth Engineering school, Viragapalem.	0-31	Government Schools—Special.
(d) Female education	0-53	Government Schools—General. Government Schools—Special.
(e) Night schools	0-11	Government Schools—General.
		2-70

75. The budget figure under the major head which stood at 54-79 in 1917-1918 rose to 112-98 in 1918-1919 after including the recurring Imperial grant of 5-50 given by the Government of India with effect from the current year for the development of elementary education. The budget for 1919-1920 is placed at 123-98 which exceeds the current year's budget by 11-00. Of this excess, a sum of 5-34 represents recurring charges for the improvement and expansion of elementary education. This sum of 5-34 is made up of 4-00 for subsidies to local bodies for elementary schools, 0-6 for opening three elementary training schools, and 0-68 for teaching grants to aided elementary and training schools.

XX-A. & 24-A. Medical.

Revenue.

1-15

	Actuals.			Budget estimate, 1915-1916.	Budget actuals, 1916-1917.	Budget estimate, 1917-1918.
	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.			
Medical School and College fees ..	41	48	49	50	63	60
Hospital receipts	82	40	34	45	54	48
Lewards Asylum receipts	28	23	20	25	24	20
Contributions	50	38	50	114	140	176
Miscellaneous	67	57	66	11	11	12
Total ..	128	142	137	240	290	276

Expenditure.

16-17

	Actuals.			Budget estimate, 1915-1916.	Budget actuals, 1916-1917.	Budget estimate, 1917-1918.
	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.			
Medical establishment	431	455	443	445	481	533
Hospitals and dispensaries	740	824	813	1435	1642	2249
Grants for medical purposes ..	17	61	50	62	35	15
Medical Schools and College ..	278	232	256	426	464	532
Lewards Asylum	148	140	166	159	158	200
Chemical Laboratory	37	32	32	33	30	33
Referrals	68	61	60	60	65	68
Revision of pay of Sub-Assistant Surgeons .. ..	..	..	..	24	..	..
Consultation of a woman's sub-stitute medical services .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Post-graduate course for Civil Assistants and Surgeons .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Medical School for Women at Madras .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Additional provision for enhanced war allowances .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Total ..	1677	1760	1878	2804	2965	3647

76. The receipts and charges on account of sanitation were prior to the year 1916-1917 exhibited under the major head 'Medical.' In view of the increased interest now taken in sanitation, it was decided in 1918-1919 to create a separate major head for this purpose in order to bring out more prominently the position made and the expenditure incurred on this object. The former heads XX. & 24. MEDICAL were accordingly subdivided into XX-A. & 24-A. MEDICAL and XX-B. & 24-B. SANITATION.

Revenue.

18-19

77. *Medical school and college fees.*—The increase from 1917-1918 is due to the increased rate of fees levied from private pupils and students coming from other provinces and Native States, to the opening of an additional medical school at Calicut and to increases in the number of pupils.

78. The minor head *Lewards Asylum receipts* comprises payments by private persons for the maintenance of inmates, and the sale-proceeds of work executed by patients in lunatic asylums.

79. *Contributions.*—The figures for 1918-1919 and 1919-1920 under this minor head include (i) the contributions from local bodies in consequence of the transfer of headquarter hospitals to Government, and (ii) the contribution of 25 from the Madras Corporation, towards the maintenance of Government hospitals and dispensaries in the city (20) and of the Georgetown dispensary (5),

BUDGET OF THE

Expenditure.

180-207

111-541

80. *Medical establishment*.—Since 1914-1915, there has been a decrease under this head, owing mainly to savings in the salaries of Indian Medical Service officers transferred to military duty in connection with the war. The figures from 1915-1917 include additional expenditure on account of the revision of the pay of civil assistant surgeons, under which they were placed on a base-scale of pay rising from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 with two senior grades on Rs. 325 and Rs. 350.

149

The increase in the budget estimate for 1919-1920 allows for the return of officers from military duty on demobilisation being ordered.

110-108

143

81. *Hospitals and dispensaries*.—With effect from the year 1915-1916, grants to local and private bodies in aid of medical buildings have been shown under this minor head instead of under Civil Works.

110-108

The figures from 1916-1917 include expenditure on account of the maintenance of the new Mayapattam Hospital.

140

The increase in the estimate for 1917-1918 as compared with the previous year represents mainly large non-recurring grants given to local bodies for medical buildings. The revised estimate for the current year, besides including provision for similar grants to local and private bodies, takes account of the charges in connection with the transfer of the management of headquarter hospitals to Government for which a lump provision of £250 was entered in the budget estimate for 1918-1919.

141

82. The budget for 1919-1920 includes a provision of £15 for the appointment of travelling sub-assistant surgeons in medical hospitals which has been entered in pursuance of the acceptance of a resolution moved during the discussion of the Amended Draft Financial Statement.

141

83. The large increase in the budget estimate for 1919-1920 is due to the following causes:—

141-108

(a) Increased provision for salaries and supplies and services under Presidency Hospitals and dispensaries.

141

(b) Provision for the taking over of the Mayapattam Hospital by Government.
(c) Increase under medical hospitals and dispensaries on account of additional provision for headquarter hospitals taken over by Government from local bodies.

141

(d) Reorganisation of certain hospital establishments.

141

(e) Larger provision on account of grant for new hospitals opened by local bodies.

141

(f) Lump provision of £50 on account of grants to private hospitals.

141

Item (b).—The taking over of the Mayapattam Hospital by Government is under consideration and a provision of £25 has been entered for this purpose.

141

Item (c).—The hospital at Bellary was taken under Government management from the 1st December 1917 and the headquarter hospitals at Coimbatore, Anantapur, Bellary, Chingleput, Chittoor, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Guntur, Madras, Mayapattam, Mysore, Tanjore and Vellore were taken under Government management with effect from the 1st April 1918. The hospitals at Cuddalore and Mayapattam were taken over by Government with effect from 1st July 1918 and the hospitals at Kurnool and Mangalore will be transferred to Government from the 1st April 1919.

141

Item (d).—Provision has been made for the reorganisation of the establishment of medical headquarter hospitals (20), Presidency medical institutions (06) and the X-ray department in the Government General Hospital, Madras (06).

141

Item (e).—A provision of £65 (18 for municipalities and 47 for district boards) has been made, as against £45 in the current year, to meet half the initial and recurring charges of new hospitals and dispensaries opened by local bodies under the undertaking given by Government in March 1915. This amount is intended to meet recurring grants in respect of institutions opened up to the end of 1918-1919 and the initial charges for institutions to be opened in 1919-1920. The recurring grants for the latter are payable only with effect from 1920-1921.

84. On the recommendation of the Finance Committee a total provision of £50 has been entered in the budget estimate for 1919-1920 for grants to local bodies for medical buildings.

84. *Grants for medical purposes*.—With reference to the revised classification referred to in paragraph 74 ante, charges incurred on preventive measures in connection with bubonic plague and the contribution of Government to the Pasteur Institute at Comor are now shown under the major head 24-B. SANITATION.

The grant hitherto paid to the Provincial Committee of the Council of Defence's Fund to enable them to give stipends to women students of strychnine medicine has, with effect from the 1st September 1916, been disbursed direct from Provincial funds without the intervention of the committee. The expenditure is accordingly now debited to the more appropriate minor heads, Medical Schools and Colleges, and 23-H. Encumbrances—Scholarships.

The increase in the revised estimate for the current year over the budget estimate is due to the inclusion of provision for the training of sub-assistant surgeons in Ankylostomiasis ('95) and for the mitigation of indigestion drugs ('10). The budget estimate for 1919-1920 contains a provision of 14 for the latter purpose.

28. *Medical College and Schools*.—The increase in the budget estimate for 1919-1920 over the revised estimate for the current year occurs mainly under "Salaries" and is due to the increase in the number of instructors employed in the various medical schools and to the grant to them of teaching and hospital allowances at enhanced rates. This is counterbalanced to a small extent by a decrease under "Allowances."

29. *Laboratory Expenses*.—The increase in the budget estimate for 1919-1920 as compared with the revised estimate for 1918-1919 occurs mainly under "Supplies and Services" and allows for a larger number of inmates and also for the rise in prices of provisions, bedding and clothing.

XX-B. & 24-B. Sanitation.

—Revenue.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1918-1919.	Revised estimate, 1918-1919.	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.
	1918-1918.	1918-1919.	1917-1918.			
Contributions and Vaccination receipts.	11	15	16	14	47	25

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1918-1919.	Revised estimate, 1918-1919.	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.
	1918-1918.	1918-1919.	1917-1918.			
Sanitation and Vaccinating establishments.	2 89	1 94	1 74	2 35	2 25	2 73
Grants for sanitary purposes.	29 48	35 56	39 09	9 52	9 43	19 43
Expenses in connection with Malaria, Plague, Cholera and Epidemics.	1 31	1 28	1 60	1 42	1 51	1 40
Bacteriological Laboratories and Fumary Vaccine Institute.	23	26	68	67	1 16	1 27
Refunds.	..	61	61	61	61	61
Additional provision for enhanced war allowances.	..	..	..	..	..	95
Total.	32 51	17 95	19 49	14 88	14 73	24 23

Revenue.

37. Fees for chemical analyses at the King Institute, and the sale-proceeds of calves, are credited to this major head.

38. The revised estimate for 1918-1919 includes a special credit of 50 being unpaid balances of Provincial contributions to the Kurnool municipality for water-works, which were refunded.

Expenditure.

39. *Sanitation and Vaccination establishments*.—The expenditure shown under this minor head relates mainly to the staff of deputy inspectors of vaccination and the Sanitary and Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and their establishments.

The increase in the budget estimate for 1919-1920 as compared with the revised estimate for the current year is due mainly to the inclusion of a full year's provision for three Deputy Sanitary Commissioners instead of two only as in the

BUDGET OF THE

current year and the grant to deputy inspectors of vaccination of fixed travelling allowance at increased rates.

50. Grants for sanitary purposes.—From and after 1915-1916 grants to local bodies for minor sanitary works and for water-supply and drainage schemes appear under this minor head instead of under 'Civil Works.'

The main lines of expenditure under this minor head is 'Contributions for sanitary purposes.' The details are—

	Actual			Budget estimate, 1918-1919	Revised estimate, 1918-1919	Budget estimate, 1919-1920
	1915-1916	1916-1917	1917-1918			
(1) Grants to local bodies for minor sanitary works ..	8-02	8-13	8-88	8-80	8-87	7-00
(2) Grants to district boards and municipalities for water-supply and drainage schemes ..	10-95	7-37	8-95	8-34	8-08	5-09
(3) Grant to the Madras Corporation for water-supply and drainage works ..	7-10	..	1-50	..	..	5-00
(4) Grants to municipalities on account of health officers ..	..	..	00	14	14	21
(5) Miscellaneous	23	35	00	82	00	00
(6) Grants to district boards for the acquisition of house-sites for the dyer's sheds ..	..	..	..	..	..	1-00
Total ..	29-00	15-45	11-37	24-06	21-09	18-20

Note (1).—In accordance with the recommendation of the Finance Committee, a special grant of 6-00 has been entered for grants to local bodies for minor sanitary works in 1919-1920. This includes 1-00 for the Madras Corporation.

The budget estimate for 1919-1920 includes a provision of 1-00 for grants for the improvement of the sanitary conditions of the pilgrim centres, entered in pursuance of the acceptance of a resolution moved during the discussion of the Amended Draft Financial Statement.

Note (2).—The smaller provision in recent years is due to the heavy rise in the price of iron pipes and other materials obtained from Great Britain and to the extreme difficulty of getting supplies shipped to this country under war conditions.

The statement below shows approximately the distribution of the allotments of 2-03 in the revised estimate for 1918-1919 and of 5-09 in the budget estimate for 1919-1920:—

	Revised estimate, 1918-1919	Budget estimate, 1919-1920
Vandavasi water-works improvements	15	22
Narasapur water-supply	04	35
Asanapur water-supply	02	25
Chidambaram water-works improvements	03	08
Chidambaram water-supply improvements	25	1-00
Chidambaram water-works improvements	18	..
Tatvanur water-supply (full power test)	27	20
Do. (from the Travancore)	08	..
Do. (partial scheme) .. ..	..	1-00
Tanjore water-works improvements .. ..	..	28
Madurai drainage	75	65
Madurai water-works improvements	17	15
Nagapattinam (extension of water-supply to Padmanab street and Malakalpet)	09	..
Tirupattur water-supply	13	..
Erudalur water-supply	06	..
Coimbatore water-works improvements .. ..	..	60
Vellore drainage .. ..	..	21
Bombay (Bamburam water-supply)	25	25
Other minor schemes	19	..
	2-03	5-09

⁸ Item (4).—Towards the cost of water-supply and drainage works in the Madras Corporation estimated at 124-00, grants to the extent of 75-50 have been made by Government in the past. The amount required to complete the restricted programme of works in 1919-1920 and 1920-1921 is 19-00. The Corporation have undertaken to meet 7-00 out of this amount and it is proposed to make a Provincial grant of 12-00. The sum of 5-00 entered in the budget estimate for 1919-1920 represents the first instalment of the grant of 12-00 referred to above.

90-A. Item (5).—The provision in the budget estimate for 1919-1920 has been entered in pursuance of the acceptance of a resolution moved during the discussion of the Amended Draft Financial Statement.

91. Expenditure in connection with epidemic plagues, etc.—The increase in the budget estimate for 1919-1920 over the revised estimate for the current year is due to a full year's provision having been made for six cholera reserve parties as against five in the current year. There is no increase anticipated under 'Plague charges' also.

92. Bacteriological Laboratories and Pasteur Vaccine Institute.—The expenditure on the vaccine and the serum and bacteriological sections of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, and the contribution of Government to the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor, are shown under this minor head.

25. Political.

* Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.
	1918-1919.	1918-1919.	1917-1918.			
Political Agents	95	92	89	99	91	91
Additional provision for enhanced war allowances .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	91
Total	95	92	89	99	91	92

* Truly Imperial above heads which are not under the financial control of the Government of Madras are not shown here.

This head is not open to estimate.

93. To this head is debited the expenditure on account of Political Officers serving under the Madras Government and their establishments, and also a moiety of the cost of the Consul at Pondicherry. The charges in connection with the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, the Paymaster of Carnatic Subsidies, the Government Agent, Tanjore, the Stipend Pay office, Karaikal and Vellore, and the Special Agent, South Arcot, are shown in full, but the expenditure connected with the Political establishments in Pondicherry and Saundhar is recovered together with pensionary contributions from the Native States concerned, the recoveries being taken in abatement of charges.

XXI-A. and 26-A. Agriculture.

Revenue.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.
	1918-1919.	1918-1919.	1917-1918.			
Agricultural receipts	1-58	1-73	1-69	1-79	2-24	3-25
Veterinary receipts	1-28	1-19	1-50	28	47	51
Total	1-71	1-54	1-69	1-89	2-31	3-76

Reference to 1919
in the Civil Budget
Appendix.
100 100

Expenditure.

	1918-1919			Budget 1919-1920	Forth- coming 1919-1920	Budget 1920-1921
	1918-1919	1917-1918	1916-1917			
Agriculture	712	773	867	10 69	10 67	14 77
Veterinary charges	202	204	224	3 65	2 53	3 52
Co-operative credit	1 06	1 57	8 55	2 01	2 14	2 62
Refunds	91	93	93	93	95	95
Additional provision for enhanced wage allowances .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	21
Total ..	1101	1201	1287	16 65	15 95	19 47

Revenue.

94. *Agricultural receipts* are made up mainly of sale-proceeds of farm produce at the Central Farms at Coimbatore and at district farms and of cotton seed distributed by the Agricultural Department.

The increase in the revised estimate for 1918-1919 over the budget for the year occurs mainly under 'Seeds' and 'Farm and other receipts' in connection with the 'Central Teaching and Research Institute.' The budget estimate for 1919-1920 takes credit for sale-proceeds of manure in the Tanjore district (75) and of fish resources from the depot opened on the West Coast (25).

95. The *Veterinary receipts* consist mainly of the fees levied for the treatment of horses and cattle at veterinary hospitals under Government management.

Expenditure.

96. The department is one which is being largely expanded and at the same time reorganized under a scheme sanctioned by the Secretary of State in 1916. At present the senior staff consists of the following principal officers:—(a) a Director of Agriculture, (b) a Superintendent of the Central Farm and Principal of the Agricultural College, (c) an Assistant Principal, (d) an Agricultural Chemist, (e) an Economic Botanist, (f) a Lecturing and Systematic Botanist, (g) a Sugarcane Expert, (h) six Deputy Directors of Agriculture (including the officer appointed to take charge of the cattle-breeding and dairy operations in the Presidency) and four Assistant Directors, (i) a Deputy Director of Agriculture, Planting districts, (j) a Mycologist, (k) an Entomologist, (l) an Agricultural Engineer and two Assistant Agricultural Engineers.

The appointment of the Deputy Director, Planting districts, was originally sanctioned for five years, and then extended for a second term of five years, which will expire in April 1919. A scheme for the development of the planting industries involving the establishment of four—to be raised ultimately to six—experimental stations, the appointment of a Mycologist and the continued employment of the Deputy Director, Planting districts, has been submitted to the Secretary of State. Pending his sanction, the Government of India have authorized the Local Government to proceed with the opening of the planting stations. Fixed annual contributions towards the cost of the scheme have been promised by the Mysore, Travancore and Cochin Dehans, the Administration of Coorg and the United Planters' Association of Southern India. The appointment of Sugarcane Expert was originally sanctioned for a period of five years, and has been continued for a further period of five years, from October 1917. In order to meet the cost of the sugarcane-breeding station, the Secretary of State has sanctioned the payment from Imperial funds of a recurring allowance of Rs 14 lakh per annum with effect from the 28th October 1917, instead of a non-recurring grant for the total expenditure as formerly.

97. The budget estimate for 1918-1919 contained lump provision for the following schemes:—

(a) Cattle-breeding farm	70
(b) Opening of a new farm in North Arcot	98
(c) Coimbatore farm at Coimbatore	15
(d) Schools for boys employed on the farms	84

The expenditure on item (x) is being increased to '58, while allotments have been made in the course of the year for a fish measure depot on the West Coast ('57) and for an experimental scheme of distribution of concentrated manure mixture in the Tanjore district ('10). On the other hand, there are nominal savings amounting to about '50 under the Pumping and Boring Department, owing to a change in the classification of the charges relating to the Industrial Branch which are being shown under the head 25-B. **SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—Development of Industries, with effect from the 1st April 1918.**

28. The budget estimate for next year provides for the appointment of an additional Deputy Director, and fifteen assistant managers, representing a further instalment of the scheme of reorganisation sanctioned by the Secretary of State in 1915; it also contains increased provision for the scheme of distribution of manure in the Tanjore district, improvement of cotton cultivation and for expenditure on tools and plant in the Pumping and Boring Department. The following lump provision has been entered in the budget:—

	IN REE.	
(1) Cotton seed farm at Kandyal	88
(2) Fish measure depot on the West Coast	70
(3) Development of silk industry	10
(4) Kangaroo cattle farm	10
(5) Improvement of milk supply—Madras breeding scheme ('14), experiments at the Military dairy farms in Bangalore ('15) and milk transport experiments ('21).	25
(6) Development of the planting industries of Southern India	27
		<u>220</u>

29. **Veterinary charges.**—The decrease in the revised estimate for 1918-1919 as compared with the budget occurs mainly under salaries of subordinate establishments and in the charges on account of veterinary hospitals. The budget estimate for 1919-1920 provides for two additional Deputy Superintendents introduced in 1918 and for an additional Superintendent and a second officer for the Veterinary College. It also includes enhanced provisions under 'Supplies and Services' and 'Contingencies.' A lump provision of '13 has been entered for contributions by Government towards seven new veterinary institutions.

30. **Co-operative Credit.**—The gradual increase of expenditure under this head is due to the growth of the operations of the department which has necessitated the addition of three Assistant Registrars and 14 inspectors to the staff.

XXI.B. & 25-B. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.

Revenue.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.
	1918-1919.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.			
Garden plantations	685	832	1185	935	939	755
Emigration fees	(a) 109	100 00	..	(a) 91	..	..
Receipts from industrial operations	(b) 157	(b) 191	(b) 295	333	571	806
Examination fees	211	212	212	217	206	215
Fees for inspection of boilers	36	35	35	40	44	44
Miscellaneous	28	45	38	15	18	16
Total	1214	1365	1873	1741	1768	1836

(a) Includes receipts from "Fees—Emigration Industrial".

(b) These figures represent receipts under "Factory receipts" paid in April 1919.

BUDGET OF THE

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1913-1914	Revised estimate, 1913-1914	Budget estimate, 1915-1916
	1913-1914	1914-1915	1915-1916			
Archaeological department	5	49	41	43	44	48
Provincial museums	46	46	46	49	49	54
Provincial Institute	82	..	81	81	81	84
Electro-therapeutic establishment	25	81	56	62	62	43
Donations to scientific societies	63	49	63	63	64	63
Cinchona plantations	241	349	416	485	486	477
Emigration	49	40	15	16	16	14
Inspector of Factories	37	31	31	33	36	45
Provincial statistics	28	30	31	35	32	41
Registration	148	173	164	193	156	203
Registers of Joint Stock Companies	18	18	12	12	12	12
Development of industries	265	241	307	353	344	332
Miscellaneous	213	238	..	..	51	79
Retards	91	82	65	61	56	61
Additional provision for enhanced war allowances .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Total	1047	1228	1279	1717	1748	2208

Revenue.

101. Under Cinchona plantations appear the sale-proceeds of febrifuge, quinine bark, seeds, plants and jalap whether obtained from the Government plantations on the Nilgiris or (in the case of quinine) manufactured from purchased cinchona bark. The incomes in the accounts for 1916-1917 and 1917-1918 was due partly to the large demand for quinine from the Medical Stores but mainly to the greatly enhanced rates adopted in the valuation of stock issued consequent upon the rise in the market price of quinine. The fall in the current year, as compared with the accounts for 1917-1918, is due to a decrease in the supply of quinine, while the further decrease in 1919-1920 is attributed to a large anticipated fall in the factory output owing to the comparatively poorer quality of the barks left to be worked in the factory. The effect of the recent fire at the Nadiyathan factory on the estimates of receipts and expenditure cannot at present be forecasted.

102. Receipts from industrial operations.—This is a new minor head which has been opened with effect from 1st April 1918 to show the receipts of the Fisheries department, which were till then recorded under 'Fishery receipts' and of other industrial concern which were hitherto exhibited under the minor head 'Miscellaneous.' The increase since 1917-1918 is due mainly to receipts from the manufacture of soap. The revised estimate for 1918-1919 includes 40 on account of the sale-proceeds of the Government pencil factory. The budget estimate for 1919-1920 anticipates a further increase in the sale of soap and additional revenue under stamp duties.

103. Miscellaneous.—The estimate for 1917-1918 included a special contribution of 16 paid by the Indian Research Fund towards expenditure to be incurred in the Presidency for a period of five years on the experimental registration of vital statistics in selected typical areas. The corresponding charges have been provided for under the head "B-B. SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DISBURSEMENTS—Presidential Statistics."

Expenditure.

104. The charges of the Government cinchona plantations on the Nilgiris are recorded under the minor head Cinchona plantations. The bulk of the charges under this head relate to the purchase of cinchona bark. The budget for next year provides a sum of 200 for the purchase of bark; it also includes enhanced provision for the purchase of European stores, and lump grants aggregating 19 for the extension of plantations, replanting old estates and afforestation of grass lands.

105. *Examinations*.—The rise in the expenditure is mainly under 'Special Tests' and 'Secondary School-Leaving certificates' due to the larger number of candidates appearing and the consequent increase in the expenses connected with the examinations.

106. *Development of industries*.—Under this minor head are recorded the charges relating to the Department of Fisheries, to pearl and shark fisheries, experiments in soap-making and industrial operations. The revised estimate for the current year provides for larger expenditure on soap-making and miscellaneous experiments and takes account of the revised classification introduced from 1918-1919 under which the "district industrial staff" is shown under this head instead of under 25-A. *Assistants* as previously. These items of increase are however counterbalanced by a lapse in the provision made for the Coimbatore school and for the equipment of the mechanical engineering section of the Madras Technical Institute.

The budget for next year contains enhanced provision for soap-making experiments (500), piscicultural works (37), development of the Fisheries Department (26), the weaving, dyeing and leather trade branches of the Madras Technical Institute and grants-in-aid for industrial schools. With reference to the recommendation of the Finance Committee of January 1919, the provision for scholarships has been raised by 60 to provide for two industrial scholarships to Europe or America.

107. *Miscellaneous*.—Under this minor head are recorded the charges relating to the Director of Civil Supplies. The expenditure on this account is covered by an assignment from Imperial revenues.

XXII. & 28. Superannuations.

* Revenue.

	Revenue.			Budget estimate, 1918-1919.	Revised estimate, 1918-1919.	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.
	1918-1919.	1918-1919.	1917-1918.			
Revenue	121	127	100	120	124	147

* Expenditure.

	Expenditure.			Budget estimate, 1918-1919.	Revised estimate, 1918-1919.	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.
	1918-1919.	1918-1919.	1917-1918.			
Expenditure	32-08	32-23	32-33	35-65	34-95	37-00

* Fully Imperial minor heads which are not under the financial control of the Government of Madras are not shown here.

Revenue.

108. The receipts under this head consist chiefly of contributions for pensions and gratuities on account of officers of Government lent to foreign service for employment under the Court of Wards, municipalities and other local bodies, Native States and landlords.

109. The increase in the revised estimate for 1918-1919, as compared with the budget for that year, is due chiefly to the recovery in the current year from local bodies of contributions for leave allowances and pensions of civil assistant surgeons in their employ with effect from the 1st March 1918.

Expenditure.

110. This head comprises charges for pensions, gratuities and compassionate allowances, and for the commuted value of pensions to Government servants.

The budget estimate for 1918-1920 provides for the normal expansion of the pension list.

BUDGET OF THE

XXIII. & 30. Stationery and Printing.

* Revenue.

18-20

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1915-1916.	Revised estimate, 1916-1917.	Budget estimate, 1917-1918.
	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.			
Stationery receipts	44	41	41	45	46	45
Fines of postmen and other public officers	60	60	60	60	60	60
Other press receipts	65	68	69	61	62	60
Total ..	129	129	130	126	128	125

* Expenditure.

19-21

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1915-1916.	Revised estimate, 1916-1917.	Budget estimate, 1917-1918.
	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.			
Stationery office at the Presidency ..	55	51	51	60	60	60
Stationery purchased in the country ..	67	64	64	65	64	64
Government Presses	875	829	473	533	460	494
Printing at Private Presses	44	31	31	60	60	60
Stationery supplied from Central Stores	723	654	608	515	470	470
Refunds .. ..	..	..	61	..	61	..
Additional provision for enhanced war allowances .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Total ..	1465	1370	1488	1663	1496	1494

* Tenderly printed paper made which are not under the control of the Government are not shown here.

Revenue.

16-18

III. Other Press Receipts.—The totals for 1917-1918 and the revised estimate for 1916-1917 include special credits.

Expenditure.

19-21

20-22

III. Government Presses.—The decrease in the revised estimate for 1918-1919, as compared with the budget estimate for the current year, is due to—

(1) the gradual abolition of Collectorate presses and the transfer of the work done by them to the Government Press, Madras;

(2) the lapse of the provision of 12 under "Seminar Presses" on account of the transfer of work referred to above, owing to economies in establishments in other directions; and

(3) a saving of 44 under piece-work—day-extra establishment.

The budget estimate for 1919-1920 provides for an increase under piece-work—day-extra establishment.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1919-1920

1925 Statement in pursuance of the Madras Budget Act

XXV. & 38. Miscellaneous.

Revenue.

19-41

	Assessable			Budget estimates, 1919-1920.	Revised estimates, 1919-1920.	Budget estimates, 1920-1921.
	1919-1920.	1919-1920.	1919-1920.			
Percentage on capital cost of furniture supplied to high officers ..	81	81	81	81	81	81
Unclaimed deposits	2 50	1 55	80	2 00	1 60	1 20
Treasure trees	89	84	85	81	80	81
Sale of old stores and materials ..	87	82	85	82	84	83
Fees for Government audits ..	85	81	81	82	85	86
Contributions	82	1 89	82	82	85	87
Miscellaneous fees, fines and forfeitures	82	84	86	87	81	87
Miscellaneous	13	18	19	12	14	10
Sale of lands, houses, etc.	82	..	..	..	..	..
Extraordinary items	81	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	830	1 42	2 83	3 12	2 58	2 64

* Fully Imperial share funds which are not under the financial control of the Government of Madras are not shown here.

Expenditure.†

19-41

	Assessable			Budget estimates, 1919-1920.	Revised estimates, 1919-1920.	Budget estimates, 1920-1921.
	1919-1920.	1919-1920.	1919-1920.			
Rewards for proficiency in original language, etc.	88	87	81	85	83	80
Annual stipends to holders of literary titles	82	81	81	81	81	81
Subscriptions to periodicals ..	87	82	84	82	85	85
Cost of books and publications ..	12	85	81	85	82	83
Donations for charitable purposes ..	79	1 01	1 28	1 12	1 18	1 28
Charges on account of European vagrants	81	81	81	81	81	81
Rewards for destruction of wild animals	82	18	18	80	18	18
Petty establishments	81	81	81	82	84	87
Special commissions of inquiry ..	15	17	87	..	..	..
Irrecoverable company losses written off	85	80	82	85	81	83
Grants, rates and taxes	86	87	86	85	87	87
Contributions	2 64	1 88	2 24	2 34	2 64	2 27
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges	85	86	88	88	88	11 11
Miscellaneous refunds	81	88	82	81	84	88
Charges for the treatment of patients at the Eastern Institute at Chennai	82	81	82	82	82	83
Worshouse .. .. .	..	..	..	..	44	..
Additional provision for enhanced warallowances .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	86
Total ..	4 72	4 29	5 53	13 31	5 25	18 00

† Fully Imperial share funds which are not under the financial control of the Government of Madras are not shown here.

BUDGET OF THE

Revenue

113. The receipts recorded under the first minor head *Perquisites on capital cost of furniture supplied to high officers* represent a 5 per cent charge recovered as rent from the Resident and the Assistant Resident in Travancore and Cochin on the capital value of furniture supplied at the cost of Government. The other minor heads are for the most part self-explanatory.

Expenditure

114. The minor heads under this major head are for the most part self-explanatory.

115. *Donations for charitable purposes.*—The account for 1916-1917 includes a special grant of Rs. 70 paid to the Lawrence Memorial School, Ottumamund, out of a non-recurring assignment from Imperial revenues sanctioned by the Government of India for the purpose. Similar non-recurring assignments of Rs. 35 for each of the years 1917-1918 and 1918-1919 and a recurring assignment of Rs. 50 from 1919-1920 onwards have also been sanctioned towards the opening of a training college for the members of the dissimiled community and the corresponding charges appear under this head.

116. *Special Commissions of Inquiry.*—The figures entered in the accounts for 1916-1917 and 1917-1918 under this minor head relate to the commissions appointed to inquire into the conditions under which Indian labour is employed in Ceylon and the Federated Malay States.

117. *Contributions.*—The chief items of expenditure under this minor head are (a) contributions to municipal bodies which are given for general purposes, as for instance, to cover deficits and (b) contributions to local funds. The grants in aid of municipalities for general purposes amounted to Rs. 12 in 1915-1916, Rs. 19 in 1916-1917 and Rs. 50 in 1917-1918. In the budget estimates for 1918-1919 a provision of Rs. 50 was entered for this purpose on the recommendation of the Finance Committee and it is expected that it will be utilized. A similar provision of Rs. 50 has been entered in the budget estimate for 1919-1920.

Under contributions to local funds the chief items are the usual annual grants to the District Boards of the Nilgiri and Kanyakumari. The grant to the Nilgiri District Board, which now stands at Rs. 108, is made in consideration of the small income which it derives from general sources. The grant to Kanyakumari, which now stands at Rs. 24, is given because the revenue of that district board falls short of the expenditure on the services to be maintained by it. A contribution of Rs. 49 is also paid to other district boards as compensation for the resumption by Government of certain fishery rights formerly granted to these local bodies, the chief items being Rs. 36 per annum given to the district boards of South Arcot, Trichinopoly and Tanjore. The high amounts under contributions to local funds in 1917-1918 are due to the non-recurring grant of Rs. 25 to district boards for aid to internal panchayats, while the revised estimate for 1918-1919 includes a temporary grant of Rs. 25 to the district boards of Trichinopoly and South Arcot to meet the contribution payable by them towards the construction of a roadway across the Vellar.

118. *Misadventures and unforeseen charges.*—Collectors of districts have been empowered, with reference to the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission, to make discretionary grants for general purposes of a public nature calculated to be of benefit to their districts up to Rs. 200 per annum for recurring charges and Rs. 1,000 for non-recurring charges in each individual case. The total grant to be distributed among the Collectors of the several districts has been fixed at Rs. 25 per annum. The expenditure so incurred is budgeted for under this head in the first instance and the actual charges incurred are subsequently adjusted to the appropriate heads of account. A provision of Rs. 125 has accordingly been entered for this purpose in the budget estimate for 1918-1919. The budget estimate for 1918-1919 included a reserve provision of Rs. 50 for unforeseen expenditure. The amount has been appropriated to other heads. The budget estimate for 1919-1920 includes a similar provision of Rs. 50.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS, FOR 1916-1920

1007

Relating to year
to the (VI) Budget
Statement.

118. War boards.—The charges on account of the local Publicity Board and Labour and Employment Bureau, established in connection with the war are shown under this minor head.

33. Public Relief.

	Accounts.			Budget estimates, 1916-1917.	Revised estimates, 1916-1917.	Budget estimates, 1917-1918.
	1916-1917.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.			
Expenditure	(a) '97	998	..	75	300	
Provincial share .. .. .	..	(d) 992	(M) ..	(1) 75	(1) 300	

(a) Wholly Imperial.

(d) One-fourth.

XXIX. & 42. Irrigation—Major Works.

Revenue.

	Accounts.			Budget estimates, 1916-1917.	Revised estimates, 1916-1917.	Budget estimates, 1917-1918.
	1916-1917.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.			
Direct receipts	2 24	2 12	2 18	3 29	3 28	3 22
Provincial share (one-half) ..	2 27	1 55	7 43	1 40	1 03	1 61
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00
Provincial share (one-half) ..	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimates, 1916-1917.	Revised estimates, 1916-1917.	Budget estimates, 1917-1918.
	1916-1917.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.			
Working expenses	22 36	20 00	22 35	23 49	20 26	17 24
Provincial share (one-half) ..	11 18	9 85	11 07	11 74	9 93	8 62
Interest on Debt (Provincial share only, viz., one-half)	15 07	14 35	15 41	11 79	10 33	10 00

Interest on Debt is not open to discussion.

119. For purposes of classification in the accounts, irrigation works are divided into (a) Productive works, (b) Protective works, and (c) Minor works and irrigation.

120. Productive works are works of a remunerative character undertaken for the improvement of the country, the capital expenditure on which is usually met from borrowed money; the interest and the cost of maintenance and working are provided out of current revenues, the income being credited thereto. Capital outlay on such irrigation works is recorded under the major head 42. IRRIGATION WORKS—a wholly Imperial head. The revenue is credited under XXIX. IRRIGATION—MAJOR WORKS and the interest and working expenses are debited to the head 42. IRRIGATION—MAJOR WORKS.

BUDGET OF THE

122. *Productive works* are those which are calculated to diminish future expenditure on similar relief. The cost of the construction of protective irrigation projects is paid out of the special grants under famine relief and insurance, and is chargeable to the major head 45. *Construction or Protective Irrigation Works*—a wholly the Imperial head. The receipts and the interest and working expenses are, as in the case of productive works, charged under the heads XXIX & 42. *Insurance—Major Works*.

123. The head *Minor Works and Navigation* includes all classes of irrigation works other than the above, and is subdivided into

- (a) works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept;
- (b) works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept; and
- (c) agricultural works, consisting of the conservancy of rivers or training of river-beds, and the maintenance of their embankments.

Revenue.

124. The receipts from Major Irrigation works are classified into *Direct Receipts* and *Indirect Receipts*.

125. The *Direct Receipts* are realized in the Public Works Department and are derived from the following sources: (a) sale-proceeds of water supplied for purposes other than irrigation or town consumption, (b) sale-proceeds of water supplied to towns, (c) sale-proceeds of produce from canal plantations, (d) sale-proceeds of wood and grass from canal banks other than regular plantations, (e) charges for water supplied to mills, etc., (f) receipts from passengers and (g) rent of buildings, etc.

The revised estimate for 1918-1919 is based on the latest returns available, and the budget estimate for 1919-1920 exactly follows the revised estimate.

126. The *Indirect Receipts* consist of land revenue due to, or dependent on, major productive and protective works for which capital and revenue accounts are maintained.

The increase in the revised estimate for 1918-1919, as compared with the budget for that year, occurs mainly under the Godavari, the Krishna and the Cauvery delta systems.

Expenditure.

127. *Working expenses*.—The working expenses of each system are classified under the four sub-heads—(a) Extensions and improvements, (b) Maintenance and repairs, (c) Establishment charges, and (d) Tools and plant.

The expenditure under 'Extensions and improvements' relates mainly to minor works costing less than Rs. 1,000, such as the construction of dams across channels and excavation of small distributaries, while the sub-head 'Maintenance and repairs' relates to head works, main canals and branches, distributaries and drainages, and various works of the nature of repairing and strengthening canal banks, clearing silt in canals, repairing locks, lock weirs and masonry works.

128. The fall in the expenditures for 1916-1917 occurs chiefly under the Godavari and Krishna delta systems. The decrease under the Godavari delta system was due to abnormal rains in the early part of the year, and the lapse under the Krishna delta system was caused mainly by savings effected on canal maintenance and repair estimates.

The decrease in the revised estimate for 1918-1919 as compared with the budget for that year is due chiefly to a change introduced by the Government of India with effect from the current year in the system of distributing the charges for Public Works establishment among the several Public Works major heads.

The budget for 1919-1920 is based on ascertained demands.

129. *Interest on Debt*.—Interest on the irrigation debt is calculated at the average rate of interest paid during the year on the total public debt of the Government of India, and the capital outlay upon which interest is calculated in 1918-1920 is that incurred up to the end of 1918-1919 plus half the estimated outlay in 1919-1920.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1919-1920

1089 Refer to page 1088 for the Chief Budget Estimate

The rate of interest which is the average rate paid on the total public debt of the Government of India has risen from 3.22 to 3.47 per cent.

XXX. & 43. Minor Works and Navigation,

Revenue.

	Actuals.			Budget estimate, 1918-1919.	Revised estimate, 1918-1919.	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.
	1918-1919.	1918-1919.	1917-1918.			
Civil offices	24	20	23	23	22	25
Public Works offices	235	233	224	234	275	290
Total ..	259	253	247	257	297	315

Expenditure.

	Actuals.			Budget estimate, 1918-1919.	Revised estimate, 1918-1919.	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.
	1918-1919.	1918-1919.	1917-1918.			
Civil offices	5.21	5.18	7.53	5.25	7.28	8.40
Public Works offices—						
Minor Works, Revenue Department	47	51	52	47	53	62
Works in charge of Civil offices acting as Public Works disbursers	20	23	24	20	25	28
Works in charge of the Public Works Department	21.47	21.64	22.19	22.53	26.54	33.68
	22.23	22.65	22.95	22.59	27.29	36.50
Total ..	28.17	28.71	29.94	28.25	34.58	44.98

Revenue.

130. Civil offices.—The receipts, which consist chiefly of fines under section 5 of the Madras Compulsory Labour Act, 1858, are fluctuating in character.

131. Public Works offices.—The revenue comprises receipts from sale of water, canal produce, navigation, and rent of buildings, and is derived mainly from the Madras water-supply and irrigation system and the Buckingham Canal, and from ordinary and agricultural works.

The revised estimate is based on the latest actuals available and the budget for 1919-1920 follows the revised estimate in the main.

Expenditure.

132. Civil offices.—The expenditure represents the cost of minor irrigation works, chiefly repairs to tanks, costing not more than Rs. 2,500 each, which are executed under the supervision of the Revenue Department. Voluntary contributions towards repairs received from private persons and bodies are taken in abatement of the charges. The outlay depends to a large extent on the character of the season, since it is impossible to carry out repairs when heavy rains cause the tanks to be full for longer periods than usual.

The revised estimate for 1918-1919 is based on the latest actuals. The budget for 1919-1920 is 1.41 more than the current year's revised estimate and provides fully for the demands made by Collectors.

BUDGET OF THE

133. *Public Works officers.*—Expenditure on minor irrigation works other than those mentioned under *Civil officers* is shown under this head under the following subdivisions:—

(a) 'Minor Works, Revenue Department' relating to works of the Revenue Department, the execution of which requires technical skill and which are entrusted to the Public Works Department;

(b) 'Works in charge of Civil officers acting as Public Works engineers' under which is recorded the expenditure on works costing more than Rs. 2,000 each executed by the officers of the Revenue Department; and

(c) 'Works in charge of the Public Works Department.'

134. The decrease in the estimate for 1916-1917 is due to the fact that progress on a number of works was retarded by untimely rains and the presence of water in tanks and channels.

The increase in the revised estimate for 1915-1916 and in the budget for 1916-1917, as compared with the budget for the current year, is due mainly to a change introduced by the Government of India with effect from the current year in the system of distributing the charges for Public Works establishment among the Public Works major heads of account. The revised estimate for 1915-1916 covers also additional expenditure on account of repairs to serious flood banks.

For Tank Restoration scheme works the budget for 1916-1917 provides a sum of 7.10 (including establishment charges) against a grant of 5.50 in the current year's budget. The only important work in the course of construction in the Panjapuri reservoir project for which a grant of 15 has been provided for next year. The probable outlay on this work up to the end of 1916-1917 is 9.15 against an estimate of 8.65.

XXXI. & 45. Civil Works.

Revenue.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1915-1917.	Revised estimate, 1915-1916.	Budget estimate, 1916-1917.
	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.			
Civil officers	1.79	1.11	.42	.10	.06	.10
Public Works officers	4.92	4.82	4.41	4.25	4.33	4.55
Total	6.02	5.94	4.83	4.35	4.39	4.65

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1915-1917.	Revised estimate, 1915-1916.	Budget estimate, 1916-1917.
	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.			
Civil officers	32.42	20.27	25.83	27.05	48.19	39.34
Public Works officers—						
(i) Works in charge of Civil officers acting as Public Works engineers	1.63	.78	1.25	1.45	1.55	2.05
(ii) Works in charge of the Public Works Department	81.98	88.90	59.78	53.70	49.55	66.13
(iii) Additional provision for enhanced war allowances .. .. .	..	..	..	..	.12	.72
	83.61	89.68	61.03	55.20	51.22	68.90
Total	117.63	109.76	86.71	83.50	100.06	108.39

Revenue.

184. *Citil officers.*—The receipts represent the sale proceeds of grass and fruit in Government cemeteries, and tolls levied under the Indian Tolls Act, 1851, in the Agency tracts of Ganjam.

The actuals from 1915-1916 to 1917-1918 and the revised estimate for 1918-1919 include special credits mostly on account of refunds by local bodies of unpaid balances of Provincial contributions. The budget for 1919-1920 follows the revised estimate for the current year after excluding the special items provided for in the latter.

185. *Public Works officers.*—The receipts are derived mainly from rents of buildings in charge of the Public Works Department, sub-leased buildings and materials, tolls on roads, the net profits in the Public Works Workshops, and fines levied from contractors for failure in the execution of works.

The revised estimate for 1918-1919 is based on the latest actuals available, and the budget for 1919-1920 mainly follows the revised estimate.

Expenditure.

187. *Citil officers.*—The expenditure under this minor head relates chiefly to (i) grants to local bodies in aid of roads and bridges and other miscellaneous public improvements, and (ii) public works in the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vinga-patnam and Giddalur costing not more than Rs. 2,500 each, and executed by officers other than those of the Public Works Department.

188. The following are the principal items of expenditure during the three years 1917-1918 to 1919-1920:—

Number.	Particulars.	Amounts 1917-1918.	Budget estimates, 1917-1918.	Revised estimates, 1918-1919.	Budget estimates, 1919-1920.
(a)	Grants to district boards to supplement their resources, of which a sum of 14 lakhs has been specially provided by the Government of India.	27-12	17-13	17-28	17-28
(b)	Grants to power district boards for communications.	5-20	5-00	5-05	5-00
(c)	Grants to district boards for improvement of important roads .. .. .	..	..	20-26	20-26
(d)	Special grants to local bodies for roads and bridges	5-65	3-57	5-47	5-20
	Total ..	27-56	25-70	48-75	24-49

Item (a).—In order to enable district boards to frame their budgets on a permanent basis, it was decided to stereotype this grant on the basis of the grants made to them in 1917-1918 and to give additional subsidies, as funds permitted, to the poorer district boards. The increase in the revised estimate for 1918-1919 and the budget for 1919-1920 is due to the raising of the grant to the Malabar District Board by 15. The details are furnished in Annexure I.

Item (b).—A special grant of 500 for the improvement of communications was distributed, both in 1917-1918 and 1918-1919, among the district boards of Anantapur (1-00), Bellary (30), Kurnool (30), Cuddapah (30), Chittoor (40), Nellore (40), and Chingleput (40).

In accordance with the recommendation of the Finance Committee of January 1919, a similar grant of 5-00 has been entered in the budget for 1919-1920 for distribution among the district boards of Anantapur (3-00), Bellary (30), Chingleput (30), Chittoor (40), Cuddapah (30), Kurnool (30), Nellore (40) and Salm (40).

Item (c).—With a view to special repairs to certain trunk roads in the Presidency which have been burdened with increased traffic as a result of the restrictions

BUDGET OF THE

199

on railway traffic and also to the construction of bridges and causeways on some of the more important roads, a special grant of 30-00 for this purpose, as detailed in Annexure II, has been made in the revised estimate for 1918-1919 while the budget for 1913-1920 contains a provision of 8-00.

139. *Item (4).*—The budget estimate for 1919-1920 contains the following allocations which have been entered in accordance with the recommendation of the Finance Committee of January 1919:—

(1) Grants to local bodies for bridges and causeways	230
(2) Grants to the district boards of Vingspattam (47), Karapet (79) and Giddan (72)	168

The Finance Committee also recommended an allotment of 40 for outlay on works in the Agency tracts. Of this amount a sum of 10 for works in the Gaothan and Vingspattam Agencies costing not more than Rs. 7,500 appears under this minor head, while the balance, viz., 30 for works in the Vingspattam Agency costing more than Rs. 2,500 appears under the next minor head "Works in charge of Civil officers acting as Public Works Disbursers."

140. *Public Works officers.*—This minor head comprises two sub-heads—

- (1) Works in charge of Civil officers acting as Public Works Disbursers ; and
- (2) Works in charge of the Public Works Department.

141. *Works in charge of Civil officers acting as Public Works Disbursers.*—Under this sub-head is recorded the expenditure on works costing more than Rs. 2,500 each carried out by officers of the Civil Department acting in the capacity of Public Works Disbursers. Works costing not more than Rs. 2,500 each which are executed by officers of the Civil Department are debited as contingent charges of the department concerned. In the case, however, of the Salt, Excise and Forest Departments all works executed by Civil officers, irrespective of their cost, are adjusted not to the Public Works Department head but to the contingencies of the department concerned.

The main items under this sub-head relate to works in the Jail Department executed by Superintendents of Jails as Public Works Disbursers and to works in the Agency tracts.

142. *Works in charge of the Public Works Department.*—The decrease in the revised estimate for 1918-1919, as compared with the budget for that year, comes mainly under "Original works—Civil Buildings," "Tools and Plant" and "Stock and Supplies." The budget for 1918-1920 provides for an increased expenditure of 16-02 over the current year's revised estimate due chiefly to the inclusion of provision for a larger number of urgent works. There is also an increase under "Establishment" owing mainly to anticipated shorter vacancies on this account from other Public Works major heads.

The scheme for redistribution of district, subdivisional and other charges which was drawn up by Sir William Meyer involved a total outlay of about 42-00 on new buildings, towards which the Government of India sanctioned assignments aggregating 25-00 from Imperial revenues. The total expenditure up to the end of 1917-1918 amounted to 22-91, and the probable outlay in 1918-1919 is about 21 and in 1919-1920 about 18.

143. The following is a list of important works (a) which were completed in 1917-1918, (b) which are in progress in the current year, and (c) which are to be commenced in 1918-1920:—

(a) Works completed in 1917-1918

	Actual cost.
(1) Police huts and quarters at Palamottiah and Sinspattam	145
(2) Agricultural College and Research Institute at Chikabhatra	94
(3) Salang hospital buildings	178

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1919-1920

1095 Suburban to be
in the Civil Supply
Estimate.

(B) Works in progress in 1919-1920.

Work.	Name of work.	Total estimated cost.	Amount to be met 1917-1918.	Provision made, 1918-1919.	Provision to be made for 1919-1920.
1	Quarters for 1 inspector and 3 sergeants and lots for 17 head constables and 195 constables of the Armed Reserve Police, Vellore	248	58	58	95
2	Police Bazaar school, Attampore ..	245	229	54	..
3	The remaining blocks of hostel accom- modation for the Rayagurun Medical School pupils	800	..	15	80
4	New Rayagurun hospital and sub- sidiary buildings	793	454	125	21
5	New Engineering College buildings at Gindiy	1555	777	264	150
6	New court-house for the District Judge, Trichinopoly	159	81	85	54
7	Quarters for 4 sub-inspectors and lots for 16 head constables and 84 con- stable of the C1 and C2 police sta- tions, Madras	149	50	57	40
8	Kalingha Chat road	155	741	27	55
9	Technical Institute buildings at Madras	555	200	55	70
10	New Chemistry block for the Presi- dency College, Madras	241	..	50	150
11	New medical school at Coimbatore ..	216	..	10	50
12	Regulator with a road way across the Vellar	250	91	16	74
13	Huts for 18 head constables and 37 constables of the B1 and B2 police stations, Madras	319	272	55	74
14	New Civil Hospital, Vengalpetam ..	458	52	150	150
15	New buildings for the Medical School at Tanjore	247	..	50	100

(C) Works to be commenced in 1919-1920.

Name of work.	Total estimated cost.	Provision to be made for 1919-1920.
1. Improvements to the Collector's office at Bellary ..	120	50
2. Construction of a building for the high school depart- ment of the Government Secondary and Training school for women	265	54
3. Constructing buildings for the Engineering school at Vengalpetam	150	70
4. Improvements to the General Hospital	100	80
5. New General Hospital at Coimbatore	142	50
6. Construction of hostel blocks for Sub-Assisted Surgeon pupils at Rayagurun	150	40
7. Extensions and improvements to the Rayagurun New Hospital .. .. .	..	100
8. Construction of a Photo-Zeographia office for the Survey office, Madras	210	100
9. Additions to the Coimbatore Agricultural College ..	200	100

BUDGET OF THE

Transactions between Imperial and Provincial Revenues.

	Amounts			Budget allocations, 1915-1916.	Actual receipts, 1916-1917.	Budget allocations, 1917-1918.
	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.			
Net assignment to Pro- vincial revenues ..	+ 22-95	+ 15-52	+ 10-75	+ 21-11	+ 30-32	+ 31-17

144. All adjustments between Imperial and Provincial funds are recorded on the revenue side of the accounts under the above head.

145. The details of the adjustments for the current and coming years are shown in the following statement:—

	Budget allocations, 1915-1916.	Actual receipts, 1916-1917.	Budget allocations, 1917-1918.
IMPERIAL TO PROVINCIAL.			
(1) Assignment on account of the sugarcane brand- ing station for five years from 30th October 1917	44	44	44
(2) Contribution towards the cost of the appoint- ment of a Scientific Officer to assist the phan- tasy industries in Southern India by the Administration of Oong	32	32	32
(3) Assignment for meeting charges in connection with the constitution of additional districts and other charges given in addition to the sum of 7-38 per annum which has been in the Provincial Settlement	73	75	75
(4) Assignment to meet the expenditure incurred on Provincial funds by the settling of the Proprietary Estates Village Service funds ..	12-17	11-52	12-09
(5) Assignment on account of stipends to Maharajahpuraya and Shams-ul-alam till-children	42	49	42
(6) Assignment for improvement of sanitary services	35	35	35
(7) Assignment for expenditure on urban san- itation given from 1913-1914	6-00	6-53	6-59
(8) Assignment for expenditure on education (made up of 8-56 given out of the education grant in 1913-1914 and increase of 5-95 sanctioned in 1913-1914 and 1-50 sanctioned in 1914- 1915)	16-00	16-90	16-33
(9) Assignment for development of the Madras University (given from 1913-1914)	45	45	45
(10) Assignment for improvement of education in Aided English Secondary schools (given from 1913-1914)	80	80	80
(11) Assignment for the extension of education among the poorer classes of the Dominions Community in the City of Madras (given from 1913-1914)	50	50	50
(12) Assignment for the improvement of Muham- madan education (given from 1914-1915) ..	30	33	30
(13) Assignment for grant to the Lawrence Memorial School, Dacca	15	15	15
(14) Assignment towards the expenditure in con- nection with the well of the Hyderabad and Deccanised local funds	65	48	48

	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget estimate, 2011-1912.
IMPERIAL TO PROVINCIAL—cont.			
(15) Assignment on account of the transfer of Rangoon, Africa and Ceylon from the Central Division to the Madras Presidency.	-94	24	74
(16) Assignment for covering the transfer from Imperial to Provincial funds of the cost of maintenance of Government cemeteries not attached to Government churches	-89	00	-89
(17) Assignment for the transfer of certain revenues from local bodies	171	171	171
(18) Assignment on account of the provincialisation with effect from 1904-1905 of the salaries of officers of the Indian Civil Veterinary Depart- ment	-29	29	-29
(19) Assignment on account of the compensation for interest charged to Provincial funds for five Minor Irrigation works transferred to the class of Major Irrigation works	-50	-50	-50
(20) Assignment for improvement of pay and allowance of teachers	400	400	400
(21) Assignment for primary education	550	550	550
(22) Assignment towards a Training College at Dumraon for male teachers of the divided provinces	60	60	60
(23) Assignment in consequence of the crediting of receipts from sub-mining in the Nilgiris district under I. Lane Harrison (Provincial share = one-half) instead of under I.V. Foster (wholly Provincial)	12	12	12
(24) Assignment for technical education (construc- tion of a building for Madras Trades school)	75	75	75
(25) Assignment for agricultural education	350	350	350
(26) Assignment for improving the health condi- tion of pilgrim routes	100	100	100
(27) Assignment towards the cost of Provincial Director of Civil Supplies	79	79	79
(27) (a) Assignment for Anti-malarial works	90	90	90
(27) (b) For loss in the Provincial share of income-tax revenue necessitated by changes in taxation (from 1919-20)	605	605	605
Total ..	5965	5765	5799
PROVINCIAL TO IMPERIAL.			
(28) Fixed assignment under the Provincial Settle- ment	1800	1800	1800
(29) Assignment on account of the reduction from 18 to 8 of the percentage charged against Provincial revenues on the value of imported stationary stores	-29	-29	-29
(30) Assignment on account of the superintendence of the Public Works Department Account staff	94	94	94
(31) Compensation payment on account of the Provincial share of the rates Excise and Income-tax revenues accruing from addi- tional taxation imposed by the Government of India	1843	1743	1843
Total, Provincial to Imperial ..	2678	2676	2678
Net addition to Provincial ..	2711	2939	2917

Dec 27 (9).—An assignment of ₹45 in favour of Provincial revenues has been entered in the budget estimate for 1918-1920 to compensate them for their share of the loss of income-tax revenue as the result of the raising of the assessable limit of income from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 per annum and the imposition of an excess profits duty—vide paragraph 21 ante.

Dec (31).—The Government of India imposed additional taxation with effect from 1915-1917 solely to meet Imperial needs, and the heads under which the proceeds of the additional taxation accrue are III. SALT, VII. CEMENT, V. EXCISE and VIII. INCOME-TAX. The heads SALT and CEMENT are purely Imperial, while the heads EXCISE and INCOME-TAX are shared equally between Imperial and Provincial. To enable Imperial resources to receive the full increment due to the new taxation, it is necessary to pay from Provincial revenues a recurring compensatory assignment equivalent to the estimated amount accruing as the Provincial share of the new taxation. The Provincial share of the additional taxation was provisionally fixed at ₹45; being made up of ₹18 under V. EXCISE and ₹25 under VIII. INCOME-TAX. The original forecast of ₹25 under income-tax will be exceeded by ₹100 in 1918-1919 and by ₹100 in 1919-1920.

The remaining items are self-explanatory.

Provincial Advances and Loan Account.

146. Four statements are annexed showing the transactions under Provincial loans and advances. As explained in paragraphs 35 and 36 ante, the interest on loans advanced by this Government is credited to XII. INTEREST, while the payment by this Government to the Government of India of the interest on the loans between the outstanding balance at the beginning and at the end of each year is debited to XII. INTEREST. The rate of interest charged to the local Government was raised from 3½ to 4½ per cent per annum in respect of loans sanctioned from the 1st October 1916, and to 5½ per cent per annum in respect of loans sanctioned from the 1st April 1917. Statement I annexed exhibits the transactions relating to loans sanctioned prior to the 1st October 1916, statement II those relating to loans sanctioned subsequent to that date but before 1st April 1917, statement III those relating to loans sanctioned on or after the 1st April 1917 and statement IV exhibits in one view, the total transactions under each class of loans.

147. Class I. Loans include advances to cultivators made under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act and advances to co-operative credit societies. The advances to cultivators in the current year are estimated at ₹60 as against the budget estimate of ₹50. The budget estimate for 1919-1920 has been fixed at ₹60.

148. Class IV. Loans. These represent loans to district boards and municipalities in connexion with drainage and water-supply schemes, the construction of markets and other public works, and plague preventive measures.

The allotment for 1919-1920 is intended for works which are actually in progress, or which will be taken up for execution at an early date, and represents the minimum necessary to meet actual requirements.

149. Class V. Loans. A provision of Rs. 1,100 in the current year and Rs. 2,500 in the coming year has been entered under "Miscellaneous advances" for the purpose of granting advances to divers for the purchase of oxen and to Chenchus for the purchase of bullocks and agricultural implements.

PROVINCIAL ADVANCES AND LOANS.
L—Loans sanctioned since 1st October 1915.

		Amount							Budget estimate, 1915-1916.	Actual expenditure, 1915-1916.	Budget estimate, 1916-1917.
		1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.			
Class I (a)—Loans to Cultivators.	Balance ..	48 00	49 83	49 85	50 00	50 00	52 84	49 10	49 58	49 84	50 00
	Advances ..	7 78	8 00	7 27	8 58	7 79	8 31	88	..	..	..
	Recoveries ..	7 25	8 05	7 82	9 56	7 11	7 55	7 09	7 46	7 22	8 63
	Balance ..	48 00	49 83	50 85	58 56	52 84	60 19	42 86	59 58	54 00	57 37
Class I (b)—Loans to Co-operative Credit Societies.	Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..	7 18	..	..	..	..
	Advances ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Recoveries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class III—Loans to Landholders and Notabilities.	Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Advances ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Recoveries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class IV (a)— Loans to Manufacturers.	Balance ..	24 79	25 89	25 89	26 77	27 45	27 04	26 11	24 29	24 54	25 28
	Advances ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Recoveries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Balance ..	24 79	25 89	25 89	26 77	27 45	27 04	26 11	24 29	24 54	25 28
Class IV (b)— Loans to Dis- trict Boards.	Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Advances ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Recoveries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class V—Miscellaneous Loans.	Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Advances ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Recoveries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Classes I to V.	Balance ..	72 05	74 54	75 69	76 51	80 91	81 96	79 06	67 43	65 79	66 43
	Advances ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Recoveries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Balance ..	72 05	74 54	75 69	76 51	80 91	81 96	79 06	67 43	65 79	66 43
Loans to Local Boards for Rail- way Construc- tion—Kharai District Road.	Balance ..	10 59	10 89	10 47	14 43	12 63	12 81	11 96	11 08	11 08	10 39
	Advances ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Recoveries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Balance ..	10 59	10 89	10 47	14 43	12 63	12 81	11 96	11 08	11 08	10 39
Grand Total ..	Balance ..	82 64	85 43	86 16	90 94	93 54	94 77	91 02	78 51	76 87	76 82
	Advances ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Recoveries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Balance ..	82 64	85 43	86 16	90 94	93 54	94 77	91 02	78 51	76 87	76 82

BUDGET OF THE

PROVINCIAL ADVANCES AND LOANS—cont.

12.—LOANS SANCTIONED IN OR AFTER 1st OCTOBER 1916 AND REPAYED BY APRIL 1917.

		Actuals, 1916-1917.	Actuals, 1917-1918.	Budget estimate, 1918-1919.	Revised estimate, 1918-1919.	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.
		LAKEA.	LAKEA.	LAKEA.	LAKEA.	LAKEA.
Class I (a)—Loans to Coltivators.	Balance ..	..	3-35	3-15	3-34	3-13
	Advances ..	3-35	..	..	..	..
	Recoveries ..	..	..	..	..	..
Class I (b)—Loans to Co-operative Credit Societies.	Balance ..	3-30	3-34	3-36	3-13	3-07
	Advances ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Recoveries ..	..	..	..	..	..
Class III—Loans to Landholders and Renters.	Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Advances ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Recoveries ..	..	..	..	..	..
Class IV (a)—Loans to Municipalities.	Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Advances ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Recoveries ..	..	..	..	..	..
Class IV (b)—Loans to District Boards.	Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Advances ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Recoveries ..	..	..	..	..	..
Class V—Miscellaneous Loans.	Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Advances ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Recoveries ..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total ..	Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Advances ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Recoveries ..	..	..	..	..	..

PROVINCIAL ADVANCES AND LOANS—cont

III.—Loans sanctioned on or after 1st April 1917.

		Actuals, 1917-1919.	Budget estimate, 1919-1920.	Revised estimate, 1919-1920.	Budget estimate, 1920-1921.
		LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Class I (a)—Loans to Collateral.	Balance ..	..	8.54	8.05	18.52
	Advances ..	..	8.09	8.50	8.50
	Revenues ..	..	.83	.25	.25
	Balance ..	8.55	16.66	16.80	24.04
Class I (b)—Loans to Co-operative Credit Societies.	Balance ..	..	..	..	..
	Advances ..	..	..	..	..
	Revenues ..	..	..	..	..
	Balance ..	..	..	..	..
Class III—Loans to Landholders and Subahdars.	Balance ..	..	..	..	..
	Advances ..	..	..	..	..
	Revenues ..	..	..	..	..
	Balance ..	..	..	..	..
Class IV (a)—Loans to Municipal Municipalities.	Balance ..	..	2.78	1.83	6.10
	Advances ..	1.88	4.27	4.85	6.00
	Revenues ..	..	.92	.09	.13
	Balance ..	1.88	7.93	6.77	12.23
Class IV (b)—Loans to District Boards.	Balance ..	..	1.42	1.00	2.03
	Advances ..	1.08	.81	.75	..
	Revenues ..	..	.12	.05	.04
	Balance ..	1.08	2.35	2.80	2.07
Class V—Miscellaneous Loans.	Balance ..	..	.02	.02	.02
	Advances ..	.002	.06	.61	.023
	Revenues ..	..	.003	..	.003
	Balance ..	.002	.004	.112	.028
Grand total ..	Balance ..	..	12.84	13.18	25.02
	Advances ..	12.93	18.75	18.90	18.53
	Revenues ..	.00	.00	.46	.19
	Balance ..	12.93	28.59	28.52	38.53

PROVINCIAL ADVANCES AND LOANS—1904.

IV.—CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT SHOWING THE TRANSACTIONS UNDER
EACH CLASS OF LOANS.

		Actual, 1912-1913.	Budget estimate, 1912-1913.	Actual estimate, 1912-1913.	Budget estimate, to 1912-1913.
		LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Class I (a)—Loans to cultivators ..	Balance ..	52.45	52.45	52.45	52.45
	Advances ..	8.63	8.63	8.63	8.63
	Recoveries ..	7.41	7.41	8.02	8.14
	Balance ..	53.68	53.68	54.12	54.65
Class I (b)—Loans to Co-operative Credit Societies ..	Balance ..	11	11	11	11
	Advances ..	14	14	14	14
	Recoveries ..	10	10	10	10
	Balance ..	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
Class III—Loans to Landholders and Notables ..	Balance ..	10	10	10	10
	Advances ..	10	10	10	10
	Recoveries ..	10	10	10	10
	Balance ..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Class IV (a)—Loans to Municipal Corporations ..	Balance ..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
	Advances ..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
	Recoveries ..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
	Balance ..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Class IV (b)—Loans to District Boards ..	Balance ..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
	Advances ..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
	Recoveries ..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
	Balance ..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Class V—Miscellaneous Loans ..	Balance ..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
	Advances ..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
	Recoveries ..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
	Balance ..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Loans to Local Boards for Railway construction—Karnataka District Board ..	Balance ..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
	Advances ..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
	Recoveries ..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
	Balance ..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Grand total	Balance ..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
	Advances ..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
	Recoveries ..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
	Balance ..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

K. E. MANDLIKAR,
Acting Chief Secretary.

31st March 1913.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1919-1920

1101

ANNEXURE I (vide paragraph 128 ante).

Distribution of the grant of 17.28 lakhs in 1915-1920 to district boards in aid of their resources

(S.O. No. 1915 E., dated 4th September 1915, and No. 918 L., dated 11th July 1916.)

Name of district board.	Amount of grant, Rs.	Name of district board.	Amount of grant, Rs.
Anantapur	25,519	Kerikal	41,859
Asot, North	21,416	Madura	55,594
Asot, South	75,068	Malabar	1,22,628
Bellary	25,100	Nelore	62,512
Chingleput	26,773	Nigiria, The	4,994
Chittoor	46,287	Rayachoti	75,487
Coimbatore	54,555	Salma	43,471
Cuddalore	37,750	Tanjore	1,21,427
Cuddalore	48,954	Tiruchirappalli	67,116
Gadag	1,01,419	Tiruchinopoly	37,490
Gadag	1,09,037	Vengal	72,844
Kannur, South	1,18,896		
Kannur	1,69,855	Total	17,28,593
Kannur	19,209		

ANNEXURE II (vide paragraph 128 ante).

Distribution of the grant of 20 lakhs in 1915-1919 to local boards for the improvement of the condition of important roads on which the traffic has increased in recent years as a consequence of the construction of railway tracks.

Name of district board.	Amount of grant, Rs.	Name of district board.	Amount of grant, Rs.
1. Anantapur	40,000	15. Madura	1,00,000
2. Asot, North	60,000	16. Malabar	50,000
3. Asot, South	1,00,000	17. Nellore	1,00,000
4. Bellary	1,00,000	18. Nigiria, The	41,458
5. Chingleput	1,11,000	19. Rayachoti	75,500
6. Chittoor	65,000	20. Salma	75,000
7. Coimbatore	80,850	21. Tanjore	50,000
8. Cuddalore	54,000	22. Tiruchirappalli	65,000
9. Gadag	70,000	23. Tiruchinopoly	1,00,000
10. Gadag	81,000	24. Vengal	70,000
11. Kannur	81,000		
12. Kannur, South	95,000	Total	20,00,000
13. Kannur	1,00,000		
14. Kannur	10,000		

N. K. MARFORIBANKS,
Acting Chief Secretary.

2nd March 1919.

PART III

Memorandum showing the variations between the figures in the Amended Draft Financial Statement and those in the present Budget for 1919-1920.

Revised Estimate, 1918-1919.

Receipts.

Name of Receipt.	According to the Amended Draft Financial Statement.			According to the Budget for 1919-1920.			Difference in Provisional Figures between Columns 4 and 8.
	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. LAND REVENUE (INCLUDING PORTION OF LAND REVENUE DUE TO INDIA GOVT.)	639-54	244-37	344-37	656-54	245-77	342-77	- 200
IV. STAMPS	156-73	78-04	78-27	160-04	81-60	80-00	+ 1-63
V. EXCISE	423-33	225-16	208-14	459-32	224-00	239-64	+ 2-50
VIII. INCOME-TAX (INCLUDING SUPPLEMENTARY AND EXCESS PROFITS DUTY)	32-00	40-50	40-50	75-65	37-00	37-60	- 3-19
IX. FERRY	42-63	..	42-63	22-03	..	20-65	- 2-03
X. REGISTRATION ..	25-00	..	25-00	36-00	..	20-00	+ 1-00
XVI-B. LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS.							
XXI-D. SCIENCE AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.			No change.				
TRANSFERS BETWEEN IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL.	..	- 20-33	+ 20-33	..	- 20-33	+ 20-33	- 4-00
OTHER HEADS			No change.				
							- 7-67

Transfers between Imperial and Provincial.—The decrease is made up of—

- (1) Assignment to Provincial funds for improving the health conditions of pig-breeding centres (40) and anti-malarial works (44) + 1-00
- (2) Compensation payment to Imperial revenues on account of the Provincial share of the extra Excise revenue and Income-tax surpluses accruing from the additional duties imposed by the Government of India from 1916-1917 - 7-00

- 6-00

The variations under other major heads are based on later actuals.

Revised Estimate, 1918-1919.

Expenditure.

Mode of Expenditure.	According to the Account Book Financial Statement.			According to the Budget for 1918-1919.			Difference in Total and Approx- imate 1918- 1919.
	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3. Laidy Revenue ..							
11. Police ..							
12. Registration ..							
19-A. Law and Justice— COURTS OF LAW.				No change.			
20. Police ..							
22. Education ..	100 77	...	100 77	100 00	..	100 00	+ 77
24-A. Medical ..							
24-B. Registration ..							
25-A. Agriculture ..							
25-B. Education, etc.				No change.			
45. Civil Works— Civil Officers ..							
Police Works ..	53 25	..	53 25	50 00	..	50 00	- 3 25
Officers ..							
Other Heads ..				No change.			
							- 77

The above statement is based on data in brackets.

BUDGET OF THE Budget Estimate, 1919-1920

Receipts

Heads of Receipts	According to the Draft Amended Estimates.			According to the Budget for 1919-1920			Difference in Provincial Revenue (plus or minus) in lakhs of Rs.
	Total	Imperial	Provincial	Total	Imperial	Provincial	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. LAND REVENUE (INCLUDING PORTION OF LAND REVENUE FOR IRIGATIONS).				No change.			
IV. STAMPS	150-00	20-00	80-00	150-00	20-00	80-00	+ 2-10
V. EXCISE	452-17	328-00	525-08	469-17	334-00	534-98	+ 5-00
VIII. INCOME-TAX (INCLUDING STAMPS AND EXCISE PROFITS DUTY).	90-00	45-00	45-00	77-90	39-95	38-95	- 6-05
IX. FOREST.				No change.			
X. REGISTRATION ..	29-59	..	29-59	27-20	..	27-20	+ 2-39
XV-B. LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS.							
XXI-B. SHIPPING AND A NARAYAN DEPARTMENT.				No change.			
TRANSFERS BETWEEN IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL.		20-17	20-17		20-17	20-17	- 80-
OTHERS.				No change.			
							+ 1-10

IV. STAMPS (+ 2-50), V. EXCISE (+ 5-00) and X. REGISTRATION (+ 2-39).—The increases are based on later information.

VIII. INCOME-TAX (-6-05).—The reduction represents the Provincial share of the estimated total loss of revenue (12-10 lakhs) under the decided head Income-tax as the result of the raising of the assessable limit of income from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 and the imposition of an excess profits duty. To compensate Provincial revenues for this loss, an assignment of 6-05 is being given from Imperial revenues.

Transfer between Imperial and Provincial (-95).—The decrease is the net result of:—

(1) Assignment in favour of Provincial revenues as compensation for the loss of Income-tax revenue + 9-95

(2) Assignment to Imperial revenues on account of the Provincial share of the excise, Stamp duties and Income-tax revenue accruing from the additional taxation imposed by the Government of India from 1916-17 - 9-90

— 95

Budget Estimates, 1919-1920.

Expenditure.

State of Expenditure.	According to the Amended Draft Financial Statement.			According to the Budget for 1919-1920.			In Excess or in Deficit of the Budget (in lakhs of Rupees).
	Total.	Imperial.	Federal.	Total.	Imperial.	Federal.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3. LAND REVENUE ..							
11. POWER ..							
12. INDUSTRIES ..							
12-A. LAW AND JUSTICE—				No change.			
COURTS OF LAW.							
10. POWER ..							
22. EDUCATION ..							
24-A. MEDICAL ..	26.57	..	26.57	26.57	..	26.57	+ .00
24-B. SANITATION ..	24.35	..	24.35	24.35	..	24.35	+ 2.00
25-A. AGRICULTURE ..				No change.			
25-B. SCIENCE, ETC.,							
DEPARTMENTS.							
33. PUBLIC RELIEF ..	1.00	.75	.25	1.00	1.00	.54	+ .46
45. CIVIL WORKS—				No change.			
Civil Officers							
Police Officers							
Other Officers							
Other Excess ..							+ 2.00

24-A. MEDICAL (+ .00) and 24-B. SANITATION (+ 2.00).—These additions represent the estimates made in consequence of the acceptance by Government of the resolutions moved during the discussion of the Amended Draft Financial Statement.

Appointment of travelling sub-assistant surgeons in military hospitals. —13

Grants to district boards for the acquisition of houses for the depressed classes (1.00) and grants for the improvement of the sanitary conditions of the pilgrim centres (1.00) 2.00

33. PUBLIC RELIEF (+ .25) based on later information.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Acting Chief Secretary.

31st March 1919.